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DUKE

Magazine

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2001

HARDT'S EMPIRE

BIRDS' BRAINS

A LITTLE STRING MUSIC

"I moved to New York five months ago, and when my boyfriend came to visit me, he wanted to see only one famous sight: the World Trade Center. We had dinner at Windows on the World on his last night in the city. We looked outside and saw the lights of Brooklyn, the Statue of Liberty. We danced on the wooden floor. Still, I grumbled that we were acting like tourists, that we should've gone to Nobu instead. I might have been right, Tim said as our cab pulled away: 'It's not like the towers won't be here next time.'"

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Cover: Newsweek intern Mary Carmichael '01 begins her account of a day like no other. Photo by Jon Hicks/Corbis.

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Members of the New York media reflect on covering a war that hits home

Front-Line Journalism

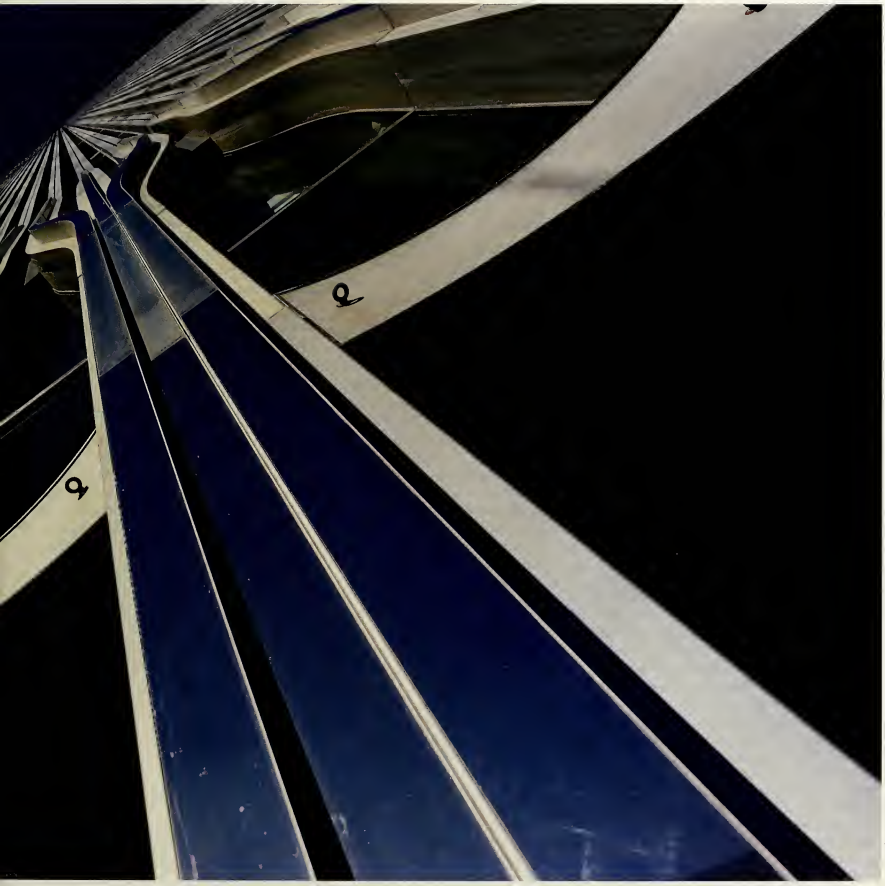
AS HISTORY UNFOLDED

BY PETER APPLEBOME

As I headed toward Manhattan on a lovely crystalline morning in September, two unexpected problems loomed. First, Armageddon seemed to be at hand. Second, I couldn't get to work.

I was perfectly aware that Item 1 was of far greater import than Item 2. But journalism routinely operates on two tracks—the sausage-making process of reporting, writing, editing, and production that makes a newspaper come out every day, and the coverage of extraordinary events. So part of me was experiencing the same sickened sense of horror and dread that everyone else felt on September 11 when two hijacked planes destroyed the World Trade Center and a third plowed into the Pentagon. And another part of me was focused on a more banal thought—it was going to be a hell of a day at the office, and I'd better find a way to get there.

In the end, what was most memorable professionally about the biggest and the worst news event I ever hope to be a part of was how hard it was to keep the two tracks separate. Journalists spend a lifetime learning to compartmentalize, but this was the one event where no one could forget for a second that the story was so much more horrific and profound than the news.



JOSH HICKS / CORBIS

On most other days, I would have been at work in a largely empty *New York Times* newsroom, watching the disaster unfold on overhead televisions that in the morning usually beam out, soundless and unwatched, Regis and whoever the new Kathie Lee is or local cable reports on auto accidents in the Bronx. But it was the day of the New York primary election, and I figured to be at work until midnight. So for perhaps the third or fourth time in my three years of working for *The Times* in New York (after working for ten as a national correspondent in Houston and Atlanta) I decided to leave a little late and drive to work instead of taking the train.

Bad decision. I heard the first confused reports of some vague but ominous accident at the World Trade Center a few minutes after I left home, and then listened to the story unfold bit by horrific bit as I drove toward the city. I made it about twenty-eight of the thirty-mile drive down the Saw Mill Parkway toward New York before traffic stopped dead at police roadblocks north of Manhattan. I managed to head back north, hoping that the trains might be running, but got to my local train station in suburban Chappaqua in time only to find dazed commuters returning home at 11:30 in the morning, like bit players in *Escape from New York*. All southbound trains, were, of course, halted.

Figuring I had nothing to lose, I turned back and headed toward Manhattan, feeling like I used to when I was the only one driving toward an arriving hurricane while thousands of cars would be heading in the opposite direction. The sergeant at the check point said only emergency crews, not journalists, could get through. But I hung around for a while and before long he let a CBS-TV news truck through. I began pleading my case again, and he cut me off: "Sir, I don't have time to spend my day arguing with you," he said. I figured he'd order me to leave or threaten to arrest me. "You can go through." With that, I drove alone into Manhattan on a highway as empty as a west Texas interstate, and then through the black and Latino neighborhoods of Harlem and Washington Heights into Midtown toward my office in Times Square.

I spent the day and most of the next few weeks helping to coordinate the local coverage—assigning and editing stories on the disaster, the rescue efforts, the dead and missing, on security, the suspects, and the aftermath on the city and the region. Journalists, of course, were not the heroes in this story. We never are. Still, there were *Times* reporters who did amazing things in the face of terrible danger or loss. Andy Jacobs, one of our best young reporters, had to be shooed away from the base of Tower 2 moments before it collapsed. Sonny Kleinfield turned out dazzling front-page stories in those first two days, despite being forced out of his apartment in the shadow of the towers and not knowing when or if he'd get home. Others spent days and nights at Ground Zero amid the asbestos dust and stench. I just went to work, feeling the walking-on-eggshells unease that everyone in New York felt, not knowing what shoe might fall next, but never getting anywhere near Lower Manhattan.

Still, even as a bit player and noncombatant, this was a situation that went straight to the core of what we do as journalists. The silly clichés about hard-bitten, two-fisted reporters are just that, and most journalists have no more emotional padding than people who've found a different way to make a living. But, in fact, there is a distance that becomes part of what we do. You're not oblivious to tragedy, you're just too busy for it. For most reporters covering disasters large and small, the work is a mad dash to find a narrative in chaos, so every thread, no matter how doleful, is just raw data—a good quote, a telling anecdote, a vivid description.

This was different. It was different because of the scale of the carnage. It was different because it felt not like news, but history. It was different because it was in our backyard, not far away, and most of us knew someone working down there. It was different because, even if we tried to reduce tragedy to data, there was no way to reduce this tragedy to its component parts. It was different because, unlike the ephemeral cavalcade of news events that, large or small, sooner or later fade away, this story would linger forever.

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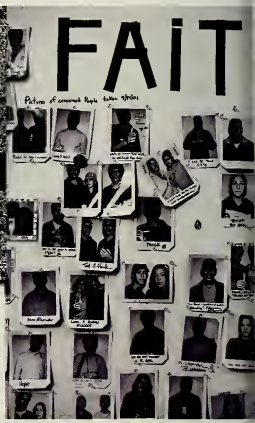


It was so different that perhaps the most memorable journalism *The Times* has done since the tragedy are the daily 150-word profiles of the missing and dead. They are the opposite of what most of us in journalism usually get rewarded for—tiny, anonymously written, and emotionally draining miniatures that offer the writer no glory. But they've become like our little sacrament. No one can do them for too long, but everyone has taken pride in doing them. They're our version of leaving flowers at the Vietnam Memorial.

Another great journalism cliché is the transforming event, something that in our breathless telling seems to happen almost daily. Chances are—short of a continuing series of plagues—that in the end, the only people who truly will be transformed by September 11 are those who suffered personal

losses that can't be erased. But in the short run, this was the rare event that does change the look and feel and tenor of everything.

Much of it, of course, has been for the worse. New York can jangle your nerves even in good times, and the world of anthrax scares and free-form paranoia just gets magnified when every time you walk outside the first thing you see is the electronic news tickers blasting across Times Square or some of the anthrax scares are at

vay, this story would linger forever.

your own office. After living with the story non-stop for two months, the biggest peril most of us dealt with every day wasn't physical harm. It was mental exhaustion.

But not all the changes were bad.

I grew up in New York and spent most of my adult life away from it. I came back three years ago with mixed feelings and have maintained them. I like the lovely, green suburb where I live, but have found New York both stereotypically exciting and just too much—too rich, too Darwinian, too Noo Yawk. The days after September 11 are the first since I've been back that I've been able to buy into the idea that what animates New York can be not just grandiose but noble. Now almost everything in New York's cacophonous clatter—the Middle Eastern family selling rice curry on a busy corner, the amazing diversity of the faces on the street, the bombast of Broadway, or the regal hush of Lincoln Center—stands as an emblem of what is good about this country and what separates us from the psychopathic zealots who attacked the World Trade Center.

I have a twelve-minute walk to work every day from Grand Central Station to *The Times*. About midway through my walk, on 43rd Street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is Engine Station 65. Like most of the firehouses in the city, it has been turned into a shrine, with flowers and candles, kids' drawings, and spontaneous letters of thanks filling up the front of firehouse and spilling into the street. Before September 11, I barely noticed it. But now, every day when I walk by, I have to fight back the urge to choke up. And each time, in a way that wasn't true before the attack, New York feels like home. ■

Applebome '71, deputy metropolitan editor of The New York Times, *is a member of* Duke Magazine's *Editorial Advisory Board.*

BRINGING IT INTO FOCUS

BY JIM ROSENFIELD

Like so many Americans, I first learned of the attack as I finished getting ready for work the morning of September 11. I saw our regular local news cut-in during the *Today* show turn into an extended special report filled with horrifying eyewitness accounts of the initial strike on the north tower of the World Trade Center.

My two sons, ages seven and ten, were already at school. My wife, a freelance producer for NBC News here in New York, was in the shower. When I saw the ball of flames erupt from the south tower, I must have yelled out, "Oh my God," because my wife asked what had happened. I told her the second tower had been hit—and with that I rushed out of our apartment in midtown Manhattan and headed for Rockefeller Center, home to WNBC and NBC News.

Traffic was already snarled. Thick black smoke was rising into the air in lower Manhattan. I abandoned the taxi in favor of walking. It would be faster. I kept trying to call in to the newsroom. Cell phones didn't work. As I turned onto Fifth Avenue, I could see the scarred twin towers with their upper stories shrouded by the smoke.

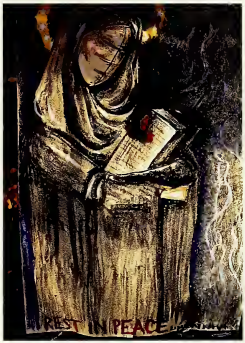
When I arrived at 30 Rock, there was something different about the famous gathering spot—the plaza usually reserved for lunch breaks or taking in that larger-than-life Christmas tree. On this beautiful late summer morning, people were being kept outside, apparently for safety reasons.

I arrived in the newsroom to find a microcosm of the shock, fear, and uncertainty that gripped all New Yorkers. Colleagues were crying, hugging each other, praying. For a brief time, we were unable to reach several of our co-workers who had been sent to the scene, but we soon learned everyone was accounted for.

Just before the north tower gave way, I hit the air, joining the morning co-anchors. My job in the early hours: giving our viewers information about evacuations, logistics, cancellations, and closings—information that changed by the minute. On videotape, we saw our mayor walking quickly away from the scene, urging people to "head north," but for several hours, we had no further official word from city leaders just what to advise our viewers in Manhattan.

In the midst of our coverage, our building was evacuated, at which point we all gathered in the newsroom, where we were told we could stay or, if we felt the need, we could go. Virtually no one left. In the meantime, our colleagues from other departments, such as sales, promotions, and programming, crammed into the newsroom to help us through the crisis. Tough executives were in tears taking calls from eyewitnesses telling harrowing tales of what was going on at the scene.

As I tried to keep focused on the task at hand, I also worried about my family. Had my wife, Dana, made it downtown before or after the twin towers collapsed? And what would my sons' school do with students on



PHOTOS BY GREG ALTMAN '95

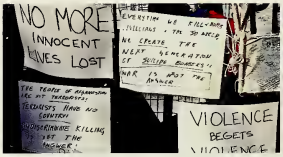
New York City's West Side? I was fairly sure Dana had headed downtown as the second tower imploded. But I was unable to reach her on her cell phone. I finally learned from her bosses in the New York bureau of NBC News that she was okay and was coordinating live coverage from a satellite truck manned by NBC News correspondents Ashleigh Banfield, David Bloom, and Anne Thompson near Ground Zero.

As for the children, my wife and I had quickly crafted a plan before she left the apartment to have a classmate's mom pick them up and take them to her home near school. We knew they were safe, but I wondered aloud on the air, what would we tell them? How would we explain what has happened to our city and our country? It would be after midnight before I would have to struggle to find the right words of comfort. That's when I finally got off the air and went to pick them up. It was all over, I told them. I couldn't possibly tell them I feared the nightmare had only just begun.

By the next day, midtown Manhattan was awash in red, white, and blue. Businesses were closed; retail windows were transformed into eloquent messages of hope, sadness, and concern. New York had been shaken

out of its arrogance; strangers were talking with one another, friends were checking in on friends, calls came in from relatives and friends around the country.

Later in the week, after work one night, I ventured down to Ground Zero to meet up with my wife. From a nearby rooftop, where television cameras were pointing toward the huge mountain of debris awash in floodlights, we could see a sobering image: a New York Fire Department fire truck freshly uncovered in the midst of the twisted wreckage. It was so dwarfed by the debris



around it that it looked like a child's toy.

At that moment, I thought of the 1993 bombing that I came to New York to cover as a Chicago reporter. It was New York firefighters who had so impressed me the night of that earlier terrorist bombing. My cameraman and I had discovered an open door and sneaked into the building. We made our way to a stairwell to the sub-basement. As we started down the stairs, a firefighter was coming up from the basement. Rather than escort us out of the building, he said to us, "Want to see something incredible? Follow me." He took us into the bombed-out basement from that earlier "Ground Zero." An office area opened up onto a huge crater, which had been the parking garage beneath the twin towers. After we had gotten our "exclusive" footage, I thanked the firefighters who had helped us out. I remember being so impressed with those brave men then. I wonder how many of those firefighters whom I met that night are gone now.

As I left work at the end of the first week of coverage, I passed by Saint Patrick's Cathedral. New Yorkers were standing motionless on the sidewalk outside. Somber music from the choir could be heard on the street. It was the memorial service for the hundreds of fallen firefighters lost in the attack. I felt compelled to stop and listen. I couldn't move. No one could. For once in New York City, no one wanted to.

For once, we had no place more important to go. ■

Rosenfield '81, a news anchor at WNBC-TV in New York City, is a member of Duke Magazine's *Editorial Advisory Board.*

THE DIFFICULTY OF DETACHMENT

BY MARY CARMICHAEL

I moved to New York five months ago, and when my boyfriend came to visit me, he wanted to see only one famous sight: the World Trade Center. We had dinner at Windows on the World on his last night in the city. We looked outside and saw the lights of Brooklyn, the Statue of Liberty. We danced on the wooden floor. Still, I grumbled that we were acting like tourists, that we should've gone to Nobu instead. I might have been right, Tim said as our cab pulled away: "It's not like the towers won't be here next time."

Every day since September 11, I've thought about that conversation, and about the little things I saw that night: the carpet at Windows on the World, with yellow WOWs emblazoned on the fabric; the Italian family on the elevator with us; how breathless and scared and delighted we all were on that elevator, zooming toward the top, our heads spinning, our ears popping as floor after floor passed us by. I try not to think about the people who jumped, and whether their ears popped on the way down.

I try not to think, but it never works. It doesn't help that it's my job to think about these things, in accordance with the news cycle, twenty-four hours a day. I'm a reporter for *Newsweek*. When the towers crumbled, I went to the hospitals—not to give blood, not to find a loved one, but to pester grieving people. Later that night, I went to lower Manhattan. I climbed the rubble outside the World Financial Center, dodging a sharp scrap of metal that came screeching from the sky, trying to get facts, names, and numbers. I told my new sources I'd call them back "when things calmed down." Of course, things never did.

I suppose I should feel privileged that I got to cover this, the biggest story of my young lifetime. I suppose I should feel lucky that I was able to sneak past the barricades in the back of a squealing police car. I suppose I should treasure the dubious souvenirs—a hardhat, a gas mask, a stockbroker's notebook from the rubble.

I try not to think, but it never works. It doesn't help that it's my job t

Instead, I feel like one of those hundred people on the 106th floor, just one story under Windows on the World, whose final thoughts were recorded in a 911 operator's notes: "NEED DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO STAY ALIVE." Like most people, I try not to think about what's happened, but at the same time I can't stop thinking about it. The day of the attacks, I worked thirty-three hours straight. I didn't want to go home; I didn't want to be alone. The minute I sat down on my bed I bawled like a baby, then lay awake. It's happened every night since then. I don't go to bed until three a.m. now. Some nights I just stare out the windows.

At *Newsweek*, it's fashionable to say that we young reporters on "Team Terror"—most in their mid-twenties, a few in their early thirties, and me, the baby at twenty-three—have been turned into war correspondents. I don't think so. From what I've read, war cor-

respondents are hardened and solitary. We still need each other. A week after the attack, we gathered at an Irish pub in midtown. Somebody played the piano. Somebody mentioned they'd seen body parts. Everybody smoked. Everybody threw back a shot of whiskey. Who needed the Employee Assistance Program? Like grizzled old newshounds, we were drinking our grief away.

But the next morning, our spiritual malaise lingered like a hangover, and it is with us still. Weeks after the attack, we are afraid to walk under bridges, afraid that the elevators in our building will come crashing down, or worse, that the building will. We're not supposed to admit these fears. But I, at least, need to keep worrying, keep calling my parents every night, because as long as I keep talking about it, that's all it is: talk. To stop worrying would be to acknowledge the futility of worry in the face of certain attack. I can't do that.

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For now, the plan is to stay in New York and keep doing my job, a job I was just learning when I was plunged into all of this. I've done cop reporting before, and I've seen a man executed; I thought I would be prepared. I wasn't. Three weeks after the attack, I received a reporting assignment more heinous than any trip to Ground Zero: Call the victims' families and ask them how much they've lost. How could I have prepared for that?

As I sat there on the phone, listening to stories of best friends and T-ball coaches and husbands of fifteen years gone, I felt it creeping in. Jaded. I was going to become jaded. And oh, the relief it would bring —if I didn't care, I wouldn't fear. Reporting would be so easy if I just didn't think.

But I kept going back to a column that Anna Quindlen wrote after the terrorists shattered our safety: We are not them, and we will never be like them unless we fail to value human life. So maybe our grief and terror is merely a reminder that we are still human, still alive. I read once that fear is an evolutionary gift to keep us out of danger. What better proof is there that we still value our lives than a nagging worry that we may lose them?

I'm glad I'm not an aged war correspondent, out on front lines that look to my eyes like any other. I'm glad that when I do sleep, I dream I'm dancing on the wooden floor again, looking out those windows on a world that is no longer there. In a way, I'm glad my daily life is still tinged with fear, because as long as I can feel fear, I can also feel hope. ■

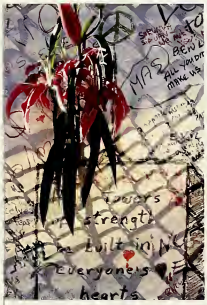
At *Newsweek*, it's fashionable to say that we young reporters on "Team Terror" have been turned into war correspondents. I don't think so.

Carmichael '01 is an intern for Newsweek.

VIDEO WITNESS

BY PHIL HIRSCHKORN

For me and thousands of other New York City dwellers, the day began with the most fundamental exercise of our democracy: voting. It was primary day for candidates hoping to become the 108th mayor in the city's history. My assignment for CNN was to cover the leading Democrat, Mark Green, and the leading Republican, Michael Bloomberg, going to the polls.



PHOTOS BY GREG MATHAN '93

"We need a mayor who can bring all of this city together," Green said to reporters after casting his ballot in an Upper East Side school gym. It was 7:30 a.m. In half an hour, the first of two jetliners unwittingly targeting the World Trade Center would take off from Boston. The city was about to be brought together in a way no one had envisioned.

After capturing Bloomberg voting, videotaping the sparse turnout at a West Side polling place, and interviewing voters about their choices, I headed back to our bureau across from Penn Station with my crew. The nine a.m. show wanted the tape. About ten to nine, I called in, to be told of some sketchy report of a fire at the World Trade Center. Could I head straight downtown and check it out? I quickly handed off the tape to a colleague in the lobby and asked her to take it upstairs. It never aired.

Back in our Ford Explorer, all-news radio started reporting a plane had collided with the twin towers. We thought we were being sent to an accident, most likely a prop plane or Cessna brushing up against the indestructible buildings. Just two weeks earlier, a French daredevil had landed a parasail on the Statue of Liberty, hoping to bungee-jump from the lady's torch. Could this too have

CALLED TO WITNESS

BY RICHARD W. GREY

It was 3:30 in the afternoon of September 12 and my Dodge Dakota was headed north on Interstate 85. It would be a long trip—Richmond, Washington, D.C., Baltimore and its Harbor Tunnel, the New Jersey Turnpike, then New York and my destination, Manhattan. I'd never been to Manhattan; this was my first time, and I was heading for a war zone.

The events of the day before continued to reverberate in my mind: the Trade Towers in rubble, the Pentagon in flames, the president on the run, the world gaping in disbelief at America's humiliation. As the tragedies of individual citizens flowed through the radio, my heart was broken by a woman in anguish for her lost husband. "He's down there, under all that," she lamented, "and he might be alive; he might be calling for me. And I can't get to him. I can't help him." I cried with her, pained by the thought of losing my own in so terrible a way.

How strangely normal the world appeared as I passed up I-95, one of the nation's primary arteries: heavy trucks transported their goods; people commuted home; gas stations and burger joints were busy. Despite the outer aspect, I knew it wasn't normal. The tension in my shoulders, the unease in my belly whispered that the world was forever changed.

Darkness descended and still my truck hummed its way north. Then my first challenge: as I approached the New Jersey Turnpike, great overhead signs flashed in yellow, "ALL EXITS TO NEW YORK CITY FROM NJ TURNPIKE CLOSED." It was still 150 miles to New York. The entire lane to the turnpike appeared dark and bereft of traffic. I made up my mind and headed up the darkened lane. Fear stirred inside me. It suddenly felt as though I were heading into Beirut. The highway lights had been darkened. The air felt tense. Traffic was extremely sparse. People in service areas along the way—not many people—were glued to television screens.

High up the turnpike, now late in the evening, my first view of Manhattan suddenly opened to the right. I sucked my breath in. The buildings of the Financial District looked like they were partially enveloped in a black bank of fog. From them a broad black plume billowed up and streamed northward, spreading its pall across the city skyline. The beautiful towers of the World Trade Center were profoundly absent. The Empire State Building appeared lonely and vulnerable. Here was the pained center of the world's attention. My truck struggled to hold its lane as my gaze held overlong to the east.

I crossed the George Washington Bridge, driving down into the city at the first available exit. I was tired and very soon I was lost. I grew frightened and prayerful as my haphazard choice of streets seemed to be leading me into old, poorly lit, derelict areas with rough-looking characters lurking about. "Officer," I said with relief, out of my truck and approaching a flared intersection, "I'm trying to get to St. Vincent's Hospital. I've come from North Carolina."

Grey's complete story can be found at www.dukemagazine.duke.edu, along with accounts from other alumni of the September 11 attacks and their aftermath. We welcome similar submissions for the website, which may be e-mailed to the magazine's features editor at kim.koster@daa.duke.edu

been a stunt? I knew the towers were built to withstand the impact of a 707. It would be hours before I learned the plane that crashed into the north tower was an American Airlines 767. While we were driving, a United Airlines passenger jet plane struck the south tower.

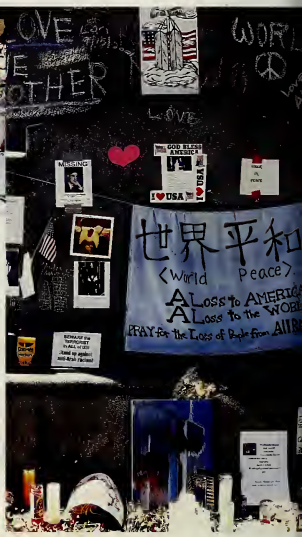
Heading downtown as quickly as possible, we had to pull over when we saw the gaping wound in the north tower. I remember thinking, that's going to take months to patch up; it had to be a commercial plane. As we arrived on the scene, parking outside Stuyvesant High School as far south as police would let us travel, both towers were on fire. We were the first CNN crew on site.

I immediately tried calling the Atlanta control room on my cell phone to offer live reports on what I was witnessing on the ground, but the attack had knocked out a huge Verizon switching station, and getting a call through was impossible. Our microwave truck was on site, but the antenna that received and relayed the signal was atop the World Trade Center's north tower, and it would be a while before we could transmit elsewhere. Silenced and frustrated, out of the live game, I decided we would be a tape crew documenting what was happening, our pictures and sound to be used later as part of the historical record.

I instructed our cameraman to stay focused on the two towers, the flames, thinking that at some point the fire would be extinguished. We kept moving, trying to get as close to the towers as possible, moving south and east. The closest we got to the burning structures was Barclay Street, two blocks north of the WTC complex, a block behind the forty-seven-story WTC 7 building that housed the city's Office of Emergency Management, a $13-million, high-tech control center to coordinate responses to natural and man-made disasters. That building would be gone by the end of the day.

Rumors of a third incoming plane crackled on police radios. On the corner down the block from OEM, we saw what looked like plane debris—broken glass, foam, strips of metal—and stopped to tape it. There I met our first eyewitness, a Salomon Smith Barney employee, en route to work, who saw the first plane hit. "First thing I heard was an airplane really low. I looked up and I thought, there's no way it's going to miss that building. It was obviously intentional," he said. "You would see some debris flickering down, but then you could clearly see people in suits jumping from where the hole was."

Our cameraman had been recording the whole time. We were stunned.



The flames after the initial explosions appeared to have receded inside WTC 1, but above where the plane had struck, you could see bright red, like coals on a campfire. Later, we would learn the jet-fuel heat exceeded 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

"I could hear people screaming," a Morgan Stanley investment banker told me. "I could hear a man screaming at the top of his lungs, 'Help me!'" He had skipped the complimentary breakfast preceding a nine o'clock seminar inside the north tower, instead emerging from the Vesey Street subway station right after the plane hit his meeting place at 8:48 a.m. Like so many people that morning, he had found that a run-of-the-mill decision to be later than usual to work, or to run an

errand, had made the difference between life and death.

We proceeded east in search of a better vantage point. By 9:45 a.m., we were at the southern end of City Hall Park. The street was Park Row, the block of J&R Music World, where, I made a mental note, Mahmud Abouhalima stood on Feb. 26, 1993, as a bomb-laden Ryder truck left by his co-conspirators sat in the south tower's underground garage. On that day, Abouhalima saw a puff of smoke and waited for the first tower to tumble into the second.

But at this moment on September 11, forty-five minutes after the planes hit, no one expected the buildings to fall—not the hundreds of firemen and emergency workers still inside and not the hundreds of curious and concerned New Yorkers standing what seemed a safe distance on sidewalks watching the fire. And not us. Suddenly, about five minutes before ten, we heard what sounded like an explosion. Were there bombs inside the planes? No. It was the sound of acre-wide concrete floors dropping like pancakes, one on top of the other. The fire had melted the steel beams supporting the floors, and gravity took over. The building fell straight down. Our cameraman had been recording the whole time.

We were stunned. We were also in danger. A tidal wave of smoke headed toward us. It was a huge black-and-gray cloud like a volcano eruption. Cops were screaming, "Get back!" and running. Everyone started running, and so did we. We sprinted several blocks north, certain we would be covered in toxic dust. Luckily we had a few blocks' head start. The cloud petered out as we reached the lower Manhattan federal courthouse, where I had spent much of the year covering the embassy bombings trial—associates of Osama bin Laden being convicted for the 1998 truck bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

After the second tower collapsed an hour later, a strange silence ensued. There was little we could do, except look for and talk to survivors. Where were they working when the explosions occurred? How did they get out? Were they all right? The rescue effort was, in effect, over. With the exception of five firefighters pulled from the rubble the following day, no one would come out alive. Hastily set-up triage centers remained empty, unused ambulances lined up and down the block. People waited on line for hours to give blood, and did, though it proved unneeded.

le were also in danger. A tidal wave of smoke headed toward us.

PHOTOS BY GREG ALTMAN '95

Forced to retreat by police, all the CNN crews in the area congregated a few blocks below Canal Street along the West Side Highway, now a private road for emergency vehicles. I sneaked back to Stuyvesant to retrieve our car just blocks from Ground Zero. It was like a nuclear winter. All the vehicles, the streets, and sidewalks were deserted and covered with two to three inches of white ash. I could see the fire burning, as it would for days, the world's largest rubble pile doubling as the world's worst funeral pyre. The plume of smoke stretched for miles over Manhattan, a dark scar across what was otherwise a picture-perfect blue sky. My eyes would sting for two days. The smell would linger longer—a mix of burning electrical wires and what was undoubtedly burning flesh. Was this what it was like outside the gates of Auschwitz?

A week later, I found myself in synagogue for Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year. In one section of responsive reading, the rabbi said, "When will redemption come?" The congregation answered, "When we master the violence that fills our world." Let's not hold our breath, I thought. The service highlight is the sounding of the shofar, a ram's horn turned musical instrument. Its burst of sound represents freedom and liberty ringing, and a call to the heavens on a day when humankind is supposedly judged and its fate is sealed. This year the shofar sounded too much like the sirens wailing around downtown New York.

Our rabbi broke the news at services that her predecessor, our family's rabbi for thirty years until his retirement, had lost his son in the World Trade Center attack—a father of two who had worked at Cantor Fitzgerald, the nation's leading U.S. Treasury bond trading firm that occupied the 101st through 105th floors of the north tower. Nearly 700 of the firm's employees, or one out of nine people killed in the WTC attack, worked there, all trapped when the first hijacked airliner turned into a missile. The firm's CEO, Howard Lutnick, is alive today because he chose to escort his son to his first day of kindergarten at Horace Mann, my alma mater, in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. One fellow HM alumnus perished in the trade center (and six fellow Duke alumni, I would discover) as did so many friends or relatives of friends. At a minimum, everyone in New York is two degrees of separation from the fatalities.

A month after the terrorist attack on my city, 80 percent of the towers' rubble was still there, with some buried metal beams still smoldering and the stench of death filling the air above lower Manhattan. On October 11, Mark Green won the Democratic runoff in the delayed mayoral election, but his path to City Hall was blocked by Bloomberg, who won an upset victory in November. The seemingly indispensable Giuliani will reluctantly relinquish power next January. Part of getting back to normal is restoring our democratic process interrupted with everything else on September 11. We have no choice but to look forward, as one meditation in my temple liturgy says:

We pause in terror before the human deed,
The cloud of annihilation, the concentrations of death,
The cruelly casual way of each to each.
But in the stillness of the hour, we find our way from darkness to light. ■

Hirschkorn '89 is a news producer for CNN in New York.

Coping with a Changed World

MODERATED BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

Experts have had—and will continue to have—a lot to say about the events of September 11 and their aftermath. Informed perspective and complete context are important. But it also seems important to listen to fresh voices. The events will impinge profoundly on the younger generation, a generation that grew up in peace, expected to inherit prosperity, felt little threat to personal safety, and found self-expression partly through ironic detachment. Just as the United States was preparing its first strikes against Afghanistan, *Duke Magazine* convened two discussion groups among students. The exchanges are presented here in merged and edited form.

In speaking of the war on terrorism, President Bush has said that we have defined our mission and our moment. Do you think these are defining or galvanizing events for your generation?

CHRIS PAUL: If this question had been whether or not this has been the defining moment of George Bush's presidency, I don't think there is any doubt. As far as it being the defining moment of our generation, I hope not. I hope this doesn't escalate into a world war. But there's no doubt that September 11 will remain in our minds throughout our lives.

NEIL GUPTA: I do think it reflects the new reality of globalization, of an increased ease in communication and of populations moving back and forth across borders.

CHRIS PAUL: I really like Neil's point that we're seeing the problems of globalization along with its good side—the international collaboration, the sharing of information among those who are trying to fight terrorism. I think this could be a turning point where globalization is put to work for the better.

LUKE BERGMANN: If as a country we want to view this in some way as an attack on who we are—and I'm not sure about the case for that—the very least we owe

to ourselves is not to destroy those very values that we claim for ourselves.

MARTIN BARNA: If this wasn't an attack on who we are, then what was this an attack on? This was an attack on America and on Americans. What struck me was the solidarity with America from the rest of the world, the outpouring of sympathy toward America and disgust and anger with the terrorists who did this to America. The terrorists targeted an American symbol and they chose to make a statement. And I think we need to make a statement in return.

LUKE BERGMANN: I would say it was a heinous, hateful, murderous, entirely reprehensible act. But recognizing that doesn't help us understand how we came to this point and where we can go in the future to avoid other consequences.

MARK FREEMAN: When Tom Brokaw talks about the "Greatest Generation," he's referring to a World War II generation that actively participated in a worldwide conflict. In this case, actions are being taken at the level of the government. But we're told that the best thing Americans can do is just go about their daily lives as if nothing happened, and maybe to spend money to boost the economy. I don't really sense involvement at the level of the individual.

To what extent has September 11 and the aftermath affected your personal sense of safety and security?

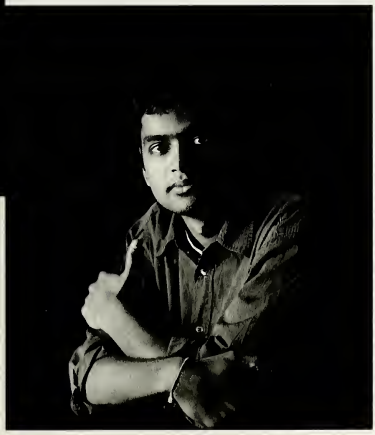
CHRISTINE VARNADO: The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were motivated by a desire to get at the very echelon of society from which most Duke students come. I spent the summer in New York, and in that sense it feels personal. I was talking with a friend the day of the attacks, and we said to ourselves, there's probably not a person on this campus who doesn't know someone in New York or Washington.

LALA QADIR: As an American citizen, I felt a sense of invasion and an attack on my ideals. This summer, I interned for the State Department, and I strongly identified with the U.S. government because of its ability to do good domestically and internationally. As a Muslim, the repercussions of these events were another facet that was quite terrifying. All across the country there are a lot of Muslims who have been harassed and physically beaten, and there was a CNN poll that said that 31 percent of Americans would like to see Arab-Americans in detention camps. So there's a cascade of events from the original atrocious acts that are affecting innocent lives.

DANA VACHON: One of my favorite things that I've held on to is a September 11 copy of *The New York Times*—a time capsule from when the world was normal. And the front page of that issue announces that it's Fashion Week in New York. When I look at that, I always think, what a luxury. Maybe it's interesting to examine our compulsions. Now I read that *Times* over and over. I remember sitting in the Duke Gardens the Sunday after the attacks, when they had grounded all the airplanes, and something was flying over the gardens. It was red—a color you wouldn't normally see on a plane. And I said, "Oh my God, is that a crop sprayer?" I was genuinely concerned. Feelings that once would have probably caused you to seek counseling now make sense in this odd world that we've been handed.

CHRISTINE VARNADO: Seeing those publications now is so spooky. They're from a different planet from the one we now inhabit.

LUKE BERGMANN: We've been reborn. But it's not as if we weren't already living in a violent world. We just didn't realize it until September 11.



Above: Julie Norman '02 has a self-designed curriculum on media in education and social activism. She is a resident adviser, coordinator of a service-learning organization, and a tutor in the public schools.

Right: Neil Gupta '02, majoring in cognitive neuroscience, is editor of The Duke Mind, *a student journal. He had a South Africa internship through Public Policy's Service Opportunities in Leadership program.*

Opposite: Luke Bergmann '02, a physics major, is photography editor for the yearbook. An Angier B. Duke Scholar, he received a Goldwater Scholarship for excellence in science.

PORTRAITS BY LES TODD

ALLISON BRIM: The threat to my physical well-being hadn't really registered until I learned of the attack by the U.S. on Afghanistan. It just made it clear that there could be further attacks on our soil.

JULIE NORMAN: When I first heard about the attacks I was definitely shaken up. I don't think I feared for my own safety here at Duke. But I have family members in New York and Washington, D.C., and it all hit so close to home.

DYLAN ASHBROOK: It was sort of surreal watching those planes just cut through those buildings. Every time I've driven to Duke from home, that's what I've looked at—the view of the New York skyline from the New Jersey turnpike. It's almost hard to connect those images to my everyday life because they were so incredibly horrific.

NEIL GUPTA: I don't feel a personal fear from what's happened. But what it's really highlighted is what people around the world live with on a daily basis; they have to put up with social oppression and with acts of terrorism. Because of what America has now experienced, we can better speak to the world on issues of oppression and terror.

How have the attacks influenced your thinking about your own future?

DANA VACHON: I spent the summer in New York and will probably go back there next year. Right after the attacks, I caught myself in this sort of heuristic, where I was trying to figure out if I could avoid New York while still achieving my goals. Before the process was over, I said, no, I can't do that. But when my father saw the Trade Center get hit, the first thing he thought was, "I work next to Grand Central Station."

CHRISTINE VARNADO: These are particularly painful events for people of our age, who are just getting to the point where the world awaits us. I'm having a lot of anxiety about where I'll be traveling or working next year. I'd always planned to go to the Caribbean or West Africa; I always saw myself as unrestrained in terms of where I could go and what I could do. I believe in the ideals of a global community. But I'm having a lot of problems working out these issues right now. To me it would be a tragic thing if our world were to shrink to places that we can drive to from our hometowns, or places that are far from major population centers, because we're worried about terrorism.

LUKE BERGMANN: This has made me think much more seriously about going directly to graduate school; that seems to be the safest, most stable place I can think of.

PATTY CHEN: My plans haven't changed at all. I'm still planning on taking a year off and working, hopefully in a Pacific Islander community, perhaps with a Vietnamese refugee community. There are still people living in poverty after September 11, and since those needs haven't changed, my plans haven't changed.

CHRIS PAUL: I'm personally interested in humanitarian issues. I think that field won't change; in fact, more importance will be placed on it. And hopefully these events will cause people of the United States to think about what it means for us to be so economically dominant in the world.

What are your reactions to the upsurge of patriotism and to the prominent display, including on campus, of the American flag?

CHRIS PAUL: National mourning is very important, and in part the flag is a symbol of that. I'm hoping that these events will produce an international unity and not just a national unity. I'd like to see an emphasis on the positive values of the flag and the things we want it to stand for, like freedom. And I'd like to see us remember that freedom should not be exclusive for Americans.

NEIL GUPTA: Flying the American flag does have different connotations; one connotation is that you're either with us or you're against us. If people are flying the flag to represent the ideals of America, why hasn't it always been flown? Why does it take catastrophic events like these to make us realize, or present, those values that we hold so close to us?

LUKE BERGMANN: I think any person who doesn't want to fly a flag doesn't act with a conscious disrespect for those who have died. I think those people probably felt that they didn't want to see more Americans dying, that a way to honor our ideals was not to go forward into a war.

ALLISON BRIM: As part of a community that is for peace and very much against war, I consider myself patriotic. I would almost hesitate to display the American flag for fear that somebody would think that it's just a symbol of togetherness in war. But I certainly would like to see the country being brought together.

JULIE NORMAN: When I see the flags flying on campus, I'm not as moved as I am when I see the flag flying in the neighborhoods of Durham. That's not a belligerent use of the flag; people are thinking of the flag in terms of what they see America standing for—freedom and democracy.

MARTIN BARNA: I don't see the flag as a symbol of war at all. I see it as a symbol of solidarity in this very tough time. To me, the flag is a symbol of freedom, and I don't think there is a more appropriate time to fly it than now.

DANA VACHON: I think the flag is sacred. There are a lot of people who have given their lives for that flag. The only moment I thought was excessive was when I looked at a cover of *People* magazine and

Above: Martin Barna '02 is a double-major in history and public policy. Former editorial page editor for The Chronicle, *he continues as a columnist and as film editor for the weekly arts and entertainment supplement. He has acted in numerous Duke Players productions.*

it said something like, "Hollywood Shows Its Support," and Goldie Hawn was wearing a flag bustier. The market is too frothy and people have probably stopped considering the flag for what it is.

LUKE BERGMANN: With respect to solidarity, what I don't understand is what the word means to us. Does it mean that we should not disagree with one another? Does it mean that we shouldn't debate? Does it mean that we should fall in line? There is, in my mind, nothing scarier in a democracy than to have dissent pushed aside, because then it's no longer a democracy. There are few issues in life that are so black-and-white that you don't want to subject them, in good conscience, to democratic debate.

MARTIN BARNA: To me, this is a very black-and-white case; we need to respond to these attacks, and we need to respond by using force. I don't think there's any question about that. And I haven't seen anywhere in this country where dissent really has been stifled. No one is talking about Sedition Acts.

CHRISTINE VARNADO: The issue for me, as a patriotic American, is reclaiming the flag to represent the ideals that each one of us believes in as Americans. And for me, that's pluralism.

In the midst of a national crisis, there's talk of broader permission for wiretaps and for detention of suspects. And whether you're entering an airport or a football stadium, you're being subjected to more aggressive security searches. How accepting are you of constraints on your personal liberties in the interest of security?

DANA VACHON: Is it Tennyson who said, "Better a rotten borough or two than a city of flames"? I sort of feel that way. Better to sacrifice a little bit to help the state temporarily than to have a city in flames. I don't want to build detainment camps, but if you want to search me and to tap my phone, I'm willing to give up those privacies.

MARTIN BARNA: After September 11, we should realize that Big Brother isn't watching much at all. Big Brother didn't see those two planes coming into the World Trade Center. I've never really had that fear that government is going to be on our backs and looking at our communications all the time. And I still don't. The ones who should have a fear of being monitored are those who are involved with terrorist acts.

LUKE BERGMANN: That's the logic that has led to every oppressive and authoritarian regime. The people who in the end will suffer most are those in social movements that have had a long, well-documented history of being targeted by our own government. We write our history books now, and we say that they, and not the government, were in the right at the time. There's the implication that terrorists are the people who have the most to fear from new government authority. But if you were to apply that logic to history, then you'd have to label Martin Luther King a terrorist.

MARTIN BARNA: Not at all. What are the specific laws that the Attorney General has proposed? He's mentioned having it so that if you've got a wiretap on one person's phone line, that authority can be extended nationally on other lines used by that person. You still have to have evidence to obtain that initial wiretap.

Above: Mark Freeman '03, an Alumni Scholar, is a biology major. A Howard Hughes Research Fellow, he does neuroscience research.

Left: Patty Chen '02 is a double-major in biology and mathematics. Formerly president of the Asian Students Association, she is chair of an upcoming East Coast Asian Student Union Conference. She's president of the Few Quad Council and a worker in the Literacy Through Photography program.

PATTY CHEN: One thing we have to recognize is that when we talk about limitations on civil liberties, it often starts with a certain ethnic minority. When people say "American," the notion that comes to mind is the white, privileged American. The Japanese internment during World War II—that was all about "protecting Americans."

DANA VACHON: When I hear the CIA's George Tenet say that the agency cannot conduct effective intelligence while still wearing white gloves, that we need to do business with dirty people to catch dirty people, I say hurrah, great. The only rule of the international system is anarchy. And I think we need to re-evaluate the space that we live in here in America, because America has become, to some degree, an international battlefield. War has been declared upon us, and we are, for the first time, fighting a war on our own soil.

LALA QADIR: No one here disagrees that some action should be taken to monitor suspected terrorists. The question is, how are we going to stop ourselves from marginalizing a certain segment of the American population? Maybe you can take the premise that international politics is a realm of anarchy. But we have to work toward making sure that domestically we don't go toward a state of political and legal anarchy.

MARK FREEMAN: I was talking to my grandparents the other day. They were saying that there are going to have to be sacrifices made in this way as there have been in every war. In the past Americans have had to sacrifice their living standards or even the lives of their loved ones in war. But I don't think our rights and liberties have ever come up on the chopping block.

CHRIS PAUL: Well, there certainly were a lot of losses of liberties during the world wars, including restrictions on free speech.

DYLAN ASHBROOK: It's important to remember that the enemy we're fighting is the product of a society that's restrictive of the civil liberties of its people. And we have to watch the small restraints that the government says are being done for patriotic reasons. We should be very sure that no one is perverting our freedoms by arguing that for our own safety, we need to sacrifice them.

Americans are registering a lot of trust in government: According to one survey, it's at the highest level since the 1960s. Do you find yourselves more trusting of the government during this tense time?

CHRIS PAUL: My simple answer is, no. Certainly there's a national-security interest in keeping military operations secret. But as a citizen, I'm concerned that some of the choices we make may have bad consequences in the long run. I hope that if mistakes are made, we'll find out about them and be able to analyze them in order to make better choices in the future.

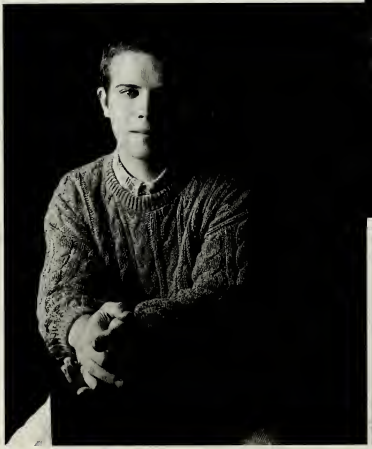
MARK FREEMAN: I do trust the administration and how they're handling the current situation. I also think the public can't be told everything for the sake of protecting military operations. At a certain level, we have to trust that the government is operating in the interests of its citizens.

NEIL GUPTA: Is this faith in the government a result of the actions that the administration is taking, or is it more of a desire to back whatever the government is doing in these circumstances?

MARK FREEMAN: I specifically trust this administration. I think the government is taking the right steps. It was right for George Bush to go before Congress and the American people and say we are going to be fighting terrorism over a long-term period. And his actions since that time have been very measured and calculated.

ALLISON BRIM: One of the things that disturbed me most was in Bush's address to the nation after the attacks. He made the comment that this was going to be a different kind of war; this was going to be a war that we might not know everything about, there might be battles that the American public would never find out about. That scares me.

MARTIN BARNA: *The New York Times* did a fantastic editorial where they talked about why Americans probably shouldn't see and the media probably shouldn't report all of the evidence in the case against bin Laden. If you're going to wage a war against terrorists, it's like any other war throughout history: You can't pass out the battle plans to CNN before you're going to attack. It's nice to sit down in the corners of academia and prattle for days about what a utopia looks like. But the rest of us have to live in the real world. You have to govern and you have to lead and you have to make tough choices, and you have to do things that don't necessarily fit with a perfect ethical framework.



Above: Allison Brim '05, a B.N. Duke Scholar, is contemplating a self-designed major in peace studies. She is a research assistant in the Nicholas School of the Environment, a campus organizer for the U.S. Student Association, and a member of the Environmental Alliance, the Duke Progressive Alliance, and the Student-Employee Relations Coalition.

Left: Chris Paul '05, one of the first Robertson Scholars, is a student in the Humanitarian Challenges at Home and Abroad FOCUS program. He's planning a self-designed curriculum on Eastern Asian environmental policy.

CHRISTINE VARNADO: Right after the attacks, a grassroots peace movement began forming in New York made up of some of the families of the people who died in the World Trade Center. And the only place you'll read about it is in *The Village Voice*. That's a perfect example of the viewpoints that you haven't seen represented.

ALLISON BRIM: Hasn't the media already been silenced to some degree? I was at the peace protest in Washington, D.C., and there were about 15,000 people there, and none of the major media covered it.

MARTIN BARNA: It was on the front page of *The Washington Post* the next day.

CHRISTINE VARNADO: It wasn't on CNN's nightly news.

MARTIN BARNA: Well, there are so many other things going on that you shouldn't have expected to see it everywhere. They had Susan Sontag on *Nightline* saying things that made this gentleman from the Heritage Foundation almost keel over. It was great to see her making those statements, and I don't think the national media is silencing other viewpoints.

LUKE BERGMANN: And Susan Sontag was receiving death threats.

MARTIN BARNA: It's tough if you have a minority viewpoint when 80 percent of the population has a different viewpoint, and in this case is supporting President Bush. Who would have thought that 80 percent of this country, which was so divided last November, would be backing President Bush and agreeing with him on a course of action?

ALLISON BRIM: It's difficult for the media to show the dissenting viewpoints when 80 percent of the American population is behind Bush. But I believe that the mainstream media very much played a role in that 80 percent by not showing the range of viewpoints from the beginning.

MARTIN BARNA: We had lots of viewpoints. We had the plane coming from this angle, from that angle, and first one building collapsed and then the next.

CHRISTINE VARNADO: That's precisely what we're talking about.

MARTIN BARNA: Precisely 5,000 people were killed. And a lot of Americans felt that it was time to do something about that.

There's another survey on a much different theme. A couple of days after the attack, nearly four out of five people said they were more likely to be drawn to prayer or to be attending religious services. Has your religious faith comforted you during this uncertain period?

LUKE BERGMANN: One thing I've noticed is that a number of people who turned to their faith have found a lot of conflicts with it. They feel as religious believers different from how they feel as Americans. There are competing subjectivities: People will say my religion tells me one thing, but as an American I can't help but to feel differently.

ALLISON BRIM: To build on that theme of conflicts, I find it interesting that everything from religious figures I've heard focuses on a non-violent reaction to terrorism. And the overwhelming majority of Americans, though they're attached to some faith, seem to be for some kind of military effort.

MARTIN BARNA: In my personal faith, I'm Greek Orthodox. I haven't necessarily found myself feeling more or less religious as a result of the attacks. A lot of my friends who are not religious have asked me how I can believe in God when something like this happens. Of course, I go back to the standard line, which is, God doesn't manipulate how the world works every day.

CHRISTINE VARNADO: In the aftermath of an event this traumatic, when everyone is feeling so psychologically adrift, one of the things that happens is that people really think about what is important to them. I think people find out what they want to commit to. On September 11, I think it was very significant that I felt I wanted to go to class. I felt that learning was our common purpose at this university, that I wanted to be engaged in that. And it strengthened my resolve to make a life in the academic world. A lot of people felt that the appropriate place for them was to be in a place of worship, and they may have discovered something about themselves.

ALLISON BRIM: I definitely looked inside myself at my own spirituality. I think that's very important for people to be doing now; I feel that my spirituality dictates how I act.

LALA QADIR: This is a complex question. Muslims have sort of gone back to the basics and asked, what does Islam say about these things? In talking with people on campus about what Islam says, what it means to be Muslim, I've learned a great deal. If you believe in your faith and you learn more about it, it's a positive reinforcement. These terrorist attacks are completely anathema to the doctrine of Islam. In Islam, we have the Koran, which is the revelation from God, and we have the actions of prophet Mohammed, and we're supposed to embody in our actions what he said and did. Based on the teachings of Islam, there are very clear statements that when you engage in war, you can't harm innocent men, women, and children. And you can't hurt the environment or poison wells, which is an early statement against bio-chemical terrorism. When you see these people who, in some warped way, represent your faith, it's even more critical for you to understand yourself, what it really means to be part of that faith.

CHRIS PAUL: I was pleased that there were interfaith services after the attacks. If there's anything positive to come out of this, I hope it will come from people looking for common points among religions.

PATTY CHEN: We need to realize that there are other religions in play, like Buddhism and Hinduism. It's interesting that when Duke held its interfaith service on the Chapel Quad, it had Islam and Judaism represented along with some-

Right: Lala Qadir '02 is a double-major in chemistry and public policy. She's a leader of Spectrum, a multicultural student group, and is co-president of the Duke Muslim Student Association.

thing like fifteen denominations of Christianity. But it didn't have a single Buddhist or Hindu represented.

DYLAN ASHBROOK: I can't understand how this would make anyone turn to God. The fact that the terrorists did this in the name of God would make me wonder about devoting your life to serve a higher power. If something very terrible happens to you, I don't understand how you benefit in talking to a higher power; I think the best thing to do is to look at how you can solve the problem with reason.

MARK FREEMAN: Religion doesn't dictate that God is going to make a perfect world. And religion isn't really based on logic. So a lot of people have turned to God in this situation, and I do think that it probably is a fleeting religious fervor. There is nothing rationally you can do if someone is flying an airplane into your building. But you need something to hang onto.

NEIL GUPTA: A distinction we need to make is between supporting a religion or turning to religion on an ideological basis or emotional basis. If we are talking about the terrorists, they were rationalizing their action by misusing religion. That's different from a religious person finding security in his faith.

MARK FREEMAN: These terrorists hate Americans. One of bin Laden's lieutenants was talking about U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, and he said, "We just want to kill all Americans." When I hear that, I can't equate that person and his feelings of religiosity and normal people's feelings of religiosity.

Can you see sacrificing yourself or compromising your style of living for the sake of something bigger than yourselves—say, some great national cause?

CHRIS PAUL: I would put myself in harm's way to work in a humanitarian situation, to try to provide humanitarian aid.

MARK FREEMAN: Everyone struggles with the fear of being shipped off to fight and with the knowledge that we wouldn't have this country to enjoy had people not sacrificed their lives in the past.

DYLAN ASHBROOK: I don't think unwarranted aggression is a good thing. However, I don't think I'd feel right enjoying all the benefits that our way of life provides if I weren't going to stand and fight for them if called upon. It would be useful to look into the historical reasons for why these seeds of hatred were planted. But when terrorists crashed those planes, they overstepped the bounds of civilized behavior, and you can't rationalize it on the basis of the U.S. planting a McDonald's in some other country.

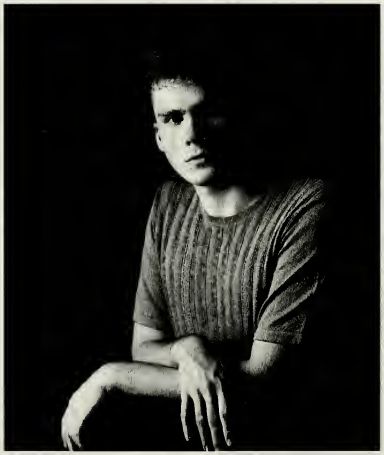
There's a lot of talk about how September 11 may have affected art and entertainment, about the public reaching for a less frivolous spirit and a less ironic tone. What are you now looking for in your entertainment options?

CHRISTINE VARNADO: One of the important functions of art has been to provoke thought on an abstract level. And that's what I see my friends and I being drawn to. I've also seen some really fascinating black humor; it's very interesting how, almost immediately after the attacks, we began to use that sort of thing to defend ourselves psychologically, to heal ourselves, and to try to put to rest these unthinkable events.

LUKE BERGMANN: Normally, I sit and laugh at *The Onion*. Right after these attacks, I was terrified by *The Onion*—it was vengeance without thinking, or "let's think about it, then blow them up."

DANA VACHON: Before the attacks, a lot of my friends and I were wrapped up in reality programming. I really enjoyed it. Since then, I've been reading a lot of fantasy. I've gotten into the Tolkien books; the Hobbits are these people who live in the Shire, and they love the Shire and want to do nothing but eat and get fat and smoke pipes—which is very much America during the Nineties. I've retreated away from irony, I've retreated away from reality and have gone into this fantasy realm where individuals can fight great evils and be successful. That's brought me a good deal of comfort.

After September 11, we've seen commentaries in *The New York Times* and elsewhere question the relevance of intellectual trends like postmodernism and postcolonial studies. Those are perspectives that deny the existence of absolute truths and question the superi-



Above: Dylan Ashbrook '04 is an English major. He's a staff writer for TowerView, *which is a* Chronicle *supplement, and a member of the Duke Union Major Attractions Committee.*

Right: Christine Varnado '02, majoring in English, is an Angier B. Duke Scholar and the recipient of a Truman Scholarship for public service. She has edited VOICES, *a feminist literary and opinion journal, has been a coordinator at the Community Service Center, and has worked with the LEAPS service-learning program.*

ority of Western values in particular. Have you rethought any lessons from a Duke classroom?

DYLAN ASHBROOK: I know this is a hard thing to say, but I think we have a better society than they do. People who would say that we need to respect a culture that allows for suppression of rights and executes people at will—I think that's horrible.

NEIL GUPTA: We should shift the conversation to why people around the world are upset with U.S. culture and U.S. policy. I heard a quote by a professor who said, "The three biggest exports of the U.S. are Washington, Hollywood, and Las Vegas." To an Afghani, ours may appear to be a decadent society.

DYLAN ASHBROOK: I don't doubt that if the Afghani people were shown the benefits of capitalism and of the opportunity for upward mobility, they would be in favor.

NEIL GUPTA: Maybe we don't have a policy of exporting American values, of making the world into another America. But I think that American policy and American culture are behind insidious, creeping forces that are the source of a lot of underlying frustration around the world.

Has America's new war compelled you to think differently about your courses?

CHRIS PAUL: I'm in the "Humanitarian Challenges at Home and Abroad" FOCUS program, the freshman seminar program. Our entire program revolves around issues directly related to the terrorist attacks. Part of what we hope for in academia is to understand events like these on a real level and not just as a topical discussion on TV. I hope that universities can help lead a public discussion about the root causes of these events.

NEIL GUPTA: I'm really wary of over-intellectualization of the situation. A lot of times we here at Duke or at other universities will attempt to make ourselves feel better about an issue by talking about it, as if that were going to accomplish something—which it usually doesn't. I feel that futility a lot and get frustrated by it.

CHRIS PAUL: After September 11, I was struggling with the question, what went wrong? What happened? How can I change it? I can't go and work in Afghanistan now, and not all of us can aspire to be in high policy positions. But it did hit me that the simple saying that you see on bumper stickers, "think globally, act locally," is so important.

Above: Dana Vachon '02 is a political science major. A former humor columnist and now associate news editor for The Chronicle, *he's a member of Duke University Improv.*

CHRISTINE VARNADO: I've had some amazing discussions in my classes about these events; I've never felt more fortunate to be a part of the university than I do right now. I haven't encountered a single member of this community who would dispute the assessment that the slaughter of thousands of innocent people is wrong. That said, the discussions I've had have expanded my perspective. We've deconstructed *The New York Times* coverage, and we've looked at how even the physical organization of the paper—how the photographs are used—reflects an ideology. We've been talking about the decline of the nation-state and the postmodern shape of war, a war that's not being fought over land and where the enemy is not even a nation.

LALA QADIR: In my "Public Health" course, we've been discussing the ramification of September 11, albeit from a perspective of health and global social welfare. Our conversations started after we began to introspectively analyze the determinants of health, and the direct correlation of health to economic, social, and political stability. In our readings, we discussed the effects of war on children, women, and the refugee crisis. The horrific sights of death that children are witness to are factors in perpetuating a vicious cycle of hatred and instability. We need to be aware of this.

LUKE BERGMANN: I've done research with the Santa Fe Institute, which is a leading institution for the study of complex systems in science and beyond. One very interesting thing that was going around was that the institute should promote the understanding that this is a complex system, and that the world now requires an entirely different logic than the more simple, causal logics.

PATTY CHEN: My "Race and Equity" class turned into a class on a very personal level about racial profiling. How would we feel if we saw, for example, an Arab American acting a little bit suspiciously? Would we want that person searched in a particularly thorough manner? Some of us said yes, and some of us said no.

MARTIN BARNA: In my "History of Science and Technology in the Ancient World," the professor talked about the contributions of Muslims, and he went on quite eloquently about the consequences when religion is perverted. Outside of class, some friends who graduated recently and I have a book club on the Web. We read a book and discuss it for a month. We were ten days into our discussion of Saul Bellow's *Ravelstein* when the tragedy happened. And we wove the themes together.

DANA VACHON: I've drawn from *Ravelstein* as well; it's about a very intelligent person facing death. There's a passage where he talks about how he's waited his entire life to just see a brief glimpse of what living is all about. That's something that I've personally taken to heart in this time. To Ravelstein, death comes because of AIDS. You know, if it's AIDS or a building that collapses on you, it doesn't negate the importance of living well. And maybe that means not going to Wyoming and working on a dude ranch. Maybe that means just continuing with the plan to be in New York next year. ■

The Law and Liberty

BY KIM KOSTER

Benjamin Franklin said, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." In the face of terrorism, what are Americans willing to give up? And what will they gain in return?

Historian Martin Miller teaches in the Master of Arts in Liberal Studies program, with class every Wednesday night. The fall semester had barely begun—just one class meeting had been held—when his course became at once completely altered and entirely essential.

Miller teaches "Foundations of Modern Terrorism," a class that, by the time of its second meeting on Wednesday, September 12, had become one of the most relevant on campus. "It was electrifying," Miller says. "That night, I just threw out the assignment."

One week later, the class continued to earn current-events credibility. A student who had returned from a day-long business trip to New York shared a story that captured the conflicting mood of a nation suddenly faced with the real meaning of rights and security. "He had a flight scheduled for Wednesday to go up to New York and come back in time for class," Miller recounts. "So he went to the airport on Tuesday, a day early, just to calm his anxieties and make sure that what he was taking on board could get through security.

"He had with him the course pack for my course, a big, thick, yellow binder with the title 'The Foundations of Modern Terrorism.' The minute they saw that, they asked whether he was planning on taking that along on the trip. And he said he was because he had an assignment and wanted to use the plane time to read—in fact, he had structured his work

Campus comments: under the bridge

week so that was exactly the time he had to read it."

The security worker who had questioned the student "went away and came back with three guards, who proceeded to interrogate him—demanded that he show his Duke student card, prove that he was officially in this MALS course. They had all these questions. Then they went away and had a little chat and came back, and had decided the following. They had examined it and understood that it was just a book. He had these choices: He could leave the course pack at home, he could take it with him and put it in his suitcase under the plane, he could take it on board and put it in his carry-on, but it would have to be under the seat, stowed away."

"What he could not do was take it on board and read it, which upset him tremendously—he was still very upset when he was telling this to the class," Miller says. "For him, this was a case of infringement upon liberty. He didn't call it privacy; he called it liberty."

The class was also "appropriately upset with the forces of order and felt that his rights had been violated," he says. "But then someone said, suppose you sat down next to somebody on a plane and you saw them open up a big, thick, yellow binder called 'The Foundations of Modern Terrorism.' What would you think? And then it changed a little bit. Everyone got totally confused, because this is a gray area that you're talking about."

On a special episode written by Aaron Sorkin in response to the terrorist attacks and their aftermath, *The West Wing* was given over to this gray area between liberty and security, the conflict between the freedom to do as we please and the necessity to preserve our nation's safety —both of which can be put in the category of freedom from fear. Most of the episode's dialogue was, not surprisingly, an impassioned defense of liberty and tolerance. But one character, press secretary C.J. Cregg, was revealed to be a staunch supporter of intelligence gathering and stronger national security measures. "Liberties, shmiberties," she responds to her more rights-minded colleagues. "We're going to have to do some stuff."

That "stuff," as originally envisioned by Attorney General John Ashcroft and sent to Congress not long after the towers' collapse, may have been seen as draconian by some. But in those first days, few raised cautionary flags. In fact, *Newsweek* reported that an initial request by Ashcroft was turned into an amendment and approved, giving law enforcement expanded license for what amounts to roving wiretaps, the installation of technology anywhere in the U.S. to capture information about telephone and electronic communications, with the approval of just one judge. "Within hours of the rushed vote," the magazine said, "the American Civil Liberties Union got calls from Senate offices asking, 'What did we just do?' Well, says the ACLU's Gregory T. Nojeim, 'they enacted an amendment that will basically function like a blank warrant. It writes meaningful judicial oversight out of the process.' "

The initial rush to reaction dovetails with history, says Scott Silliman, director of the law school's Center for Law, Ethics, and National Security. "After the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, Congress went to the floor to debate what measures could be taken to change the laws, to change legislation, to give our law-enforcement agencies better tools for infiltrating terrorist organizations—roving wiretaps and the like. And there were overtures made that would have pushed our civil liberties too far. Wise minds prevailed. I would expect to see the same thing happen over the next several months on Capitol Hill, and hopefully the same thing will happen."

That first week saw several "overtures" like the request for broader wiretap and communications oversight powers. The Justice Department wanted congressional approval of unlimited detention of aliens if necessary. Senator Dianne Feinstein, a California Democrat, floated a proposal to keep international students out of the country for the next six months. And, as *Newsweek* reported, the Senate approved allowing the government to collect information about Internet customers' activities, from e-mail headers to downloads to where they surf on the Web. Few legislators could be heard trying to slow things down.

"We can't afford to defend individual rights simply by criticizing and opposing the things that threaten us. We have to realize that people today are genuinely afraid for their safety, and that their fear is legitimate."

JAMES COLEMAN
Law professor

Dorm response: showing the colors

LEE FUGO

"Like most of us, I started thinking about these issues in the days following September 11, already hearing thoughtful people saying we must be prepared to sacrifice some of our civil liberties," said Duke law professor James Boyle at an October forum at the law school. "And I became more and more concerned over the succeeding days. Perhaps these measures are required, but all of the things which lead us not to discuss them thoughtfully should be dismissed immediately."

"Anything with a heart-tugging title immediately attached to it ought to cause us automatically to sit still and think twice," Boyle said. "The principal act is called Provide Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism—that spells out 'patriot.' So if you're against it, then you're obviously not one. And I can tell you that the countries in which people started to talk about 'homeland security' have not been very happy afterwards—you can ask someone from South Africa, you can ask someone from the Soviet Union, you can ask someone from Nazi Germany. Appealing to 'the Homeland' in the title of an office is a device to short-circuit rather than to encourage thought."

Reacting quickly to the threat of future terrorism with specific legislation, Boyle said, was fraught with difficulty. "We don't know the extent of the future danger that we're guarding against, to a very clear extent. We don't know how effective any of those things that we're going to do will be in guarding against that danger, and we don't understand terribly well what is being done. And all of this was going at breakneck speed. This is not the way to do public discussion."

Then the pace slowed. The Senate's undebated passage of the resolution on the use of force against terrorism led Senator Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, to scold his colleagues: "The president has declared ours to be a nation at war with global terrorism. We have united behind him in this hour of crisis, but we remain mindful of the somber history of this nation, of the blood that has been shed over the centuries to protect and defend the ideals enshrined in our Con-

Bench marks: capturing Old Glory

LUS TODD

stitution. We must, therefore, be as constant in our vigilance of the Constitution as we are strong in our battle against terrorism."

An unlikely coalition of interests began to be heard emphasizing concerns about the encroachment of national-security issues into the area of civil liberties. Representative Bob Barr, a staunch conservative Republican from Georgia, found himself in agreement with Maxine Waters and Barney Frank, who are among the more left-leaning Democrats in the House. Representative Dick Armey of Texas, another steadfast Republican, was quoted before the first series of votes on the Patriot Act as saying, "This is about how we equip our anti-espionage, counter-terrorism agencies with the tools they want while we still preserve the most fundamental thing, which is the civil liberties of the American people." And the website Time.com had perhaps the most vivid illustration of the diversity of the reaction against rubber-stamping Ashcroft's proposals; it reported that the 150 groups that came together around this issue to form an umbrella group, In Defense of Freedom, "may be the first umbrella that Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum has ever shared with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force."

As the weeks passed, the vigilance Senator Byrd called for—and thus a more thoughtful debate—came back to the fore, even to the point where partisan accusations began flying again between the very members of Congress who had joined together in a solemn and spontaneous rendition of "God Bless America." But time and serious debate, said Boyle, were exactly what was needed.

"What we had in front of us was a very, very, very, very bad bill, which, as it went through conference and was criticized by people on both sides, got a lot better," he said. Better, but to law professors and historians alike, still providing cause for concern.

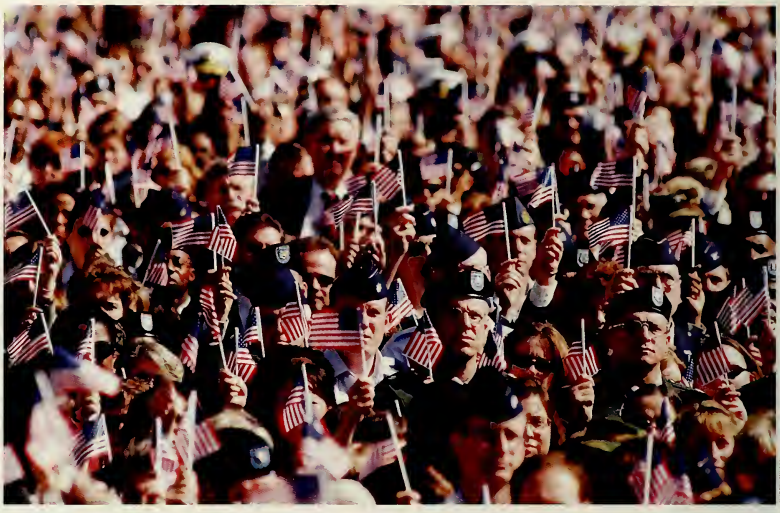
Christopher Schroeder, professor of law and public policy studies, director of the Program in Public Law, and co-chair of the Center for the Study of Congress, opened the law school forum by noting that regardless of the final form of new laws, the process of passing those laws should have brought new depth to the public conversation. "Notwithstanding the movement on the legislative front," he said, "there remains a number of pressing issues and concerns that are regularly raised in times of national crisis, and the question is to what extent normally expected civil liberties ought to be adjusted and modified in the face of what is considered to be exigent circumstances."

The forum's first official speaker, former U.S. Solicitor General and current Douglas B. Maggs Professor of Law Walter Dellinger, labeled himself "as confused as anyone else" by the question. "How should we respond when we feel this conflict between the civil liberties we have cherished and the security that we believe to be essential?"

"I think we're confused because all of our various paradigms or models seem to be conflating in on one another," he said. "We've kept separate, for example, the area of war and the area of domestic law enforcement—of our criminal justice system, of due process, of trial by jury and the right to confront one's accusers, the safeguards about the techniques for gathering evidence. And when these two spheres of war and criminal justice come so much into conflict, and we're not sure which one we're in, we face maximum confusion about what the standards even are that we're looking for."

The notion that security is essential is acknowledged by even the most ardent civil libertarians. "It would be foolish to ignore the fact that somebody has attacked us, that there is some group out there that is very well organized, extremely efficient, and has a mission to accomplish," historian Miller says. "It's ridiculous not to consider that some measures have to be taken, which is why the issue of security is as real as it is."

Duke law professor James Coleman came to the law school forum just a few hours after a death-row client of his facing imminent execution received the first-ever sentence commutation from North Carolina Governor Mike Easley. "In defending civil liberties, we can't ignore the legitimate concerns that people have about safety," he said. "We can't afford to defend individual rights simply by criticizing and opposing the things which



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threaten us. We have to realize that people today are genuinely afraid for their safety, and that their fear is legitimate."

"It would be an outrage to justice if the people who committed these crimes went unpunished," Boyle agreed. "The difficulty is in thinking about how to do that, and how, in the process of doing it, not to lay seeds for future crimes of equal gravity."

Addressing legislative proposals one by one, in a timely but careful fashion, was a near-unanimous solution for the panelists. "What we have to do is keep our heads about us," Dellinger said. "The biggest mistake we could make is to assume that we're either for all of these things because we're patriots and we want to defend the national security of the United States, or that we're civil libertarians and have to of course reject any of them. We're entering into a time when we have to think about each one quite carefully and without preconceptions."

"There's no abstract way of solving this. The way to solve this is point by point, proposal by proposal, instance by instance," said Boyle. "You have to go through all those punctilious details in order to figure out what sorts of trade-offs you are willing to make, because many of the biggest threats to our privacy are not actually in this law at all."

"Rather, it's in the effect that laws like these have on the social consensus, on making pervasive surveillance—like the cameras that are watching us now—seem normal," he added, referring to the live webcast of the forum. "When pervasive surveillance and DNA testing and biometric testing come to seem normal, we move into a different society. Our understandings become different, informal understandings, and much of it never rises to the level of law."

Those informal understandings occur bit by bit, as technology advances and as society not only allows but accepts and even embraces measures that can be double-edged. Law professor and constitutional scholar William Van Alstyne looks to the relatively new idea of red-light cameras, which capture the license plates of red-light runners, as an example of the peril of progress.

"Data has already been collected on us," he says, expressing concern about whether the film records from the red-light traps are kept or reused. "Wherever we use a credit card, wherever the ATM machine is used, whenever you rent a videotape. These tell-tale electronic tracks can easily be aggregated into commercially interesting profiles and government profiles.

"It's like cameras in stores. It's like cameras in the place of employment. It's like the camera in the women's fitting room. It's like the employer who reserves the right to monitor your computer, and they find out where you've been. The Orwellian totality of it can reduce it to this feeling that, well, we all want to be safe, and we're grateful to have these devices here in the public trust. It may discourage the stalker or the mugger, so we should be happy. And I'm so pleased to open my suitcase, because everyone else is."

"There is a change in the characterology of the culture that will ultimately produce a more Orwellian, cowed population," he says. "Even if the government does not act perniciously, there is a demoralization of the spirit that comes from having a publicly recorded life."

Another danger that arises from a society willing to accept such intrusions into personal liberties is the acclimation to intrusions against others. At the forum, law professor Jerome Culp expressed deep concerns about racial profiling, which has now been extended from African Americans to Arab Americans. Culp quoted a columnist from *The New York Observer* as saying, "who doesn't wish that there was some form of racial profiling on airline passengers?"

"One of the points that that quote suggests to me, in thinking about where we are as a society, is that we are trying to take a series of important civil rights off the table," Culp said. "We can't talk about racial profiling now, because security is so important. It's so important, we cannot even get to that question."

Coleman spoke to the same point, even admitting to listening to radio talk-show host Don Imus to drive his message home. "In the last couple of weeks, there has been a lot of discussion on the program about whether, in light of the events of the last month, racial profiling should be reconsidered—at

Vigils: American votives, below; at the Pentagon, opposite

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least for people who might be terrorists. The answer is that racial profiling is wrong whether the profiling is directed at African Americans or Arab Americans.

"I've often had the experience that all black men have had of being in an elevator and having people physically react to our presence, out of fear of what we might do there. But I've never been asked to leave an elevator to allay the fears of such people. It is understandable that some of us would be concerned if we found ourselves on a cross-country flight with four or five young men on their way to Los Angeles for a meeting of the law student division of the Arab-American Bar Association. But really, the question is whether it is in any way defensible that they should be asked to leave the plane in order to allay our fears."

"I didn't understand, growing up after World War II, how we could have put the Japanese in internment camps," Culp said. "But when I woke up on September 12, and I listened to my fellow citizens and I listened to my fairly liberal 'Critical Race Theory' class, I understood that we're only two or three terrorist incidents away from doing it again."

"How should we respond when we feel this conflict between the civil liberties we have cherished and the security that we believe to be essential?"

WALTER DELLINGER
Law professor

History has much to teach us as we grapple with these issues. Miller points out that "this country's experience with terrorism does go back more than a hundred years," including the 1901 assassination of President McKinley by Leon Czogolsz, described by the White House website as "a deranged anarchist," and the 1920 bombing of J.P. Morgan's Wall Street bank, scars from which are still visible on the building. And the national experience of the conflict between security and liberty goes back more than a century before that.

"Our history is not comforting when we think about the degree to which we have overestimated security threats and been too willing to jettison civil liberties," Dellinger said at the forum. "I think of the Alien and Sedition Acts [in 1798], when we thought we saw enemies of the Republic in people who had a different view of what the emerging government should be. The horror of the Japanese internment being upheld for Americans of Japanese ancestry in the case of *Korematsu* [a 1944 Supreme Court decision affirming that a Japanese American named Fred Korematsu had violated the law by trying to evade that mass detention]. And one of the most humiliating, destructive, and indefensible events in American history—the wiretapping of Dr. Martin Luther King and the use of those wiretaps by officials and agents of the United States government to try to influence the activities of the civil rights movement."

At the same time, he said, terrorism is a legitimate threat, one that came frighteningly close to succeeding even before September 11. "We stopped them from blowing up the Los Angeles airport on the Millennium. We stopped the destruction of the Statue of Liberty," he said. "We forget how close these attempts came. The only thing that has stopped it is infiltration and surveillance. We have to move into a century where our ability to trace and monitor activities takes precedence."

The effect on civil liberties is mitigated, Dellinger said, if the intrusion reaches everyone. "I would try to begin by being more skeptical and more concerned about any of the proposals that adversely affect some of us more than others, and more willing to consider proposals that seem to affect all of us in a more but never perfectly equal fashion. I'm far more willing to consider issues that sacrifice all of our privacy a bit, because at least we're all in that more or less together."

Other legal scholars, including Boyle and Culp, seem not quite as ready to accept new monitoring and surveillance methods as

Dellinger. "I've seen very little in the reform bills for imposing penalties on people for the misuse of the information that they get from these policies," said Culp. "It is absolutely necessary that the police and the FBI and the agents and everybody else involved in this process not be able to abuse this process. If we don't impose penalties, there will be abuse."

"On this, Walter and I fundamentally disagree," Boyle said. "The National Security Agency model of information-gathering, which applies to all communications that go outside the United States—though not, we are told, to those that go within—is basically to gather everything and hope that at some point technology will catch up and allow you to actually process it. I'm not sure which I'm more frightened of—the blindness that believes that this kind of mass sacrifice of everyone's privacy will actually do any good, or the fear that the technology might actually catch up, so that it would allow large-scale processing. Both, to me, seem equally scary.

"The great wish after this horrible thing is for us to sacrifice, and hope that by sacrificing, we somehow make the future happening less likely. Sacrifice something—blood, our money, our privacy. Giving blood or money may do some good—but giving up our privacy, I fear, will do none."

The actual "giving up" of privacy might seem a quaint notion to someone who accepts "cookies" on the Internet, calls a friend with caller ID, or stays on the line after hearing a taped voice saying "this conversation may be taped for quality purposes." While privacy does need continued protection, even as it changes, Miller points out that today's idea of privacy is vastly different, like it or not.

"The notion of privacy has disappeared from American life in the ways that it once existed," Miller says. "Nobody seems to realize that we have voluntarily surrendered that level of liberty to degrees that the Soviet Union, in its day, would never have been able to imagine, let alone been able to do."

A recent *New York Times* article on the new government measures quotes a Coloradan as saying, "Let them try to make me sign up for a national ID card—I dare them." Miller's brief laugh about the quote is a bit rueful as he ticks off all the ways Americans can be identified, from Social Security cards and driver's licenses to computer-use tracking. "It's already out there," he says. "It's done."

How can the need for security be reconciled with the need for liberty? Civil libertarians—even as they recognize the need for security—are leery of government intrusions. And yet, they look to the government for the answer.

"We need to make sure we have high-level judicial approval," said Dellinger at the forum. "We need to make sure the ends really justify it—looking at Monica Lewinsky's book records is not as justified as looking at the book records of someone who was looking at books about fertilizer bombs at the time of Oklahoma City, and yet some prosecutors didn't see that there was a difference there."

"Let me throw out a series of principles," Boyle said. "Avoid the demonization of new technologies—these are not automatically good or bad, and we need technology people as well as law people to analyze them. Beware of the outliers not in the main bills that are subject to scrutiny. Beware of the fact that other forces are not above using this terrible tragedy to get what they want—the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act allows private industries to disclose to the government any computer-related standard system or network—and thereby to receive anti-trust immunity—on the theory that this will help law enforcement deal better with some of the threats to that technology. I imagine any number of computer companies might think this is a simply wonderful thing, for reasons unconnected to their deep concern for national security.

"Finally, don't trust judges to be the back-

Patriotism: a floral tribute

PHOTOS BY GREG ALTMAN '95

stop for all this. Justice [William] Rehnquist and Judge [Richard] Posner have both said, in 2001, that they believe *Korematsu* to have been correctly decided."

William Van Alstyne insists that sunset provisions are critical additions to any laws passed, requiring Congress to vote to re-authorize the legislation or watch it automatically expire. "These laws tend to linger beyond the emergency that may either authentically or emotionally have been an adequate justification," he says. "A sunset provision is just a providential prophylactic—if the conditions persist, re-enact it. But force the point where you have to consider it again."

"When the equilibrium is not being terribly disturbed, I think the tendency of the country is to go back and settle on liberty at the expense of security. But the challenge now is a new one."

MARTIN MILLER
History professor

That point was indeed forced when the House passed the Patriot Act with a five-year sunset provision—although the Senate's version, the Uniting and Strengthening America Act of 2001, called for leaving the legislation in place unless it was overturned. Overall, calmer legislative heads seemed to prevail, at least when compared to the initial series of requests from the administration.

That calm must extend to recognizing not only the need to protect liberties, but also the fears and threats that Americans face in a nation that went through a wrenching change one September morning. Van Alstyne says there are some sacrifices that can be made in both areas. "We're giving up privacy, which was never 'a right,' if the government wanted to move. Would we willingly yield? I think we should willingly yield to the extent that these measures seem well calculated to provide that minimum degree of security which now seems very important to try to restore.

"Not to would be like saying in World War II, 'Well, I don't want to give up my freedom in the sense that I want to continue to drive my car every weekend. I mean, gee, beating the Japs isn't worth giving that up—what is it to be free in California if you don't drive your convertible?' You're not worrying about civil liberties. You're just fundamentally selfish. We're giving up what used to be an easier lifestyle—but I don't make anything of the rhetoric at that level of antagonistic banality."

"If we simply oppose every outrageous proposal that is made to secure our safety, we run the risk in the long run of losing our civil liberties by making them appear to be in opposition to safety and security," Coleman said at the forum, advocating careful discourse. "Those of us who care about civil liberties have an obligation to make civil liberties relevant to the reality with which people are struggling. We do this by engaging in the effort to provide security by seeking rules that also protect individual rights."

"So far, I think we've been pretty level-headed," Miller says. "Ashcroft cannot push his legislation through as quickly as he'd hoped he would, and that's one of the encouraging signs of the democratic process. In each of the [historical] instances that I know of, the resiliency of the issue of rights being paramount has won out over the issue of having to have security at the expense of rights.

"When the equilibrium is not being terribly disturbed, I think the tendency of the country is to go back and settle on liberty at the expense of security. But the challenge now is a new one, because we don't know how soon this is going to be altered." ■

The Duke libraries have created a comprehensive website devoted to the campus-based forums on terrorism and related resources. Among the themes are the morality of war, historical perspectives, and the technologies of counterterroism. The address is www.lib.duke.edu/forum/.

Environmental Ed. 101

BY WILLIAM H. SCHLESINGER
Dean, Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences

When I was a young campus activist at Dartmouth College in the early 1970s, the issues of environmental degradation were clear. DDT was the nation's most popular pesticide, spread widely on farmlands to protect crops and in cities to control mosquitoes and Dutch elm disease. To ensure smooth engine performance, lead was added to gasoline and emitted as an air pollutant from the tailpipe of every car and truck in the United States. Phosphate was the basic active ingredient in nearly all detergents and in sewage effluents entering lakes and streams throughout the country. With all good intentions, we directly mined or manufactured these substances and added them to products designed to improve our daily lives—"better living through chemistry."

Subsequently, when environmental scientists found these substances were polluting the environment, appropriate regulatory procedures were obvious. The costs and risks of inaction were deemed unacceptable compared to using safer alternatives. And despite corporate objections, less harmful alternatives were found—many with significant profit potential for their inventors.

Today, bald eagles have returned to nest in most areas of the United States, where just a few decades ago, DDT residues had rendered their egg shells too thin for successful incubation. Urban children show lower levels of lead in their blood, and lower levels of lead are transported through the atmosphere and deposited in remote locations. Whitefish have returned to Lake Erie, which now seldom suffers the nuisance blooms of algae that choked its waters in the 1960s. Nearly all Americans enjoy clean air and water and, despite corporate warnings to the contrary, our crops still grow, our cars still run, and our clothes are still clean.

Instead of being able to bask in these successes of the environmental movement, however, the American public now is faced with a baffling array of new environmental issues much more complicated than the problems we faced thirty years ago. Scientists recognize new threats to the biosphere—the fabric of natural ecosystems and the diversity of plants and animals that inhabit them. Unlike the obvious, toxic pollutants that spurred the environmental movement of the Sixties, we find that six billion humans on Earth, each in the pursuit of a higher standard of living, also cast subtle, diffuse, and long-term effects on nature.

Where we once focused only on the direct emissions of ozone as an air pollutant in cities, we now find that the forests of the eastern United States are often bathed in harmful levels of ozone, formed by the reaction of volatile organic compounds from the trees themselves with nitric-oxide gases emitted by fossil-fuel combustion and fertilized soils. Scientists have unraveled the complex photochemical reactions—that is, reactions mediated by sunlight—that form ozone in rural environments. We now know that the area affected by ozone pollution embraces more than just our cities. Rather than capping the obvious emissions from a smokestack, efforts to develop appropriate regulatory procedures to ensure safe ozone levels must involve broad participation of our citizenry.

Environmental scientists also tell us that rising carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere will lead to changes in climate that will disrupt much of our current social and economic system. But rising levels of this odorless, colorless, and unreactive gas are easy to overlook. No one wakes up in the morning and says, "Gee, the carbon dioxide level is awfully high today." Because it is well-mixed in Earth's atmosphere, each molecule of carbon dioxide (CO_2) contributes equally to the problem—whether it is emitted in Durham or Daulpur. Because each molecule added to the atmosphere is destined to remain there for decades, it will contribute to global warming well into the twenty-second century. Rising CO_2 in the atmosphere and climate change are long-term and global issues. Derived from the consumption of fossil fuels that drives nearly all of the world's economy, emissions of CO_2 will prove difficult to regulate.

When faced with complex and baffling issues of our own health, we trust the wisdom and treatment recommended by highly trained doctors. Self-interest makes us listen to their advice. We may be curious about the levels of our blood chemistry, but few of us question how our doctor interprets the lab report. For centuries, we have held medicine among the most honored professions. The reputation of a good doctor travels fast, even in the world of managed care. Why don't environmental policy-makers—today's environmental health professionals—enjoy the same stature?

Strangely, despite increasing evidence that our own well-being is dependent on environmental health, self-interest often determines a different human behavior relative to environment—we act as if we are above nature, not part of it. For ourselves, doctors tell us the risk of smoking vastly exceeds the pleasure of doing so. But our love of large, low-mileage vehicles and our demand for low gas prices suggest that in issues of environment, we focus on today's pleasures rather than tomorrow's risks. Few voters link low gas prices to high gasoline consumption and to the urban sprawl that destroys natural land. Exploitation of nature is driven by short-term, personal economic reward, derived from a world that depends on the natural diversity of plants and animals to ensure the long-term stability of environmental conditions—clean air and water—that we take for granted with each new day.

In the face of an increasing onslaught and complexity of environmental issues, we will make only limited progress in protecting the environment until we have a cadre of highly trained environmental scientists who understand how the world works, policy-makers who can advise us on the best solution to environmental problems, and a citizenry that respects their judgments. But scientists and policy-makers have a poor track record of communication, because the training in one field has seldom included an appreciation of the other. Scientists must recognize and understand the complexity of environmental issues, engineers must develop solutions, and policy-makers must understand the magnitude of the threats so as to balance the risk of inaction against plausible alternatives. Most importantly, the public must have a basic appreciation of how nature works, so as to demand appropriate action.

Continued on page 47

Captain of the Team, Again

For Gary Melchionni '73, J.D. '81, president of the Duke Alumni Association for 2001-02, the initial draw exerted by Duke could be summed up in a single word: basketball. Melchionni, who grew up in southern New Jersey, was recruited by Vic Bubas and then by Bubas' successor, Bucky Waters. "I went down for my official visit in the spring of 1969, and I was pretty much sold on the place after that. It's really not fair to the competition for a prospect to see Duke in the springtime. You just get blown away by the beauty of the campus."

As an undergraduate, Melchionni majored in English, studying under such luminaries as Reynolds Price '55. These were "tumultuous years" for a student and a student athlete, he notes: There were protests sparked by America's involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia, and the men's basketball team saw an unusual number of defections.

As a basketball player, Melchionni accumulated a host of honors: GTE/CoSIDA Academic All American, All-ACC First Team for Basketball, Duke basketball MVP, and, for two seasons, captain of the team. For five years after graduating, he pursued a professional basketball career, playing several seasons in the NBA and in Italy. But he kept alive his dream of a legal career. "I had taken basketball as far as I was going to take it. I was ready get into the real world, and a legal career seemed like a very good way to go."

A particularly good way to begin that career was at Duke's law school. He had been accepted as a Duke senior, and he had been allowed to defer his admission while he pursued possibilities in basketball.

In 1981, Melchionni, who lives in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he is an attorney with Stevens & Lee, became chair of the regional Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. One of his most satisfying Duke experiences, he says, is keeping track of some of the students he interviewed—a group that numbers in the hundreds. He has also headed the planning efforts for the fifteenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth reunions of his undergraduate class. Since 1994, he has been a member of Duke Alumni Association's board of directors, where he has chaired its Awards and Recognition, Clubs, and External Programming committees.

Melchionni: a more responsive, visible, involved DAA

JIM WALLACE

"I'm very grateful that I had the chance to obtain two degrees from Duke and to play with some success in its basketball program," he says. "I've wanted to stay involved with Duke, and in that process to give something back to Duke."

Melchionni says he's been impressed with the active engagement of the DAA board, especially in advocating information technology and supporting the move to a larger-scale spring reunion weekend. And he sees future dividends from the board's current strategic-planning process. "The board has spent a lot of time and effort on making this a living, breathing document, and now we want to make sure that we stay focused on its objectives. I think alumni will see a more responsive alumni association in terms of the depth and breadth of services provided. They'll also see a more visible alumni association, one that's actively involved in the life of the university."

He also notes that the events of September 11 brought out the best in the Alumni Association, and in the university. Alumni affairs administrators were quick to assemble and disseminate information about victims with Duke connections.

As president, Melchionni says he's eager to have the strategic plan implemented, and to strengthen the voice of the alumni association in university decision making. Beyond those immediate goals, "We're laying the groundwork now for our goal of building a new alumni center. Certainly, I want to do everything I can during my term to nurture that process."

Among the beneficiaries of that process

Duke Alumni Association
Board of Directors, 2001-2002

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Secretary-treasurer: M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60

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Sarah H. Adams '70, J.D. '73, *School of Law*
Dale Russell Shaw '69, M.D. '73
School of Medicine
Carolyn Louise LeKavich M.S.N. '95
School of Nursing
Allen William Wicken M.S. '74
Graduate Program in Physical Therapy

Faculty representatives:
Albert G. Buehler, *Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation*
Alex Roland Ph.D. '74, *Department of History*

Student representatives:
Aaron David Hart '02, *President, Class of 2002*
Heather Renee Oh '03, *President, Class of 2003*
Michael Louis Sacks '04, *President, Class of 2004*
C.J. Walsh '02, *President*
Duke Student Government
Elayne J. Heisler, *President*
Graduate and Professional School Council

Honorary members:
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former Vice President for Student Affairs
N. Allison Haltom '72
Vice President and University Secretary
William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70
University Archivist
Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78, LL.M. '93
Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs

will be two of his children: Monica, a sophomore at Duke; and Lee, a highly touted basketball player, now a high-school senior, who has committed to the university as part of what is being called the Blue Devils' best recruiting class ever. (Melchionni and his wife, Karen Moore Melchionni, have a third child, Dean, a sixth-grader.) "It's a little disconcerting to be known as Lee's father," Melchionni says. "But it's terrific that he's going to Duke."

Leaders Converge to Learn

The fall meeting of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors coincided with the annual Volunteer Leadership Conference, giving board members a chance to mingle and learn with more than a hundred development, reunions, clubs, and Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee volunteers back on campus for training sessions. The meeting, which began on Thursday, September 20, was held in the wake of the terrorist attacks. The events of the preceding nine days prompted reflections from participants—along with comments from Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane, who accented the importance of the extended family of Duke for individuals seeking both solace and informed understanding.

Orientation for new DAA board members began on the afternoon of the 20th, before an evening reception and dinner at the University Club, where new members were introduced by current board members. On Friday, standing committees—Alumni Admissions; Alumni Education and Travel; Clubs; *Duke Magazine* and Communications; Member Benefits and Services; and Reunions—held abbreviated breakfast meetings. Reports by DAA president Gary Melchionni '73, J.D. '81, immediate past president Ruth Wade Ross '68, and past president Gwynne A. Young '71 followed. Alumni director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60 presented the alumni office's final long-term strategic plan for approval, which the board accepted unanimously.

A proposal to amend the DAA bylaws, shifting from eighteen to twenty at-large representatives, was approved. Another proposal was to change the term length for any person who is elected to complete an unexpired term from "may serve up to three additional terms" to "two additional consecutive terms." The board approved this revised language: "The terms of at-large and faculty members of the board of directors shall be two fiscal years, with one-half of such directors being elected each year. Students' terms shall be for one year only. Representatives of the schools and colleges may serve terms specified by their respective associations. It is expected that most members of the board will serve no more than two two-year terms."

Program reports by alumni staff, featuring highlights of last year and goals related to the strategic plan, were presented by Edith Sprunt Toms '62 on alumni admissions, George J. Dorfman '85 on clubs, Robert J. Bliwise A.M. '88 on *Duke Magazine*, Deborah Weiss Fowlkes '78 on alumni education and travel, Sharon Bair on member benefits and services, and Lisa K. Dilts '83 on reunions.

Board members then joined leadership conference attendees for a buffet luncheon, hosted by Spike Yoh B.S.E. '58, chair of Duke's board of trustees, and John Piva, senior vice president for Alumni Affairs and Development. Leadership training sessions were preceded with a discussion by Peter Lange, Duke provost, and Tallman Trask III, executive vice president, on "University Priorities, Vision, and Resources," and later, a campaign update by Robert Shepard, vice president for university development.

On Saturday morning, President Keohane delivered her "State of the University" address, touching on themes ranging from information technology to residential life. More training sessions followed, with a break for a buffet lunch with tables hosted by university administrators. A tailgate party at the Sanford Institute for Public Policy at five o'clock was followed by the Duke-Northwestern football game.

Five for Sports Hall of Fame

Four alumni athletes and a former coach were inducted into the Duke Sports Hall of Fame on September 21 at a ceremony in Cameron Indoor Stadium. Named for 2001 were Tommy Amaker '87, M.B.A. '89; Roy Hord Jr. '57; Mike Jeffries B.S.E. '84; Chris Moreland Culbertson '88; and Al Buehler, longtime track and field coach. The induction brings the Hall of Fame to 107 members.

Amaker was a four-year starter and point guard under coach Mike Krzyzewski. During that time, he helped lead the Blue Devils to a 108-30 record, four NCAA tournaments, and an appearance in the 1986 Final Four. In the 1986-87 season, he garnered All-America honors and was named National Defensive Player of the Year. His 259 career steals and 708 assists rank second all-time at Duke. Amaker joined Coach K's coaching staff as a graduate assistant in 1988 and, over the next nine years, helped Duke capture two

national championships, three Final Four appearances, and a 230-80 record overall. He joined Seton Hall University as its head basketball coach in 1996, but left to become head coach at the University of Michigan in May.

Hord is one of the most decorated Blue Devil linemen in the program's history. In his three years with the Blue Devils (1954-57), he helped win one ACC championship, appeared in two Orange Bowls, and was part of three teams that went a combined 19-9-4 (12-2-1 in the ACC). Hord, who played both tackle and guard, is one of twenty-five Duke football players to be named first-team All-America. He was also named All-ACC and earned a trip to the Hula Bowl. He was selected in the 1957 NFL draft by the Los Angeles Rams in the eighth round. During his pro stint, he played for the Rams, the Philadelphia Eagles, and the New York Jets.

Jeffries is only the third soccer player admitted to Duke's Sports Hall of Fame. He helped lead Duke to the NCAA title game in 1982, four NCAA Tournament appearances, and a 71-11-7 record overall. Beginning as a forward and moving to sweeper, he earned All-ACC honors for his defensive prowess in 1982 and 1983. Besides being named first team All-America in 1983, he captured the Hermann Award as National Player of the Year. He began a pro career with the Major Indoor Soccer League, playing for both the Minnesota Strikers and the Dallas Sidekicks. He is in his first year as head coach for the MSL's Dallas Burn.

Considered the greatest woman on the basketball court in Blue Devil history, Moreland is the first women's basketball player to be elected to Duke's Hall of Fame. She is the career leader in scoring, with 2,232 points, and the program's all-time leading rebounder with 1,229 boards in her four years. In 1988, she was named first team All-America, the first women's basketball player at Duke to receive that honor. She was named All-ACC four times, ACC Rookie of the Year in 1985, and ACC Player of the Year in 1987.

Buehler, who coached in Duke's track and field program for forty-five years, retired last year after hosting the 2000 NCAA Track and Field Championships at Wallace Wade Stadium. After a stellar undergraduate track career at the University of Maryland, he came to Duke as head cross-country coach, and was promoted in 1964 from assistant to head coach of the track and field team. A past chair of the physical education department, he coached several All-Americans, seven Penn Relay champions, six ACC cross-country teams, and five Olympians—among them, two who won medals. Buehler was team manager for the U.S. Olympic Track and Field Team in Munich in 1972, Los Angeles in 1984, and Seoul in 1988. In 2001, he was head manager for the U.S. contingent at the World Indoor Track Championships in Lisbon, Portugal.

Duke Basketball 2001-2002

MEN'S

Maui Invitational, Laihana, Hawaii		
Nov. 19	vs. Seton Hall	9:00 ESPN
Nov. 20	vs. South Carolina/ Chaminade	9:00 ESPN
Nov. 21	Final round	9:00 ESPN
Nov. 25	Portland	8:00 FSS/SUN
ACC-Big Ten Challenge, Chicago		
Nov. 27	vs. Iowa	9:00 ESPN
Dec. 2	Clemson	8:00 FSN
Dec. 5	Temple	9:00 ESPN2
Dec. 8	at Michigan	2:00 CBS
Dec. 16	N.C. A&T	3:30 RJ
Jimmy V Classic, East Rutherford, N.J.		
Dec. 18	vs. Kentucky	9:30 ESPN
Dec. 29	San Diego State	3:30 ABC
Jan. 2	vs. Davidson at Charlotte	7:30 ESPN2
Jan. 6	at Florida State	6:30 FSN
Jan. 10	Georgia Tech	9:00 ESPN
Jan. 13	at N.C. State	8:00 FSN
Jan. 17	Maryland	9:00 ESPN
Jan. 19	Wake Forest	1:00 ABC
Jan. 24	at Boston College	9:00 ESPN
Jan. 27	Virginia	8:00 FSN
Jan. 31	North Carolina	9:00 RJ/ESPN
Feb. 2	at Clemson	8:00 RJ
Feb. 7	Florida State	7:00 FSS/SUN
Feb. 9	at Georgia Tech	3:30 ABC
Feb. 14	N.C. State	7:00 ESPN
Feb. 17	at Maryland	1:00 CBS
Feb. 21	at Wake Forest	9:00 ESPN
Feb. 24	St. John's	4:00 CBS
Feb. 28	at Virginia	9:00 ESPN
March 3	North Carolina	3:30 ABC
March 7-10	ACC *Tournament, Atlanta*	

WOMEN'S

State Farm Tip-off Classic, Durham		
Nov. 11	Texas Tech	1:00 ESPN
Nov. 16	Elon	7:00
Nov. 18	at Toledo	2:00
Duke Classic, Durham		
Nov. 24	South Carolina	2:00
Nov. 25	Missouri or Davidson	2:00
Nov. 29	at Charlotte	7:00
Disney Honda Elite Classic, Lake Buena Vista		
Dec. 2	vs. Louisiana Tech	3:30 ESPN2
Dec. 6	at Virginia	7:30
Dec. 8	at Georgetown	4:00
Dec. 16	UNC-Greensboro	8:00
Dec. 20	Liberty	7:00
ACC-SEC Shootout, Atlanta		
Dec. 27	vs. Tennessee	12:30 FSS
Dec. 30	at Georgia Tech	2:00
Jan. 2	Maryland	7:00
Jan. 6	Wake Forest	2:00
Jan. 10	at Clemson	7:00
Jan. 13	at N.C. State	6:00 FSN
Jan. 20	Virginia	1:00 ESPN2
Jan. 24	North Carolina	7:00
Jan. 27	at Florida State	2:00
Jan. 31	Georgia Tech	7:00
Feb. 3	at Maryland	12:00
Feb. 7	at Wake Forest	7:00
Feb. 10	Clemson	1:00 FSS/SUN
Feb. 18	N.C. State	7:00 FSS/SUN
Feb. 21	Florida State	7:00
Feb. 24	at North Carolina	4:00 ESPN2
March 1-4	ACC *Tournament, Greensboro*	

FSS-Fox Sports South; SUN-Sunshine Network; FSN-Fox Sport Network; RJ-Raycom/JP Sports

Oktoberfest Launches Duke Club of Germany

With typical German efficiency, the Duke Club of Germany had its first official meeting on Friday, September 21, and its first event the next day. At the inaugural meeting, Sibylle Gierschmann LL.M. '99, Markus Nauheim LL.M. '96, and Ralf Weisser LL.M. '91 were co-hosts for a reception in Munich at their law firm BBLP Beiten Burkhardt Mittl & Wegener. Nearly fifty friends of Duke and alumni from the undergraduate, law, business, and graduate schools attended the event.

Guests were welcomed with gifts: official Oktoberfest beer mugs, Duke caps, BBLP T-shirts—and aspirin, for the day after. Jennifer Maher J.D. '83, director of international studies at Duke's law school, provided a Duke update and discussed plans to honor the late professor Herbert L. Bernstein, who died in April, by establishing a fund in his name for a lectureship in comparative and international law at Duke.

Gierschmann and Nauheim presented their ideas about the new club's mission as an interdisciplinary organization for all interested in the university. Tim Warmath '84, president of the Duke Club of London, shared his experiences in international club event planning, and Hans-Karl Kandlbinder A.M. '54, president of Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee for Germany,

offered to provide additional Duke contacts. Eric Buis LL.M. '99 of Zurich, Bernhard Welten LL.M. '99 of Bern, and Manfred Ketzer LL.M. '99 of Vienna, who were attending this Munich event, were suggested as candidates for organizing Duke clubs in Switzerland and Austria.

For the next day, the law firm BBLP had reserved a box at the Schottenhamel tent for Duke alumni and friends to watch the parade of Munich breweries. The parade ended at the tent, where the mayor of Munich officially declared the opening of Oktoberfest—the world's ultimate "kegger."

Pegram's Progress: Mini-reunions

Carol Papps Wetmore '65 writes:

Just before our thirty-fifth reunion at Duke, Peggy Pauley Dowling '65 and I observed that our memories and nostalgia have so much to do with our living units—in our case, Pegram—that it would be worthwhile to try to "reune" on that basis. As it happens, Peggy was president of Pegram in our senior year. So, we organized a Pegram Mini-Reunion as a brief, separate event at the Class of 1965's reunion in 2000.

Manhattan luncheon: Pegramites unite

About ten of us met in Pegram Parlor and had a very moving experience, providing five-minute overviews of our lives since Duke.

After that successful event, we set about gathering data on Pegram residents from 1962-68, starting with names we could remember and using *Chanticleers*, the *Alumni Directory*, and the enthusiastic assistance of the alumni office. We sent out letters, e-mail, and pictures of the Pegram Parlor event. We were delighted with the responses, which included more names and contact points. We decided not to wait for another Duke Reunion to continue the Pegram events.

Since Peggy and I both live in New Jersey, it was convenient for us to plan our second event in the New York metro area. So, in July 2001, we had "Pegram at the Met," when another eight of us toured the Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and then did our five-minute life summaries in the museum restaurant. People came from as far away as Boston and were unanimous in positive comments.

Six days after the World Trade Center tragedy, we had plans for eleven of us to meet in New York City again. We debated canceling, but opted to act on our feelings of hope and to proceed with an abbreviated visit. Once again, it was a heartwarming and meaningful experience to reconnect and reflect over lunch at The Tavern on the Green.

All in all, twenty-two Pegram women from '64 to '68 have gathered at our three mini-reunions. We've noted some remarkable similarities, though our lives have gone in very different directions. Most of all, we have observed that all our lives have had both great joy and some sadness. We plan to continue these events in other areas of the country.

Pegram alumnae from all class years can connect via wetmore1@aol.com or peggy_dowling @hotmail/.com. Other living units can contact the alumni office for information about setting up an initial affinity-reunion event during future spring reunions at reunions@daa.duke.edu, or (919) 684-5114.

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IN MEMORIAM: September 11, 2001

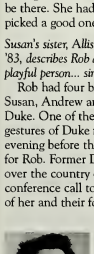
Robinson "Rob" Lenoir '84 of Locust Valley, N.Y., worked for Sandler O'Neill & Partners. At Duke, he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Susan Haack Lenoir '84; his son, Andrew, and daughter, Courtney; his parents; a brother; and a sister.

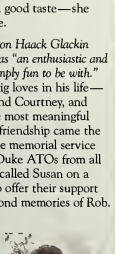
Susan's parents, Allan Haack '56 and Edith Haack, visited Susan for Parents' Weekend just three weeks into her freshman year. Edith Haack recounts the story of the first time Susan's parents "met" Rob.

She informed us that she had a new "scope," and she wanted us to see him, so on a Sunday morning we had to go sit on a bench on the main quad so we could see Rob Lenoir walk by—having set our alarm at the motel to be there. She had good taste—she picked a good one.

Susan's sister, Allison Haack Glackin '83, describes Rob as "an enthusiastic and playful person... simply fun to be with."

Rob had four big loves in his life—Susan, Andrew and Courtney, and Duke. One of the most meaningful gestures of Duke friendship came the evening before the memorial service for Rob. Former Duke ATOs from all over the country called Susan on a conference call to offer their support of her and their fond memories of Rob.





Peter Ortale '87 of New York City worked for Euro Brokers. At Duke, he lettered in lacrosse and was a member of the residential group B.O.G. He was a member of the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association. He is survived by his wife, Mary Duff-Ortale.

Tom Gannon '86 was one of Peter's best friends.

Although our backgrounds were similar, it was apparent that he was different. Different in a good way—he had something special going on. He wasn't some cookie-cutter kid. Blessed with striking good looks, incredible athletic ability, and an inner confidence that was unflappable, he always commanded respect from both guys and girls.

Without question, he influenced me to question what was "normal" and acceptable. I always was thankful for that.

With fellow friend Maurice Glavin '87, Tom and Peter would share rides back up to their homes near Philadelphia—drives that give Tom "many of my fondest memories of Peter."

Fall Break. Thanksgiving. Christmas. Six-and-a-half, seven hours each way—you learn a lot about someone. I learned of his philosophy, his music, his person. I always felt lucky to be hanging out with him. He had that effect on you.

Maurice Glavin '87 remembered Peter at a lacrosse reunion weekend early in November.

Peter was a traveler in his mind long before he traveled physically. His favorite book was *The Magic of Believing*. Peter was a visualizer long before it became popular with Tony Robbins. His life's philosophy was "if you could see it, you could be it." Peter lived life to the fullest.

I am grateful for having met him, having played with him, and having shared dreams with him. Peter and I walked in each other's shoes. I am sad that he has been taken from us. We will miss him.

Christopher Todd Pitman '93 of Skanateles, N.Y., worked for Cantor Fitzgerald. At Duke, he was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the Duke club hockey team. He is survived by his father, Eric Pitman, and his sister, Erica "Tippi" Pitman.

Just a month before his death, Todd had established a memorial fund at his prep school alma mater, Hotchkiss, in memory of his mother, Janice S. Pitman, to assist scholarship students and their families with extraordinary financial expenses due to family emergencies—a fund that now also bears Todd's name.

A. Todd Rancke '81 of Summit, N.J., worked for Sandler O'Neill & Partners. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Deborah; his daughters, Christina and Brittany, and his son Todd; two sisters, Pamela Rancke Schroeder B.S.N. '75 and Cynthia Rancke Biennmann B.S.N. '78; and a nephew, Steve B. Schroeder '00.

Pamela Schroeder talks about her brother: his love for his family and his love for Duke. Todd and Deborah were married at Duke Chapel, and because Deborah's parents live in the Triangle, the Ranckes have been able to visit often over the years.

Todd was lucky that his in-laws lived there—he could just go back and walk around, and share it with his kids, and go to Chapel and go to baseball games. His children could run on the quad with their cousin. It's just such a special place.

The outpouring—we've had calls from people from Duke from all over the country, who saw his name and called us and wrote us. My parents love the notes from people who knew him growing up, who share their stories. We're going to do scrapbooks, and give those to the children one day. The family would love to hear special stories about Todd.

Rick Seidel was a classmate, friend, and post-Duke roommate of Todd Rancke. A few weeks after the tragedy, he sent a letter to Duke Magazine *to remember his friend. The full letter will be published in the magazine's January-February issue.*

It seems in all the memories I have of him, he's smiling and laughing.

I somehow feel his death places a greater responsibility on me to live my life—and maybe on you, too. I now understand—really understand—that tomorrow may not come, and that what I do today needs to be done so that I have no regrets if there is no next day.

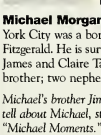
Frederick C. Rimmele III M.D. '94 of Marblehead, Mass., was a passenger on United Airlines Flight 175. He was a professor of family medicine at Beverly and Hunt Hospitals in Danvers, Mass. He is survived by his wife, Kimberly Trudel; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Rimmele, Jr.; his sister, Karen M. Connors; and his grandmother, Mrs. Frank Kunzier.

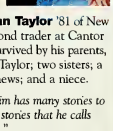
Dr. Rimmele's wife, Kim Trudel, wrote about her husband after his death.

Fred was an Eagle Scout, amateur naturalist, faithful church-going Episcopalian, a consummate Scrabble player, a hopeless romantic, a homebrewer, and a loyal friend. His disposition was naturally curious and inventive. His playful personality intertwined seamlessly with his firm moral compass and his natural ability to lead.

Fred was a caring and respectful physician and teacher; a deeply spiritual person who translated his beliefs into action. Choosing academic family medicine reflected his beliefs and enabled him to share his passion for healing.

The tragic circumstances of his death are a grim reminder that life can be terribly unjust and its unfolding difficult to grasp. Fred's death will leave a great void in all the lives of those who knew and loved him. The love he shared freely will be cherished.





Michael Morgan Taylor '81 of New York City was a bond trader at Cantor Fitzgerald. He is survived by his parents, James and Claire Taylor; two sisters; a brother; two nephews; and a niece.

Michael's brother Jim has many stories to tell about Michael, stories that he calls "Michael Moments."

Anyone who lost someone on September 11 has their own "Michael Moments," flashes in time that bring us joy and a reason to smile. For me, it's a time to remember my brother's mischievious grin, his playful nature, his nervous pacing around a room, or his attention to detail.

We cannot let the events of September 11 overshadow our "Michael Moments." We hear so much now about "9/11"; let us remember another 9/11, Ecclesiastes 9:11.

"*I have seen something else under the sun: The race is not to the swift or the battle to the strong, nor does food come to the wise or wealth to the brilliant or favor to the learned; but time and chance happen to them all.*

Moreover, no man knows when his hour will come: As fish are caught in a cruel net, or birds are taken in a snare, so men are trapped by evil times that fall unexpectedly upon them."

Paul Ambrose, the son of Ken Ambrose B.D. '65 and Sharon Ambrose M.S.N. '63, was on American Airlines Flight 77. Remembrances of these six alumni and Ambrose can be found at www.dukemagazine.duke.edu, on a page that will be an ongoing memorial. Readers are encouraged to send their own memories for inclusion to kim.koster@daa.duke.edu.

Class Notes

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, Box 90572, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708

FAX: (919) 681-1659 (typed only, please)

E-MAIL: dukemag@duke.edu
(Include your full name, address, and class year when you e-mail us.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Alumni Records, Box 90581, Durham, N.C. 27708.
Please include mailing label.
E-MAIL ADDRESS CHANGES TO: bluedevil@duke.edu

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

30s, 40s & 50s

Mary D.B.T. Semans '39, Hon. '83 and her husband, **James H. Semans** Hon. '99, were awarded honorary doctorates from the North Carolina School of the Arts, where they are honorary members of the board of trustees. She also serves on the school's board of visitors. The couple founded N.C.S.A.'s International Music Program and the Semans Art Fund, and funded its Oral History Project. They live in Durham.

Ullin W. Leavell Jr. M.D. '45, House Staff '46 received the University of Kentucky College of Medicine's Distinguished Alumnus Award. He established the section of dermatology at U.K. in 1961, and has served as an assistant professor of clinical medicine, an associate professor of pathology, and professor and chief of the division of dermatology. He lives in Lexington, Ky.

John P. McGovern B.S.M. '45, M.D. '45, Hon. '95 was honored at a benefit dinner in September by the Rotary Club of Houston with its Distinguished Citizen of the Year award. He and his wife, Katherine, live in Houston.

William M. "Mac" Hensley P.T. Cert. '49 is honored with a scholarship established in his name at East Tennessee State University. After becoming the first licensed physical therapist in Tennessee, he established and directed the physical therapy department, crippled children clinics, and the amputee clinic for Johnson City Memorial Hospital. He and his wife, Mary, live in Johnson City, Tenn.

Loy H. Witherspoon Jr. '51, B.D. '54, a religious studies professor at UNC-Charlotte since 1964, received the school's annual Distinguished Service Award. He chaired the religious studies department from 1967 to 1974 and was faculty adviser to Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity for 27 years.

Noel Francisco Ph.D. '54, professor emeritus at University of Wisconsin-Superior, is the author of *No Grazing for Sacred Cows: Tormenting Questions in a Bizarre World*. He and his wife, Barbara, live in Backus, Minn.

Frederick M. Campbell Jr. '55 was inducted into the Pennsylvania Hall of Fame. An all-star tackle and senior leader on the victorious 1955 Duke Orange Bowl Championship team, he played on three nationally ranked Duke conference championship football teams from 1952 to 1954. He earned nine letters at Duke, a number that had not been achieved since 1950. His post-athletic career included influencing change with the NBA and the International Olympic Committee. He also formed Campbell Associates, a sports-marketing firm that pioneered the partnership of amateur athletic organizations and corporate sponsoring. He and his wife, Barbara, former residents of Greenwich, Pa., now live in Savannah, Ga.

60s & 70s

John F. Lovejoy Jr. '60 is an orthopedic surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital. He and his wife, Harriet, live in Jacksonville, Fla.

Virginia "Ginger" Schoenly Wilson '62, M.A.T. '63, Ph.D. '75 was named by the National Council for the Social Studies as one of two outstanding social studies teachers of the year. She heads the humanities department at the N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, where she teaches history. She also teaches in the undergraduate education and M.A.T. programs at Duke and chairs the university's Friends of the Libraries. She and her husband, **Gerald L. Wilson** '61, A.M. '68, live in Durham.

LaRose Fulmer Spooner M.A.T. '63 retired from Meredith College after 34 years, teaching in the mathematics department, directing financial aid, directing institutional research, serving as executive assistant to the president, and as vice president for marketing, the position she has held for the last 14 years. She was also

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Though he graduated from Duke with a major in management sciences, Ken Waldman '77 says he was never particularly interested in business. In fact, unlike many of his classmates, he never really knew what he wanted to do professionally. And most likely he never thought he would become Alaska's self-described "Fiddling Poet," touring America with a distinctive combination of autobiographical poems and both original and archaic Appalachian fiddle music.

"I'm a writer," he says, "but, boy, there's a time and place for playing music." A Pennsylvania native who moved to Alaska sixteen years ago, Waldman started playing the fiddle after a friend offered to sell him one for $100. Since then, he has published more than 350 poems and stories and released two CDs, *A Week in Eek* and *Burnt Down House*. His first full-length collection of poetry, *Nome Poems*, was published in March 2000, and a second one, *To Live on this Earth*, is due out in 2002.

"A lot of my energy right now is going into performing and traveling," says Waldman. He is currently touring the U.S., playing at bars, bookstores, college campuses, and music festivals. "I'm forty-five, so if I'm not getting out there now, it's not going to happen."

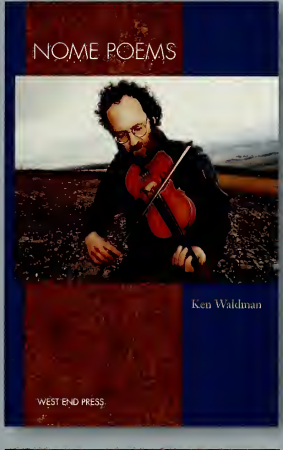
Generally, Waldman's shows are a combination of fiddle playing and poetry reading. Although listeners can hear the artist read poetry over fiddle music on his CDs, he points out on his *A Week in Eek* jacket cover that "this Alaskan fiddling poet *does* not read and fiddle simultaneously." That's a result of splicing in the editing room.

His road to Alaska was a tortuous one. After graduation, Waldman, a former Duke tennis player, worked as a tennis instructor in Massachusetts. Later, he waited tables and worked in a bookstore in Durham. In 1984, he bought a van and began driving around the country, looking to settle in a college town with a good writing program. After living in Seattle for nine months, he decided to head to Alaska, where, in 1988, he received his M.F.A. in creative writing from the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. In 1990, he began teaching English there.

"For a year and a half during grad school, I had no phone and no neighbors, so I was fortunate enough to live by myself, playing fiddle late at night." Around that time, he started writing poetry, and since so many of his poems "were about playing fiddle, I realized I could read a poem and play a fiddle tune. Those were my first steps toward doing this professionally."

Waldman says he tries to make his creative work accessible, but also substantive. "I want my poems to be literary, but not so literary that they're meaningless. I want it to be popular, but not candy."

He also wants his art to be relevant: On the same day terrorist attacks rocked New York and Washington in September, he wrote a poem responding to the violence and used it to open his performance that evening. "With terrorism, writing is more appropriate," he says. "Playing music doesn't have quite the same depth on something like that."



Waldman: Alaska's fiddling poet

NOME CELEBRITY

Two years writing, teaching,
fiddling, sharing all I could,
I was known in Nome, maybe,
as one of the crazies
who rode a bike winter-long.

Then I walked from a plane crash.
Old-timers I didn't think knew me
now greeted me by name. I saw
how others watched, and whispered.
I let drunks touch me for luck.

Though his poems sometimes have serious themes, Waldman says he loves to work with kids. He has taught younger children in Eskimo villages throughout Alaska. When he arrived in the state, he taught writing classes over the telephone to students who lived in places accessible only by plane.

Waldman says he thinks children enjoy the performances and presentations he continues to give at schools. "I love getting kids excited about writing," he says. He performs in both secondary schools and colleges when the opportunities arise, though he acknowledges that, with increased emphasis on standardized testing, some grade-school administrators "don't get it," and are reluctant to allow performers to visit.

Although he has had good reviews for his unconventional style, Waldman admits that booking shows and attracting crowds isn't always easy. "I'm not a big name, so it's not like, 'Oh, Ken Waldman's coming to town.' It's not like I'm Ani DiFranco," he says, referring to the relatively popular folk and rock musician. "But if the word gets out, there can be a really nice turnout."

Still, Alaska's Fiddling Poet admits that his lifestyle isn't for everyone. "I love my life. I love the work I do. People will say, 'God, I'm envious,' but my line is, 'Don't quit your day job.' "

—*Lucas Schaefer '04*

named a vice president emerita of Meredith. She and her husband, Bill, live in Blowing Rock and Raleigh, N.C.

Theodore M. Armstrong LL.B. '64, senior vice president and chief financial officer of Angelica Corporations, has been named president of the board of managers for the Central Institute for the Deaf. He lives in St. Louis.

Thomas J. Cooley Jr. '64, a professor of English at Ohio State University, is the author of *The Ivory Leg in the Ebony Cabinet: Madness, Race, and Gender in Victorian America*, published by University of Massachusetts Press. He lives in Columbus, Ohio.

David G. Warren J.D. '64 retired in June 2000 after 25 years in Duke's department of community and family medicine and was named professor emeritus. During his first year of retirement, he was in Beijing directing a distance learning project under a Fulbright grant to tie the law schools of Duke and Tsinghua Universities through a joint course on American law.

John F. Piper Jr. Ph.D. '65 is the author of *Robert E. Speer: Prophet of the American Church*, published by Geneva Press. He is a professor of history and dean of the college at Lycoming College in Williamsport, Pa.

John G. Morris '66 was inducted into the Buckhead Coalition, a nonprofit civic organization with its mission to "nurture the quality of life" in the northern section of Atlanta. He is a senior partner at the law firm Morris, Manning & Martin.

Robert C. Richardson Ph.D. '66 was elected to the American Philosophical Society, the country's oldest learned society, founded over 250 years ago. He is a professor of physics, director of the Laboratory for Atomic and Solid State Physics, and vice president for research at Cornell University.

John P. Shock M.D. '66 is president-elect of the Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology. He is interim dean of the college of medicine, director of the Jones Eye Institute at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, and professor and chair of its ophthalmology department. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Little Rock.

Daniel W. Ball '68, who earned his Ph.D. in science education at the University of Northern Colorado in Greeley, was inaugurated as Lander University's twelfth president. He and his wife, Marjorie, live in Greenwood, S.C.

Michael DiLeo '68 wrote the magazine article "Deer Prudence," which was selected for the anthology *Best American Sportswriting of 2000*. This fall, he began teaching humanities at the Austin Waldorf High School in Austin, Texas.

Lynn E. Wagner J.D. '68, a partner at Rumrell, Wagner & Costabel and president of Litigation Alternatives, Inc., has been named to the mediation panel for the U.S. Department of Labor's Enforcement Mediation Program, which deals with disputes involving alleged violation of federal wage-and-hour and pension statutes. She was also been re-appointed to the board of directors of Florida Legal Services, Inc. for another two-year term. She lives in Winter Park, Fla.

William C. Head M.H.A. '69 received the American College of Healthcare Executives' Gold Medal Award, given to ACHE fellows who best exemplify leadership at the organizational, local, state/provincial, and national levels. He was deputy commander and administrator of Florida's Eglin Regional Hospital at the Eglin Air Force Base. Since leaving the Air Force, he has directed military health services and strategic planning at Walton Beach Medical Center. He lives in Niceville, Fla.

Janis Johnson '69 is assistant vice president for public relations at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles, where she oversees the school's commu-

Duke is where Marnie Thompson '82 says she learned to be an activist, but mostly outside the classroom. Although she entered school in 1973—"I was on the nine-year plan"—she left before completing her first year. She got married, had a child, divorced, then returned to Duke in 1979 to complete a major in computer science.

Back at school, she found herself spending Friday afternoons playing softball with a group of social activists, many of whom had Duke connections. "We worked on a lot of things," she says. "During that time, the East-West expressway [N.C. 147, the Durham Freeway] through Durham was being built and lots of poor neighborhoods were being destroyed, creating even more poverty in the area. We worked with local folks to stop it. At one point, a Duke law professor got on the City Council and made a key vote, which stopped it for a while."

Although efforts to halt construction of the expressway were unsuccessful, Thompson continued and still continues to fight hardily for causes in which she believes. "I feel like I almost have two jobs," she says. "One is my career, and the other is community activism."

Thompson's career path has been far from ordinary. She worked in construction, in an art foundry, and as a professional painter and sculptor before getting her first educational research job ten years ago. She is now director of the teaching and learning research group for the Statistics and Research division of the Educational Testing Service. "This is a big-deal job," she says. "I'm stunned and pleased to be working for ETS. I love my company. And my boss is well aware and supportive of my activist tendencies."

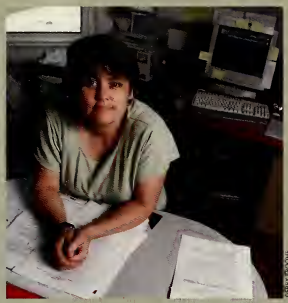
Earlier this year, she used her shareholder status at Jefferson Pilot, a major insurance and communications company in Thompson's hometown of Greensboro, North Carolina, to push the company to bring some salary levels up to a "living wage."

Three years ago, Thompson and her husband, Stephen Johnson, had bought stock in Jefferson Pilot, to invest in a local company. They also joined Responsible Wealth, an organization devoted to teaching affluent people how to use their status and resources to promote greater economic fairness. The group encourages shareholder activity as a way of promoting democratic practices.

Johnson went to his first Jefferson Pilot annual meeting in May 2000; he came home disturbed, she says, by the lack of discussion during the meeting, which mostly consisted of the CEO saying it had been a great year. It was over within forty minutes, with no dialogue.

"The lack of interaction at the meeting heightened our concern because companies are supposed to be democratic institutions, but they really aren't," Thompson says.

When Thompson and Johnson received the annual report in the mail, they studied all of the financial sections. They learned that the CEO was making around $5 million that year, whereas Thompson estimated that some company employees were making close to minimum wage, $5.15 per hour. In North Carolina, the average manufacturing wage is considered $30,000 per year, but working full-time at minimum wage totals only $10,300. Thompson realized that, although his salary was not high for this type of corporation, the CEO was still probably making 300 to 500 times the amount of most people in Greensboro.



Gilbert Bickhart

Thompson: the stockholder who realigned the company's wages

In November 2000, Thompson sent a shareholder resolution to Jefferson Pilot, arguing that the differential in pay levels was "not good for democracy within the company." In the resolution, she asked that the company publish and justify the ratios of its highest-paid and lowest-paid employees.

A few days later, she received a phone call from Jefferson Pilot. "I was expecting a somewhat confrontational set of circumstances, but it was a nice phone call," says Thompson. A member of the company's counsel's office wanted to see her to discuss the resolution. "They wanted to take me out to lunch before sending me a letter that asked for proof that I had the correct shareholder status for writing the resolution. But they opened the door for conversation in a very human way."

The company wanted to know what they had to do for her to withdraw the resolution since they found it "embarrassing." She had several requests: Everyone needed to be making a living wage of at least $10 per hour, including subcontracted employees, and the company needed to find some way to discuss the subject.

In late January, after several e-mail messages, telephone calls, and another meeting with Thompson, the company raised its lowest wage to $8.20 per hour, which was the federal government's poverty guideline. At least seventy-five employees directly benefited from the change, though most were subcontracted employees from the janitorial and food-service staffs. The company had never before researched the wage disparity, and decided that it would raise the lowest wages regardless of whether Thompson withdrew her resolution.

"The company really didn't want to talk about it—they really hate when I talk about it," she says. "They claim that I'm taking credit for what they did, but I'm not. I'm just taking credit for starting the conversation, and I want to keep it going."

—*Julia Connors '04*

nications programs. A former journalist, she was executive director of development communications and assistant vice president for constituent communications at Georgetown University.

J. Anthony Manger Jr. '69, a partner with the law firm Norris, McLaughlin & Marcus, was elected president of the board of trustees of Montgomery Academy. He lives in Lambertville, N.J.

Bruce F. Molnia A.M. '69, a U.S. geological survey scientist, is the author of *Glaciers of Alaska*, published by Alaska Geographic. Since studying glaciers in 1969 as a National Science Foundation Fellow with the Juneau Icefield Research Program, he has published more than 200 scientific articles, abstracts, maps, and two other books, and has taken more than 100,000 photographs of glaciers. He lives in Fairfax, Va.

Sarah Moores York M.A.T. '69 is the author of *Remembering Well: Rituals for Celebrating Life and Mourning Death* (2000), *Into the Wilderness* (2000), and *Pilgrim Heart: The Inner Journey Home* (2001). She and her husband, Chuck Campbell, live in Fairview, N.C.

Laura Wooldridge Boyd '70 is running for lieutenant governor of Oklahoma in the election to be held in November 2002. She has served in the state legislature and made a bid for governor in 1998. She and her husband, David Rambo, and their family live in Norman, Okla.

Ronald L. Hall M.Div. '70 retired as professor and coordinator of the philosophy and religious studies program at Francis Marion University, where he has taught since 1973. In 1987, he was named Distinguished Professor. He lives in Florence, S.C.

Richard A. Hopkins '70, M.D. '74, chief of cardiothoracic surgery at Brown University, was named the Karl E. Karlson, M.D. and Gloria A. Karlson Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery. He and his wife, **Jeannette Clark Hopkins** B.S.N. '80, and their three children, including **Kirsten Hopkins** '05, live in Providence, R.I.

John M. Bowers '71 was elected a visiting research fellow at Merton College in Oxford for the 2001 term.

Ward M. Cates '71, D.Ed. '79, president of Intelligent Applications Development, was promoted to full professor of instructional design and development at Lehigh University, where he coordinates the educational technology program. He is president of the design and development division of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology. He and his family live in Center Valley, Pa.

Alan D. Sherwood B.S.E. '72 was named vice president of business development for MedNet Solutions, Inc. He lives in Minneapolis.

Linda R. Chambliss B.S.N. '73 was named Alumna of the Year by the College of Human Medicine at Michigan State University, , where she was recognized for her work in the area of domestic violence. She is the associate director of maternal-fetal medicine at the Maricopa Medical Center. She and her family live in Phoenix, Ariz.

William B. Eisenhardt M.Ed. '73, Ph.D. '76, a professor and administrator at Maine Maritime Academy since 1984, was named president of California Maritime Academy in Vallejo, Calif. A recognized leader in maritime education, he was delegate to the Istanbul conference that created the International Association of Maritime Universities. He chairs its editorial board, working with counterparts from Egypt, Australia, England, Turkey, and Japan.

Charles S. Hamilton II '74 has been promoted to the rank of rear admiral in the U.S Navy.

Edward J. Healy '74, an attorney with Fleeson,

Gooing, Coulson & Kitch, was elected to the board of trustees of the Kansas University Endowment Association. He lives in Wichita.

Bill Baxter '75 was nominated by President George W. Bush to serve on the three-member board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The presidential appointment requires Senate confirmation and is for a term of nine years. He lives in Knoxville.

Diane M. Boswell Browder '75, a professor in the department of counseling, special education, and child development at UNC-Charlotte, is the author of *Curriculum and Assessment for Students with Moderate and Severe Disabilities*, published by Guilford Publications, Inc.

Susan Slenker Brewer '76, a partner at Steptoe & Johnson and a trial lawyer for 21 years, was inducted as a fellow into the American College of Trial Lawyers. She and her husband, Bill, and their four children live in Morgantown, W.Va.

Gary W. Jackson '76, J.D. '79 has joined the law firm Lewis & Roberts. He lives in Raleigh.

William C. Mackey M.D. '77 has been named surgeon-in-chief at New England Medical Center and chair of the department of surgery at Tufts University School of Medicine. An NEMC staff member for the past 20 years, he has been serving as interim surgeon-in-chief for the past year. He lives in Newton, Mass.

Jane Baker Hopfinger J.D. '78 is co-chair of the Continuing Legal Education Committee of The Greater Rochester Association for Women Attorneys. She lives in Pittsford, N.Y.

Gregory S. Pokrywka '79 is director of the Baltimore Lipid Center. He earned his M.D. at the University of Maryland and an internship and residency in internal medicine at Mercy Medical Center, where he was chief resident. He and his family live in Baltimore.

MARRIAGES: **Dayna Grant Birdzell** '72 to Frank M. Norris on July 5. Residence: Fairfield, Iowa.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Christopher Colt North** '74 and Susan Childers North on July 20. Named Christopher Colt III.

80s

Mary Margaret Moore Bolt B.S.M.E. '80, engineering director at Compaq Computer Corp., was named one of Houston's top 20 women in information technology for 2001 by the Houston chapter of the Association for Women in Computing.

Kathryn L. Reiss '80 has written her ninth novel, *Riddle of the Prairie Bride*, as part of her American Girl history mysteries. Her novels have won many awards, including the American Library Association's Best Book Award and two nominations for the Mystery Writers of America's Edgar Allan Poe Award for Best Young Adult Mystery. She and her husband, Tom Strychacz, teach at Mills College in Oakland, Calif. She and her family live in Benicia, Calif.

Mary Jane Wooldridge '80, travel editor of *The Miami Herald*, received three writing awards in the Lowell Thomas Travel Journalism Awards, sponsored by the Society of American Travel Writers. She and her husband, Stetson Glines, live in Coral Gables, Fla.

Stephen Yang '80 was promoted to chief of thoracic surgery at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institution, where he is associate professor of surgery and oncology and director of the lung transplantation and thoracic oncology programs. He is also president of the Duke Club of Baltimore. He and his wife, Marivic, and their three children live in Hunt Valley, Md.

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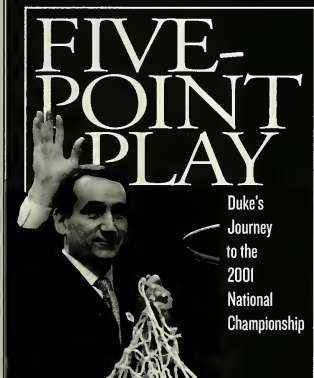

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Tina S. Alster B.S.N. '81, M.D. '86 received the Leon Goldman, M.D. Memorial Lectureship Award for 2001, given by the American Society for Laser Medicine and Surgery. The author of more than 200 medical manuscripts, six textbooks, and the book *The Essential Guide to Cosmetic Laser Surgery*, she founded the Washington Institute of Dermatologic Laser Surgery in 1990. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Matthew J. Comisky '81, a partner in the real estate department of Blank Rome Comisky & McCauley LLP, has been elected to membership to the American College of Real Estate Lawyers, an honor that is limited to persons who have demonstrated expertise in real estate law, who have practiced for a minimum of ten years, and who have contributed substantially to improvements in real estate law and practice.

Mark S. Litwin '81 received the 2001 Gold Cystoscope Award from the American Urological Association for outstanding contributions to the field of urology by young doctors within ten years of completing their residency training. He is an associate professor in the University of California-Los Angeles' departments of urology and health services and a researcher at UCLA's Jonsson Cancer Center.

Marian W. Payson '81, assistant attorney general in charge of the Rochester office for New York State, is president-elect for The Greater Rochester Association for Women Attorneys.

Robert Rorke '81 walked 75.8 miles in the FANS 24-hour race around Lake Nokomis in Minneapolis. He and his wife, Teschon Linsley, live in Saint Paul.

Debra Sabatini Hennelly B.S.E. '82 is corporate counsel, regulatory and compliance, for Avaya, Inc., a recent spin-off of Lucent Technologies. She was named to the board of trustees of the Electronic Industries Foundation, which supports the philanthropic programs of electronics companies in math and science education. She and her husband, Robert, and their three daughters live in Mendham Township, N.J.

David G. Leitch '82 was appointed chief counsel for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). He was a partner at Hogan & Hartson and former deputy assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel at the U.S. Department of Justice. He also served as a law clerk to Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and was an adjunct professor at George Washington University's law school. He and his wife, Ellen, and their three children live in McLean, Va.

C. Russell Bryan '83 is a managing director and partner of Brookwood Associates, an investment banking firm in Charlotte and Atlanta that focuses on mergers and acquisitions. He and his wife, Scott, and their daughter live in Charlotte, N.C.

Stuart T. Farnham '83, a Navy commander, completed a tour on board the *USS Harry S Truman* and has transferred to U.S. Space Command in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he and his wife, **Julie Hess Farnham** '83, and their three children, live.

Michael T. Harvey A.M. '83 has been elected president of the Carolina Chapter of the Society for Technical Communication, a professional association that advances the arts and sciences of technical communication. He manages documentation and Web services for EMC² in Research Triangle Park. He and his wife, Anne-Marie, and their two children live in Raleigh.

Howard M. Bear '84 is a partner in San Diego Diagnostic Radiology and practices neuroradiology in the Sharp Health Care system. He and his wife, Juli, and their two daughters live in San Diego.

Stephen A. Meffert '85, a vitreoretinal surgeon, is the co-editor of *Vitreoretinal Surgical Techniques*, published by Martin Dunitz publishers. He and his wife, **Melissa L. Kelley** '86, and their two daughters live in Santa Rosa, Calif.

Jennifer Treeger Peters '85, who earned her Ph.D. in educational psychology, is an education researcher for Westat. She and her husband, Eric Peters, and their son live in Durham.

Ann R. Shulman '85 is the president and co-founder of Philanthropy Associates, a national consulting firm that provides confidential services to family foundations. She and her husband, Stephen, and their two sons live in Berkeley, Calif.

Michael A. Bouzigard '86, A.M. '88 was ordained a Jesuit priest. After being a member of the Society of Jesus for the past ten years and completing all of his philosophy and theology studies, he is pursuing advanced studies in comparative social policy and development studies at Oxford University in England, where he is living.

Jonathan Wall '86, who earned his law degree at Washington & Lee University, was promoted to partner at the law firm Clark, Bloss, and McIver. He and his wife, Ashley, and their daughter live in Greensboro, N.C.

Candace Aida Williams '86 has been named the Latin America desk editor at the Voice of America, a multimedia international broadcasting service funded by the federal government. Before joining VOA as a radio broadcaster in 1995, she worked in Atlanta as a freelance writer for local television stations, as a producer and writer for CNN *World Report* and *Headline News*, and as a writer and editor for WCNN Radio. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Wendy E. Braund '87, who earned her M.D. at

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Pennsylvania State University's medical school, is a neurosurgery resident at Penn State's Milton S. Hershey Medical Center. She lives in Palmyra, Pa.

Bruce L. Edelstein '87 was awarded a post-doctoral fellowship at Harvard University's Center for Italian Renaissance Studies at Villa I Tatti in Florence, Italy.

Richard E. Peck '87, who completed his chief residency in plastic surgery at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, has joined his father and his brother, **George C. Peck Jr.** '78, in private practice. He and his wife, Rachael, live in Madison, N.J.

Christopher Payne '88, who earned his law degree at the University of Virginia, received a Marshall Memorial Fellowship for intensive study tours of Europe in 2001 by the German Marshall Fund of the United States. He is a past president of the Hayzel B. Daniels Bar Association and an active board member and advocate for the Chrysalis Domestic Violence Shelters. He practices law at Beshears Muchmore Wallwork. He and his wife, Nina, and their family live in Phoenix, Ariz.

Christina Kittell Braisted '89 has been named a partner in the law firm Alston & Bird, to concentrate in commercial real estate transactions. She lives in Atlanta.

Paul A. Zwillenberg '89 was one of 25 people named by *Time* magazine as most influential in the development of the new economy in Europe. He and his family live in London, England.

MARRIAGES: **Leslie Tucker Bass** '86 to David H. Bass. Residence: Smithtown, N.Y....**Melanie Klein** '86, A.M. '91 to David Luce on Feb. 25. Residence: Silver Spring, Md.

BIRTHS: Fourth child and third son to **Melissa Raphan** '82 and Tom Rock. Named Peter Thomas... First child and daughter to **C. Russell Bryan** '83 and Scott C.C. Bryan on April 30. Named Scotty... First child and daughter to **Lauren Dale Stogel Menkes** '83 and Rafael Carl Menkes on July 19. Named Madeleine Olivia...Second daughter to **Howard M. Bear** '84 and Juli Bear on July 15. Named Sarah Elise...First child and son to **Kathryn Van Putte Hadley** '85 and John Hadley on May 10. Named Scott Courtland...Second child and first son to **Mark Alarie** '86 and **René Augustine** '87 on June 15. Named Christian Augustine...First child and daughter to **Leslie Tucker Bass** '86 and David H. Bass on June 15, 2000. Named Patricia Sadler...A son to **Lucy Nolley Jones Gaines** '86, M.S. '88, A.H.C. '88 and Jeffrey Douglas Gaines on May 10. Named Victor Lucas...Third child and son to **Cynthia A. Lebauer** '86 and Rick Rothman on April 8. Named Jacob Lebauer...A daughter to **Bruce Rosner** '86 and Karen Rosner on April 4. Named Julia Helen...First child and son to **Catherine Warren Fuss** '87 and Stephan Robert Fuss on March 23. Named William Frank...Third child and son to **Evan L. Jones** '87 and **Sumathi "Suma" Ramaiah Jones** '87, A.M. '95 on July 12. Named Dylan Morgan Ramaiah...Second child and daughter to **Sally Burks Schmalz** '87 and Jeffrey Schmalz on May 30. Named Caroline Burks... Third child and second daughter to **Julie Papademetriou Skinner** '87 and **Patrick Skinner** B.S.E. '87 on June 2. Named Claire Grace...A daughter to **Merrill Stuart Buice** '88 and Jonathan F. Hubbard on May 10. Named Caroline Stuart Hubbard... Second child and first daughter to **Susan Guritz Grier** M.H.A. '88 and Paul Grier on April 27. Named Davida Elizabeth...First child and son to **Marc H. Klein** '88 and Angela Klein on April 12. Named Adam Robert...A daughter to **Jennifer Jones Abbott** '89 and Ken Abbot on Sept. 13, 2000. Named Helen Harper...First child and son to **David S. DeCamp** B.S.E. '89 and **Corrie Jeane DeCamp** B.S.E. '91 on May 2. Named Michael James...Third child and second daughter to **Amy Nobles Dolan** '89 and **James B. Dolan** '89 on July 10. Named Sarah "Sally" Constance...Second child and daughter to **Carl P. Keller** B.S.E. '89 and Krista Keller on Sept. 22, 2000. Named Lindsay Nicole... Second and third sons, twins, to **Scott F. Rosen** '89 and Felicia S. Rosen on July 1. Named Elliot Howard and Ethan James...Third child and second son to **Richard S. Schweiker Jr.** '89 and **Mary Michael Taylor Schweiker** '90 on April 30. Named Michael Taylor...First child and daughter to **Paul A. Zwillenberg** '89 and Jackie White Zwillenberg on Feb. 15. Named Ottavia Eden White.

90s

Chris Bennett '90, co-founder, president, and chief executive officer of DAN Services, Inc., was named to the board of directors for EMP America. He has been an executive at DAN, Inc. since 1990 and its chief financial officer since 1996. He lives in Chapel Hill.

Carolyn C. Gerber '90 is a senior administrative officer in the Office of Admissions at the National University of Singapore. She was assistatit director for Carolinas recruitment in Duke's Office of Undergraduate Admissions Her husband, **Michael H. Maiwald** A.M. '90, Ph.D. '96, is an assistant professor in the University Scholars Program, where he is teaching writing and American literature. They live in Singapore.

Heather H. Howard '90 is legislative counsel to

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Sen. Jon S. Corzine (D-N.J.). She and her husband, Hunter Labovitz, live in Washington, D.C.

John A. Jordak Jr. '90 has been named a partner in the law firm Alston & Bird, where he'll concentrate in securities and commercial litigation. He lives in Atlanta.

Brian E. Miller B.S.E. '90, who earned his M.B.A. at Harvard Business School, works for McKinsey & Co. He and his wife, Wendy, and their son live in Red Bank, N.J.

Douglas S. Smooke '90 is a senior marketing manager specializing in database marketing for Avaya. He and his wife, Jean, and their three children live in Littleton, Colo.

Todd D. Wozniak '90 was named a partner at the law firm King & Spalding in Atlanta.

Erin E. Boydston '91, who earned her Ph.D. in zoology/ecology, evolutionary biology, and behavior at Michigan State University, is a research ecologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, based at the Golden Gate Field Station in Sausalito, Calif.

Christin Craggs '91 was named Teacher of the Year for 2001 by Manchester High School in Richmond, Va., where she has taught English and communications for six years. She was also honored as Dominion District Debate Coach of the Year.

Steven V. Key '91 is a senior attorney with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, D.C. He and his family live in Alexandria, Va.

Walter E. Goodlett Jr. M.B.A.'92 has joined the Research Triangle Institute as its first vice president for human resources. He will also be responsible for health services, training, and industrial security. He lives in Morrisville, N.C.

Janice Huggins Hepburn '92 is a senior marketing manager for Radiant Systems Inc., a retail solutions company. Her husband, **Matthew Jerrad Hepburn** B.S.E. '92, M.D. '96, is a second-year fellow in infectious diseases at Brook Army Medical Center. The couple and their two children live in San Antonio.

Jason E. "Jake" Myers '92 was promoted to principal with North Highland Co., a management and technology consulting firm, where he specializes in strategic planning and process re-engineering/ improvement for the entertainment industry. His wife, **Jennifer Braden Myers** '92, is a physician with Harpeth Pediatrics. The couple, who are co-presidents of the local Duke Alumni Club, have a son and live in Nashville, Tenn.

David M. Thurber B.S.E.E. '92 is director in software development for S1 Corp., the worldwide leader in Internet financial services software. He and his wife, Laura, and their three children live in Roswell, Ga.

Eric E. Haas M.B.A/M.S.E.E. '93 has started his own firm, Altruist Financial Advisors, to provide financial planning services to individuals. He and his family live in Holland, Mich.

David T. Hume '93, who earned his M.B.A at the University of Maryland's Robert H. Smith School of Business, works for Intel Corp. in Santa Clara. He lives in San Jose, Calif.

Jocelyn Hamilton Medina '93, who earned her M.D. at the University of Miami's medical school, is practicing a year of preliminary medicine at Mount Sinai Medical Center, to be followed by a residency in radiology at Jackson Memorial Hospital. She lives in Miami, Fla.

Emily Kazaks Prosise '93, M.D. '97, who completed her dermatology residency as chief resident at Stanford University, joined the University of California-Irvine's volunteer clinical faculty and will help run the pediatric dermatology clinic at the Children's Hospital of Orange County. She also has a private practice. She and her husband, **Chris Prosise** B.S.E. '94, live in Mission Viejo, Calif.

Philip R. Stein J.D. '93 has been named a partner in the law firm Alston & Bird, where he focuses on antitrust law. He lives in Atlanta.

Kristin K. Woody '93 is an attorney practicing international trade and food and drug law at Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, **T. Patrick O'Reilly Jr.** '94, vice president for business development at Applied Predictive Technologies, live in Washington, D.C.

David B. Bailey '94, who earned his J.D. from Georgetown University, joined King & Spalding as a tax associate in the firm's Washington, D.C., office. He lives in Arlington, Va.

Monica Quintero Bond M.B.A. '94 is the founder and president of Talentum Quest International, a global executive search and consulting firm based in Houston. She and her husband, Rudolf, live in Houston.

Mary N. Morrison '94 is an associate with Quan, Burdette & Perez, where she practices immigration law. She and her husband, Scott Sprabery, a child psychiatrist, live in Houston.

T. Patrick O'Reilly Jr. '94 is the vice president for business development at Applied Predictive Technologies, a software company in Arlington, Va. He and his wife, **Kristin K. Woody** '93, an attorney practicing international trade and food and drug law, live in Washington, D.C.

Pablo C. Argeles '95, M.E.M. '00 is a resident in obstetrics/gynecology at Lehigh Valley Hospital in Allentown, Pa. He and his wife, **Cristina Fiori Argeles** '95, live in Emmaus, Pa.

Shannon J. Sauro '95, who earned her master's in English with a specialization in teaching English as a second language/applied linguistics at Iowa State University in May, is the assistant to the editor of the *TESOL Quarterly*. She lives in Ames, Iowa.

John B. Dequattro M.B.A '96 was promoted to senior vice president in the treasury department at Banknorth Group, Inc. in Portland, Maine. He joined the company in 2000. He lives in Scarborough, Maine.

Emily A. Diznoff '96, who earned her M.D. at Emory University's medical school, is a resident in family medicine at Mountain Area Health Education Center in Asheville, N.C.

Audrey R. Odom M.D. '96 received the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center's Harold M. Weintraub Award. She lives in Durham.

Edrienne Mason Brandon '97 and her husband, **Wesley Brandon** B.S.E. '97, are pursuing M.B.A.s at Harvard Business School. They live in Boston.

Melanie H. Dixon '97, who earned her M.D. at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school, is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the Mayo Clinic. She and her husband, **Scott A. Meyer** M.S.E. '97, Ph.D. '00, live in Rochester, Minn.

Ananya "Nina" Sarkar B.S.E. '97, who was a developer and consultant at SiteStuff.com in Austin, Texas, is pursuing her master's of engineering in logistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She and her husband, Indy Chakrabarti, live in Cambridge, Mass.

Justin H. Caldbeck '99 is attending Harvard Business School. He worked for McKinsey and Co. in Washington, D.C.

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Philip Camill Ph.D. '99, a professor at Carleton College, received a five-year grant from the National Science Foundation to support his research on how climate and fire affect vegetation. He lives in Northfield, Minn.

Stacy A. Moramarco '99, who earned her M.S. in genetics at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City, is an account executive/genetic counselor at Myriad Genetics. She lives in Hawthorne, N.J.

MARRIAGES: **Etienne C. Marchot** Ph.D. '90 to Maïlys Le Bideau on Aug. 25 in Versailles, France. Residence: Toulouse, France…**Julie R. Hack** '91 to Robert Juman on Nov. 11, 2000. Residence, New York City…**Eric E. Haas** M.B.A./M.S.E.E. '93 to Melissa A. Knopf Boer on March 6. Residence: Holland, Mich.…**Tracy L. Kuczak** '93 to Scott D. Crosbie on June 25. Residence: Oakland, Calif.…**Kristin Kay Woody** '93 to **Timothy Patrick O'Reilly Jr.** '94 on June 16. Residence: Washington, D.C.…**Lisa Hepburn** '94 to Scott Rutherford on July 15. Residence: Roslindale, Mass.…**Catherine Jane Hertzig** '94 to **William Blakely Holden** '95 on Oct. 7, 2000. Residence: New York City…**Mary Nicole Morrison** '94 to Scott Sprabery on June 3, 2000. Residence: Houston…**Timothy Patrick O'Reilly Jr.** '94 to **Kristin Kay Woody** '93 on June 16. Residence: Washington, D.C.…**Pablo Christian Argeles** '95 to **Cristina Wintfield Fiori** '95, M.E.M. '00 on May 19. Residence: Emmaus, Pa.…**Daniel Evan Bushel** M.B.A. '95 to Laurie J. Vanis on March 24. Residence: San Francisco…**Leslie Ferguson Greenberg** '95 to Christopher T. Nichols on June 23. Residence: Annapolis, Md.…**Nicholas Chastain Howland** '95 to Marie Louise Frederiksen on Aug. 4. Residence: Chicago…**Jenny E. Lee** '95 to **Daniel R. Burnett** M.D./M.B.A. '01 on May 23…**Robert Miller Geist IV** '96 to **Susan Renee Daniel** '97 on May 26. Residence: Charleston, S.C. ..**Wesley T. Brandon** B.S.E. '97 to **Edrienne M. Mason** '97 on July 29, 2000, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Boston…**Melanie H. Dixon** '97 to **Scott A. Meyer** M.S.E. '97, Ph.D. '00 on May 5. Residence: Rochester, Minn…**Freddy Jesus Montero** '97 to Luz Maria Bolivar on June 30. Residence: Elizabeth, N.J.…**Derek Stephen Kwan** '98 to **Clare Megan Hurtgen** '99 on April 21. Residence Norwalk, Conn…**Christopher Carlisle Lam** '98 to **Anne Denise Dunton** '99 on July 10, 1999, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham…**Meredith Marie Chesson** '99 to Harold William Wells IV on July 28 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Wilmington, N.C.…**Brooke Allison Shirey** '99 to Brent Mackay on March 23. Residence: Los Angeles.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **Tom Cirincione** '90 and Jennifer Lynn Cirincione on June 23. Named Catherine Grace…Third child and second son to **Mary Michael Taylor Schweiker** '90 and **Richard S. Schweiker Jr.** '89 on April 30. Named Michael Taylor…First child and son to **Robert L. Seelig** B.S.E. '90, M.B.A. '91 and KJ Dell'Antonia on June 29. Named Samuel Jonathan Seelig…Second child and son to **Jule L. Sigall** '90 and **Beth Torlone Sigall** '90 on June 21. Named Thomas Neal…Third child and second son to **Douglas S. Smooke** '90 and Jean Smooke on June 7. Named Cameron Porter…First child and daughter to **Abby Wolf** '90 and Gentry Menzel on July 6. Named Eliza Wolf Menzel…First child and daughter to **Julie Wolf** '90 and Keith Wagner on July 3. Named Rachel Adina Wolf-Wagner…First child and son to **Corrie Jeane DeCamp** B.S.E. '91 and **David S. DeCamp** B.S.E. '89 on May 2. Named Michael James…First child and daughter to **Don Flanagan** '91 and Denise Marie Flanagan on Oct. 2, 2000. Named Quinn Marie…First child and son to **David L. Hackett** '91 and Susan Damico Hackett on March 20. Named Wyeth David…First child and son to **Robert E. Hochstein** '91 and Leslie Hirsch Hochstein on Nov. 10, 2000. Named Jacob Hirsch…First child and daughter to **Steven V. Key** '91 and Laura Key on May 10. Named Emily Jane…First child and son to **Beverly Stross Sivaslian** '91 and Artur Sivaslian on May 28. Named Armen Robert…Third child and second daughter to **David Michael Thurber** B.S.E. '91 and Laura Thurber on April 30. Named Kinsley Michelle…First sons, twins, to **E. Garvin Few** M.B.A. '92 and Sally Few on April 23. Named Tate Garvin and Jack Carrington…Second child and first daughter to **Janice Huggins Hepburn** '92 and **Matthew Jerrad Hepburn** B.S.E. '92, M.D. '96 on Jan. 1. Named Elizabeth Ryan…First child and son to **Julie Mewhort Klein** '92, M.A.T. '94 and Howard Klein on June 25. Named Peter Gallner…First child and daughter to **Christopher B. Parton** '92 and Dawn Suzanne Parton on May 5. Named Courtney Suzanne…First child and son to **Shelby Snyder Hammer** '93 and Allen Morris Hammer on April 30. Named David Aubrey…First child and daughter to **Kearns Davis** A.M. '94 and Ashley Davis on May 1, 2000. Named Anna Gray…First child and son to **Michael Dean Hill** '94 and **Robin Maloof Hill** '94 on April 25. Named Aaron Michael…A daughter to **J. Anthony Mecia III** '94 and **Taryn Gordon Mecia** '94 on June 15. Named Emily Rose…First child and daughter to **James Alexander "Alec" Hull** M.B.A.'95 and Emily Hull on March 8. Named Caroline Louise…Second child and first daughter to **Jenny Wong Christensen** '96 and Jamie Christensen on Aug. 1. Named Natalie Wong…First child and son to **Margaret Kim**

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Peterson Ph.D. '98 and **Dwight N. Peterson** Ph.D. '95 on Feb. 28. Named Mark William.

00s

William H. Clendenen M.B.A. '00, a diving instructor and course director for PADI International, has joined EMP America as vice president of business development. He is the editor and author of several books and articles on oxygen first aid and scuba-diving safety. Since 1996 he has served on the National Advisory Board for First Aid Training in Occupational Settings. He also helped found DAN Services, Inc., with **Chris Bennett** '90.

Christopher R. Menzenski B.S.E. '00 works for Ford Farewell Mills and Gatsch, Architects. His projects include the Essex County Courthouse in Newark, the Trenton Marriott Hotel and Conference Center, and the Colonial Club, an eating club at Princeton University. He lives in Bridgewater, N.J.

Kelly A. Goldsmith '01 is a participant in the CBS television series *Survivor* 3, filmed in Kenya.

Mark M. Iriye '01 was chosen to participate in the Japan English Teaching (JET) Program, and will spend one year as an assistant language teacher in Kawabe Town, Wakayama, Japan.

MARRIAGES: **Daniel R. Burnett** M.D./M.B.A. '01 to **Jenny E. Lee** '95 on May 27.

Deaths

William H. Wannamaker Jr. '29 of Philadelphia, on Jan. 25. A retired electronics engineer, he was the son of Dean W.H. Wannamaker who, with President William Few and Treasurer Robert Flowers, was involved in the early development of Duke University. He worked for 19 years with the Brown Instrument division of Honeywell before beginning a private practice as a consultant. He is survived by a sister; five nephews, including **John C. Weidman Jr** '51, **Frank C. Weidman** '52, **Richard R. Weidman** '57, and **William W. Heizer** M.H.A. '70; and nieces **Sidney Heizer Jackson** '57, **Harriet Moorhead Petch** '61, **Mary Moorhead** '61, and **Joanna Moorhead** '71.

Raymond E. Wilson B.D. '32 of Kernville, Texas, on Feb. 20, 2000. The former pastor of the First Methodist Church of Kernville, he served ministries in Tennessee before moving to Texas, where he served as pastor at eight Methodist churches. He retired in 1972. He then worked at the Kernville State Hospital for 14 years as a chaplain, specializing in alcohol and drug rehabilitation, and at local alcohol and drug rehabilitation hospitals. He is survived by two children and two grandchildren, including **Justin Lee Swift** '86.

Joe F. Berini '39 of Durham, on Oct. 25, 2000. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was the founder of Berini Construction Co. He is survived by his wife, Mary; three stepsons; five grand children; and three brothers, including **Richard N. Berini** '41.

Isaac H. Manning Jr. House Staff '39 of Durham, on Nov. 21, 2000. After obtaining his M.D. at Harvard, he interned at Boston City Hospital and was a resident in medicine and pathology at Duke Hospital. He had a local private practice in internal medicine for 48 years. He was secretary-treasurer of the Durham-Orange County Medical Society, president of the Sixth District Medical Society, and the first vice president of the N.C. Society of Internal Medicine. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; three children, including **Stuart H. Manning** M.D.'76; and five grandchildren.

Elizabeth Carver '40 of Durham, on Nov. 24, 2000. She worked for the N.C. Unemployment Compensation Commission as a general clerk, was a communications specialist with the War Department in Washington, D.C., and spent five years at Duke as assistant to the dean of freshmen.She became a member of the U.S. Foreign Service, U.S. Department of State, and served tours all over the world before retiring in 1972. She is survived by a sister, **Beatrice Carver Southerland** '34; a niece, **Jeanine Carver Wheless** B.S.M.E. '54; and two nephews, including **S. Duane Southerland Jr.** B.S.E. '71.

Richard B. "Bull" Smith '43, of Kents Store, Va., on Jan. 23. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He served in the Marine Corps for 32 years, retiring as a colonel. During World War II, he served on the USS *Springfield* off the coast of Iwo Jima. During the Korean War, he was decorated with two Bronze Stars and the Joint Services Commendation Medal. During the Vietnam War, he received the Legion of Merit Medal. He is survived by six sons, a brother, and seven grandchildren.

Catherine "Kitty" Light R.N. '47 of Montgomery, Ala., on Oct. 8, 2000, after a long illness.

Kalman Bene '49 of Roswell, Ga., on Dec. 23, 2000. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and an Army veteran of World War II. He is survived by a daughter, two brothers, and a grandson.

Louis D. Cohen Ph.D. '49, House Staff '62 of Gainesville, Fla., on May 28, 2000. He was a longtime University of Florida professor and clinical psychologist. During World War II, he served in the Office of Strategic Services as chief of secret intelligence training, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was a senior scientist with the U.S. Public Health Service Reserve from 1959 to 1977 and was appointed by President Kennedy as a first selection officer for the Peace Corps, serving from 1962 to 1968. He taught at Duke, where he was chief psychologist at Duke Hospital and a professor in the psychology and psychiatry departments. In 1962, he was appointed chair of Florida's clinical psychology department. He was a past chair of the Southern Regional Education Board and was a past president of the Florida Psychological Association and the Southeastern Psychological Association. He is survived by two daughters, including **Myra Cohen Dey** P.T. Cert '67; two brothers; a son-in-law, **Jonathan P. Dey** Ph.D. '75; first cousins **Philip E. Kubzansky** Ph.D. '54 and **Philip Kolko** '56; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

John T. Frazier Jr. '49 of Easley, S.C., on Jan. 21. He was retired afret 52 years as a United Methodist minister in the Western North Carolina Conference. He is survived by his wife, Edna.

Peter Maas '50 of New York City, on Aug. 23. He was the author of more than a dozen nonfiction bestsellers, such as *The Valachi Papers*, *Serpico*, *King of the Gypsies*, *Manhunt*, *Marie*, and, most recently, *Terrible Hours: The Man Behind the Greatest Submarine Rescue in History*. As a *Chronicle* reporter, where his editor was **Clay Felker** '51, he got his first scoop when he interviewed labor leader Walter Reuther in Duke Hospital, where Reuther was recovering from an assassination attempt. After two years in the Navy, he worked for *The New York Herald Tribune* in Paris and, back in the U.S. at *Collier's*, *Look*, and *The Saturday Evening Post*. In 1968, he worked again with Felker as his editor at *New York* magazine. He also wrote for *The New York Times Magazine* and was a contributing editor since 1983 to *Parade* magazine. He was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity and was a founding member of *Duke Magazine*'s Editorial Advisory Board. He is survived by his wife, Suzanne, and two sons.

Richard T. "Bish" Carson '51 of Madison, Miss., on May 9, 2000. He started several small businesses, including Carson Cycle Shop, Carson European Cycling Tours, and Foxhalls Stables. He was manager of the Mississippi Automobile Insurance Plan and later served as head of the Automobile Insurance Plans for Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. He served on the board of directors of the Madison Chamber of Commerce. He was past U.S. chairman of the Macpherson clan and was on the board of the Macpherson Museum in Newtonmore, Scotland. He is survived by his wife, **Alice Goldthwaite Carson** '53; a son; two daughters; and four grandchildren.

John E. Wear House Staff '51 of Salisbury, N.C., on Oct. 29, 2000. He joined Duke Medical Center's teaching staff in 1952 and was a practicing radiologist. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Radiology and a past president of the N.C. Radiological Society, the Rowan-Davie Medical Society, and the Rowan Regional Medical Center staff. He was also a past president of the Salisbury Rotary Club and the Salisbury Country Club, a trustee of Rowan-Cabarrus Community College, and chairman of the Tri-County Mental Health Clinic's board of directors. He was a Rowan County commissioner and mayor of Salisbury, the only person ever serving in both positions. He is survived by his wife, Susie; three sons; a daughter; a sister; and seven grandchildren.

Patricia Webb Wilson '52 of Atlanta, on May 27, 2000, of lung cancer. She served on Fulton County Juvenile Court's citizens review panel and was instrumental in starting the Breakthru House, a halfway house for women recovering from substance abuse. She is survived by a son, two daughters, and two grandchildren.

Frazier T. Woolard Jr. J.D. '54 of Washington, N.C., on Dec. 14, 2000. He was a Navy veteran who had been stationed at Pearl Harbor during the December 7, 1941, attack. After the Navy, he spent several years in the Merchant Marines before graduating from the College of William and Mary and then earning his law degree. He was an attorney in private practice and a former Recorders Court judge for Beaufort County. He is survived by his wife, Betty; three children; and four grandchildren.

George B. Atkinson Jr. '57 of Vero Beach, Fla., and Lake Geneva, Wisc., on Feb. 21. At Duke, he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and played first base on the 1957 ACC Championship baseball team. A past president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, he was a furniture manufacturing representative for 37 years in the Chicago Merchandise Mart. Before retiring in 1995, he worked with Harden Furniture Inc. of New York for 23 years. He is survived by his wife, Martha; a son; two daughters; a twin sister, **Virginia Atkinson Stevens** '56, and her husband, **David H. Stevens** '56; his mother; son-in-law **Mark Florian** '80; and three grandchildren. The family has established the George B. Atkinson Jr. Baseball Scholarship at Duke.

Simeon H. Cotton '57 of Easton, Md., on Nov. 9, 2000. After earning a master's in electrical engineering at George Washington University, he founded several flight simulator manufacturers. He retired in 1995 as vice president of marketing for Loral Corp. He is survived by his wife, Sharron; two children; his mother; a sister; a brother; and a granddaughter.

Nancy Ayscue Holler '57 of Dunedin, Fla., on Dec. 9, 2000. She worked for five years in Duke's Placement Office. An avid maker of hand-stitched quilts, she won several blue ribbons. She is survived by her husband, **John W. Holler** '58; a daughter, **Anne M. Holler** '79, A.M. '81; a son; and two grandchildren.

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Richard I. Birchfield House Staff '59 of Seattle, on July 2, 2000. He is survived by his wife, Shirley.

Robert E. Young '62, J.D. '65 of Baltimore, on Nov. 15, 2000, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Susan, and two daughters.

Larry M. Rosenstein '63 of Rockville, Md., on Aug. 28, 2000, of cancer. A lawyer specializing in agricultural insurance and administrative law, he co-founded Levin & Rosenstein in 1982. He is survived by his wife, Judy; three sons; and two grandchildren.

Judith Weidman M.Div. '66 of Nashville, Tenn., on Dec. 19, 2000, of cancer. She had been head of the interfaith Religion News Service in New York, a communications executive for the United Methodist Board of Higher Education and Ministry in Nashville, Tenn., the assistant editor at the United Methodist Publishing House, and an associate editor for the forerunner of today's *United Methodist Reporter* in Dallas. In 1998, while a staff executive at United Methodist Communications, she initiated a Racial Ethnic Minority Fellowship Program, which was recently named in her honor. She retired in 1999. She is survived by a brother, Thomas, of Augusta, Ga.

Dennis Roy Dickerson Jr. M.Div. '67 of Elgin, S.C., on Jan. 17, 2000. He was a minister at various United Methodist churches in South and North Carolina for 20 years. He is survived by his wife, Athalee; two children; a sister; and two grandchildren.

Basil W. Karmazyn J.D. '68 of S. Windsor, Conn. He is survived by a sister, Pauline.

S. Bryant Kendrick Jr. M.Div. '74 of Winston-Salem, on Nov. 13, 2000. He was an associate professor of gerontology and internal medicine at Wake Forest University's medical school. He had served in the Navy as a hospital corpsman and taught at schools of Greenville, S.C., before coming to Duke. He earned his doctor of ministry from Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary and received the John Templeton Award for Faith and Medicine. He is survived by his wife, Doris; three daughters; a sister; a brother; a grandson; and four nieces.

James T. Ellis '78, A.M. '83 of Harmony, Pa., on June 28, of cancer. He was one of the inventors of Usenet, the first openly available computer network. Usenet began as a means to use e-mail programs and university computers to establish electronic bulletin boards for contributed items that could be shifted from spot to spot using computer modems and telephone lines. Usenet, whose original configuration linked three computers—two at Duke and one at UNC-Chapel Hill—has grown to more than 50,000 Usenet news and discussion groups. Honored by the Electronic Frontier Foundation, he also worked in computer network security. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn; a son; a daughter; and his parents.

English Professor Gleckner

Robert F. Gleckner, an English professor emeritus whose scholarly work focused on the writings of the Romantic poets, died in his Raleigh home, after a long illness. He was 76.

He wrote scores of books and articles on the works of William Blake, Lord Byron, and other Romantic poets and authors. His book *Blake and Spenser* (1985) was nominated for the 1986 Louis Gottschalk Prize and the 1988 British Council Prize in the Humanities.

An Air Force veteran of World War II, he graduated from Williams College in 1948 and taught at Johns Hopkins University, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1954. He taught at the University of Cincinnati, the University of Wisconsin, Wayne State University, and the University of California, Riverside, before joining Duke's faculty in 1978. He retired in July 2001.

He is survived by his wife, Glenda; two children; six grandchildren; and a sister.

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Empire: Not So Evil

A NEW WORLD ORDER

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

In *Empire*, described as a "heady treatise on globalization," co-author Michael Hardt says the age of imperialism has given way to a web of relationships—economic, political, cultural—that overcomes traditional borders and barriers.

Hardt: a track less traveled

BRUCE PERRY

Michael Hardt is riding a wave of relevance. It's been a heady voyage for someone now dubbed a fast-rising academic star. But it's not been without its rough spots.

Hardt, a Duke associate professor of literature, was labeled by no less a cultural arbiter than *The New York Times* as "the latest contender for academia's next master theorist." The buzz surrounding Hardt, as the newspaper put it in a July profile, concerns *Empire*, "a heady treatise on globalization." The book is co-authored by Hardt and Anthony Negri, listed on the dust jacket as a former political science professor and more recently "an independent researcher and writer and an inmate at Rebibbia Prison, Rome." It was published by Harvard University Press in March of last year. Since then, translation rights have been sold in fourteen countries, including Japan and Croatia; the leading Brazilian newspaper has placed it on the cover of its Sunday magazine; Dutch television has broadcast a documentary about it; and Hardt has given more than two dozen academic talks along with an equal number of press interviews.

The book portrays a new global reality functioning along the lines of the World Wide Web: It's fluid, infinitely expanding, all-embracing. To accent the all-embracing quality of Empire, the two authors coin the word "biopower"—a determinism that, as they interpret it, carries a certainty beyond economic determinism. Biopower means "a control that extends through the depths of the consciousness and the bodies of the population—and at the same time across the entirety of social relations."

But Hardt and Negri don't regard this web of relationships as just some new brand of imperialism. Rather, they envision the end of imperialism, which involved nation-states vying for economic advantage. *Empire* suggests optimism about Empire: Because it disperses power and resists any kind of central control, it has great democratic potential. "Empire creates a greater potential for revolution than did the modern regimes of power," according to the book, "because it presents us, alongside the machine of command, with an alternative: the set of all the exploited and the subjugated, a multitude that is directly opposed to Empire, with no mediation

between them." As they declare near the end of the book, "the fact that against the old powers of Europe a new Empire has formed is only good news."

If the Web is a metaphor for the emerging Empire, there's a historical parallel with the Roman Empire. Hardt says the Roman Empire was thought to be a great innovation because it combined monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy in a single structure. Empire today has aspects of monarchy—for example, in the presumed absolute rule of the World Trade Organization; of aristocracy, in transnational corporations and dominant nation-states that often call the shots on the world stage; and, perhaps most interestingly to him, of democracy, including non-governmental organizations and the border-leaping media.

Hardt also sees a kind of model for the new form of global power in American history. He notes that the Founding Fathers, after all, looked to ancient Rome as they envisioned the American Republic, and so they put in place a system that accommodated "multiplicity and unity" alike. As the book puts it, the U.S. constitutional project "is constructed on the model of re-articulating an open space and reinventing incessantly diverse and singular relations in networks across an unbounded terrain." (The authors don't treat that project as unfailingly positive; in their view, racial subordination and the expansionist Monroe Doctrine are aspects of the American Empire.)

Hardt and Negri discerned their theory at work last summer, when protests greeted the meeting in Genoa of the Group of Eight. Writing in the opinion pages of *The New York Times*, they said the protests were based on the recognition that no national power is in control of the current global order. That's not an unhappy development, as they see it: The world is a better place if it can no longer be understood in terms of British, French, Russian, or even American imperialism. But the new order has no democratic institutional mechanisms for representation, as nation-states do—no elections, no public forum for debate. "The protests themselves have become global movements, and one of their clearest objectives is the democratization of globalizing processes," said the two writers. This should not be called an "anti-globalization movement." It is rather "an alternative globalization movement," a democratic wave that's aimed at eliminating inequalities and deepening self-determination.

With the rise of such global players as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization, how can the nation-state have a certain fate? Princeton political scientist Robert Gilpin, for one, insists that "the nation-state continues to be the major actor in both domestic and international affairs." It has been around for more than three centuries, he points out; effective international institutions have existed for half a century, while non-governmental organizations have been active for just a couple of decades. Many of those institutions and organizations can't function without the sanction of the nation-state. Likewise, in his view, many of the problems pegged to economic globalization are the consequences of national policies—notably the destruction of the Amazon forest, caused principally by the Brazilian government's national development policies.

"Nation-states are no longer the ultimate sovereign authority. That doesn't mean that nation-states are no longer important. It means that they function within a larger structure."

In his book *Global Political Economy*, Gilpin also disputes the supposedly unprecedented level of global economic integration. "As the twenty-first century opens, the world is not as well integrated as it was in a number of respects prior to World War I," he writes. "Under the gold standard and the influential doctrine of laissez-faire, for example, the decades prior to World War I were an era when markets were truly supreme and governments had little power over economic affairs. Trade, investment, and financial flows were actually greater in the late 1800s, at least relative to the size of national economies and the international economy, than they are today." Historians of economics note that before World War I, half of British savings were invested overseas—far more than is now the case for the U.S. or any other country.

Other analysts point out that borders were, if anything, more fluid in the past. Exactly one month before the events of September 11, *The New York Times* offered a skeptical look at the novelty of today's globalization. Before World War I, "There were no passports and virtually no restrictions on immigration, making for perhaps the biggest migration in human history." By one estimate reported in the article, one-seventh of the world's working-age population migrated across national boundaries between 1870 and 1925. In more recent times, the U.S. may be the only country to have boasted a relatively open immigration policy.

It's not so much that, by his theory, the nation-state is fading, Hardt says; rather, the nation-state is contending with competing power centers. "What has changed about nation-states is that they are no longer the ultimate sovereign authority within and certainly outside of their own territories. That doesn't mean that nation-states are no longer important. It means that they function within a larger structure." So in allowing the clear-cutting of forests, the Brazilian government has to be attentive to larger economic forces—like the debt-relief demands of international lending agencies.

And trade figures, he says, are not the only indicators of an integrated world. The notion of "control" is more interesting to him. "In sub-Saharan Africa, there's very little production, very little consumption. What there is, though, is a lot of debt. And one could say that debt is a primary weapon of Empire," that debt is "a disciplining mechanism" in regulating the flow of capital.

All of that makes it tough for today's dissidents to find a convenient demon. "If there's no center of power, we no longer have a Winter Palace to storm," said Hardt last summer, speaking on National Public Radio's *Talk of the Nation*. "We can't just attack the White House because, in fact, the system is much more difficult to grasp than any of its specific actors."

Two months later came the terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C. Early in the morning of September 11, Hardt was meeting with a reporter for *The Washington Post* in New York, where he's on leave for the year. From his midtown apartment, he watched the strange spectacle of financial-district workers walking north from the shattered downtown. Applying the theory of *Empire* to the brutal nature of events, he sees the terrorists' targeting of the U.S. as senseless; he also says a U.S. response may not be adequate. "The general interpretation of September 11 is that it was a strike at the center of the global power structure. By our conception in *Empire*, that's wrong. In fact, it's wrong in the same way that those who think the U.S. can act unilaterally and dictate world affairs by itself are wrong. These are parallel misconceptions."

Hardt says the evolution of an anti-terror coalition—embracing as it does Russia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, and potentially even Syria and Sudan, long accused of harboring terrorists—is an indicator of Empire. "It may be that this war coalition is in fact a formation of a new kind of power, a super-national kind of power. One of our fundamental claims is that the U.S. is not the world's sole and central actor, that the U.S. can't just dictate world affairs and force others to line up behind its lead."

That assessment echoes the book's discus-

sion of the 1991 Gulf War—an event that the two authors peg as announcing "the birth of a new world order." Hardt and Negri write that the importance of the Gulf War derives "from the fact that it presented the United States as the only power able to manage international justice, not as a function of its own national motives but in the name of global right." While the U.S. showed itself to be the essential power—the "peace police"—it also rationalized its response in terms of international legal norms.

To Hardt, it's simplistic to insist that "everything changed on September 11." Terrorist networks, after all, are just one of the fluid forces of Empire. "Here we have an enemy that has no center; it's more serpentine, it's a distributed network rather than a centralized system. That requires not only a rethinking but a different kind of strategy in attacking it. It's not clear to me that a state structure can combat adequately a non-state enemy." Spreading the idea of democratic inclusion and participation may be the best weapon, he says. "Long-term security only comes from an increase in democracy. Constructing democracy on a global scale is a huge challenge, but that seems to me the most important objective to pursue. That doesn't necessarily conflict with the normal police activity of bringing the perpetrators of the crime to justice. These are separate issues in a way, but just one of them is a long-term and lasting solution."

Long-term or short-term, the campaign in Afghanistan is widely seen as targeting a religion-infused extremism. In *Empire*, Hardt and Negri write that the current forms of Islamic fundamentalism (and fundamentalism in general) should not be understood as a return to past social forms and values. As they describe it in the book, such fundamentalism "is not a premodern but a postmodern project" that "has to be recognized primarily in its refusal of modernity as a weapon of Euro-American hegemony." Fundamentalism and postmodern thinking are, then, both linked to Empire. "One has the ultimate security of the text and the truth of the Word," says Hardt. "And the other, postmodernism, is all about playfulness and relativism. Yet, we're claiming that they're similar to the extent that they are responding to the emergence of Empire."

But critics haven't been quick to embrace such linkages. Writing in *The New Republic* just after the September attacks, Alan Wolfe questions the authors' assumptions about "the progressive potential of Islamic fundamentalism," in his own phrase. For his part, Hardt says, "I guess one couldn't say that it's progressive at all; I'd say it's contemporary, which doesn't mean that it's progressive. And it's postmodern, in the sense that it's a reaction against tendencies of Westernization within the Islamic world."

Wolfe, director of the Boisi Center for Religion and American Public Life at Boston College, also savages the book as an apology for anarchism on a worldwide scale. "If it is true, as Hardt and Negri blithely claim, that efforts to find legitimate reasons for intervening in world affairs are only a smokescreen for the exercise of hegemonic power, then the way is cleared for each and every illegitimate act of global intervention."

"I was doing this radio show, and the announcer was just attacking me the whole time," Hardt says. "He was saying I'm responsible for September 11 because I supported

anti-globalization. Well, for one thing, equating breaking Starbucks windows with killing 5,000 people seems to me very unusual. But he was upset because I wasn't willing to condemn all forms of violence. I do think there are times when political violence is useful and justified—the American Revolution being one, the struggles against fascism in occupied France and Italy being another. That doesn't mean that I support breaking Starbucks windows at demonstrations. In fact, I don't. Breaking windows and intentionally provoking police is very destructive to the movement and inappropriate in the contemporary context. But I don't oppose political violence on categorical grounds. These things have to be decided in context."

The National Review, in an essay headlined "Evil *Empire*," dismissed the book as "a political manifesto with the aim of laying out a new guise for Communism." As the essay summarizes the book's argument, "It is essential for Communists to gain control of the history of the Cold War, in order to be able to claim that they were right all along, and we must start the whole experiment over again in some form adapted to today's circumstances. That is what this hot, smart book is all about. Karl Marx it was who said that great events appear 'the first time as tragedy, the second as farce.' Duke University is a lost cause, it may well be, but even at *The New York Times*, *Time* magazine, and Harvard University Press, you'd think they might be able to dispense with frissons and spot farce for themselves."

Harvard University Press, in promoting the book, dispenses with the language of dreary political science; the press calls it "an unabashedly utopian work of political philosophy, a new *Communist Manifesto*." But Hardt doesn't consider himself an apologist for Lenin, Stalin, or even Marx. The Soviet and Nazi experiments "were both horrible," he says. He sees totalitarian tendencies as inherent in the nation-state. "What we argue, perhaps in an exaggerated way, is against the nation-state as such, claiming that the nation-state, in all its forms, is a hierarchical and repressive organ, and eventually an obstacle to democracy."

"Many friends, and maybe some who are not friends, ask me why we maintain the word 'communism' when in a certain common understanding, it means something different from our meaning," he says. "Some seem to understand it as centralized state control, planned economy, tyranny. Others have criticized me for insisting on maintaining the word 'democracy'—for saying, that is, that the central project is to reinvent democracy for the world. Throughout the modern era, democracy was fundamentally tied to the nation-state and functioned within nation-states. The mechanisms of representation and expression that we have—labor unions, civic groups of various kinds that institutionalize democracy—were all national institutions. Today, in order to construct a global democracy, one can't simply magnify these institutions for the new terrain. They have to be fundamentally transformed. In other words, we can't just have global voting for, say, the head of the IMF.

"What I think we need, and I know this is an ambitious task, is the same kind of reinvention of democracy that was accomplished in early modern Europe. They didn't simply take the Athenian notion of democracy and plant it in Paris and London; they reinvented it for the nation-state. In the same way that I think democracy has to be reinvented and mean something different, I think, too, that the concept of communism needs to be reinvented and mean something different than it has previously. I see them as fundamentally linked."

In conversation, then, Hardt comes across less as a relentless firebrand than an engaging idealist. Still, he has had to fend off accusations against his co-author, Antonio Negri. *The National Review* calls Negri "the brains behind the Red Brigades," the Italian terrorist group that operated in the Seventies. A similarly hostile *New Republic* declares that "the question of whether Negri was himself a violence-prone terrorist is still open." The evidence makes it a closed question, according to Hardt. He says that Autonomia Operaia, the leftist group with which Negri was associated, was not a terrorist organization. "It was a political group that did some violent things, but it wasn't a terrorist group by any consideration. He's never been charged with nor convicted of any acts associated with terrorism. He's been charged with and convicted of being responsible for acts of political violence. And he's been held responsible for them not on the basis that his writings led to the acts—not owing to his having knowledge of or participation in the acts—but because his writings identified him as a leader of a group."

Hardt says he thinks it's important to be accurate about "the political past," but also to separate it from a contemporary context. "Both in legal terms and in terms of general moral responsibility, his writings supported acts of political violence. That's true. One could think that Negri, in the years since the 1970s, has changed his thinking about such things. Or one could think that the times have changed, and that he views these times differently than he views the past. At least in my mind, our book doesn't promote or condone or even deal with the question of political violence except in the broad sense, in terms of state violence."

He doesn't feel an obligation to crusade on behalf of Negri (now serving a loose form of house arrest in Rome), Hardt says. But he adds that it's satisfying to see his co-author, through the success of the book, being "transformed from an old political leader from the Seventies to an international philosopher."

It was along a zig-zaggy intellectual path that Hardt found Negri as an intellectual collaborator. Hardt grew up outside Washington, D.C.; his father was a Sovietologist specializing in economics at the Library of Congress. At Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, he studied engineering. This was the late Seventies, when the nation was in the midst of its energy crisis, and Hardt was drawn to alternative energy sources. During vacations, he worked at a factory in Italy making solar panels. "Not only exploring alternative forms of energy, but also bringing technology to different parts of the world seemed like a form of political activity to me," he says. "Then I recognized the limitations of technology; I was working as an engineer and it no longer seemed rewarding to me, partly in a political sense."

"Constructing democracy on a global scale is a huge challenge, but that seems to me the most important objective to pursue."

Hardt moved to Seattle in 1983, and he later earned a Ph.D. in comparative literature from the University of Washington. In the same period, he worked in Guatemala and El Salvador for the Christian Sanctuary Movement, which gave church shelter in the U.S. to refugees from the "dirty wars" in Central America. "I remember having El Salvadorans telling me, 'it's very nice that you're here, but you should go home and make a revolution at home.' That seemed utterly impossible at the time. But I learned a lot from them. Most importantly they taught me that the process of politics itself is a collective, a joyful activity."

As an academic generalist in a market that values specialization, Hardt found the process of landing a job less than joyful. He applied to French, Italian, English, political science, and philosophy departments. Finally, in 1993, he took a job in the Italian department at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, and quickly found himself at some intellectual remove from his colleagues. "I went to a conference on Marx and deconstruction," he told *The New York Times*. "I listened to a series of papers that were so convoluted and abstract. The speakers said they were talking about politics, but I couldn't understand a thing political about them. I was so frustrated after the weekend that on the Monday after, I called the state prison commission and found out how I could volunteer teaching at the local prison."

In 1994, he moved to Duke's literature program as an assistant professor. He says he felt from the start that he had found an intellectual home, that Duke in general and the program in particular "recognize the importance of interdisciplinary studies." Typically, he says, interdisciplinary scholars establish themselves in a particular discipline before they feel comfortable branching out. "I remember thinking when I first came to Duke that I hoped that I could get job where I'd be tolerated. I didn't expect to get one where I'd actually be appreciated."

By that time, he was already collaborating with Negri on *Empire*. (He says this is a pure kind of co-authorship: "The book is not writ-

con·tent·ment

n. a state of pleasure, delight, satisfaction, gratification.
See also: The Forest at Duke.

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ten in my voice, it's not written in his voice. It's as if there were a third voice that we've adopted for the project. I try to write what he might say, he tries to write what I might say, but we end up talking in a language that's neither mine nor his.") In the mid-Eighties, Hardt had asked a friend to introduce them during a visit to Paris, where Negri had fled to avoid serving his jail sentence. "It seemed to me that he'd found a way to bring together his political interests and his scholarly interests," Hardt says of his collaborator. "I had felt that I had political interests on the one hand and then scholarly interests on the other. They never had anything to do with one another. Even the prospect of combining them seemed completely false."

Some scholars praise *Empire* for its power of synthesis; they say the book provides a needed spark, even a grand unified theory, to humanities fields like English, history, and philosophy. The writers don't just outline a new political system and new power relationships. They also offer a remarkably sweeping intellectual history, stretching from imperial Rome to Haitian slave revolts, and an equally remarkable range of thinkers, from Machiavelli to Foucault. And Hardt is a quiet proselytizer for the breaking down of barriers between disciplines. "I'd be pleased if we moved toward a more interdisciplinary paradigm. Certainly globalization and questions of empire engage with questions in the humanities and in the social sciences quite directly and quite broadly."

Thoroughly affable in manner, unfailingly graduate-student casual in dress, Hardt, the academic star illuminating this new Empire, is in many ways a traditional academic. He certainly doesn't see himself as a revolutionary. Despite the exuberant prose of his publisher, he resists calling the book a manifesto or a call to arms. The book is essentially "an analysis of the contemporary global situation rather than a proposition for its transformation," he says. It is geared to scholars and students, he says, not to the restless masses.

In the final passage of *Empire*, he and Negri write about communism, cooperation, and revolution. They also make references to "love," "simplicity," and "innocence," in the context of the teachings of Saint Francis of Assisi. "Francis in opposition to nascent capitalism refused every instrumental discipline, and in opposition to the mortification of the flesh…he posed a joyous life, including all of being and nature, the animals, sister moon, brother sun, the birds of the field, the poor and exploited humans, together against the will of power and corruption."

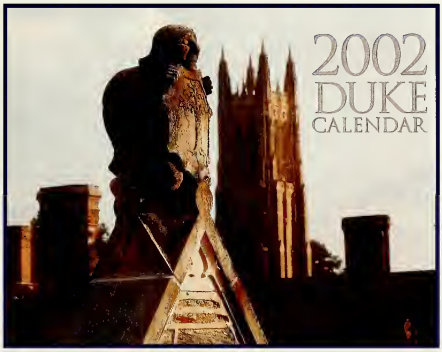
So that's the end point in this phase of Michael Hardt's political journey: not a looking forward to a utopian vision, but a looking backward to the quiet dignity of an individual. ■

Under the Gargoyle

Continued from page 26

As our population continues to grow, never before has there been a greater need for broad-based and interdisciplinary environmental education for our citizens. When I was a young environmentalist, the questions were obvious: How does nature operate and what impact do humans have on natural systems? Certainly, important scientific research remains to be done to improve our answers to increasingly complex environmental questions, but there is ample cause for immediate action on a large number of environmental threats that face us. When the scientific certainty approaches 95 percent, inaction leaves the world on a path that is increasingly difficult to change and frightening to those who know the prognosis for exponential population growth and resource use in a finite environment.

We must listen to environmental scientists and to their interpretation of our planet's lab report—recording changes in the chemistry of our atmosphere and oceans, and losses of the diversity of species that maintain the fabric of our natural ecosystems. Just as we respect the family physician, we must follow the regimen offered by professionals. ■



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Four on the Floor

A MUSICAL LIFE

BY PAUL BAERMAN

What business does a full-time string quartet have at an institution dedicated to research, education, and patient care? "For undergraduates, a university experience should open up all kinds of aesthetic worlds."

Four hundred rapt listeners in Reynolds Auditorium hold their breath. The luminous personalities of the players flicker gradually through the great nexus of sound: the violist hearty and good-natured, the cellist insistent, one violinist passionately partisan, the other calmly engaged.

By turns they adopt one another's attitudes, mimic a turn of phrase, move their bows in tandem, or are off at a tantivy like squirrels round a tree. They could be dancers circling a cobra, jailers surrounding a pretender to the throne, or a forest fire just this side of being under control. But they are the Ciompi String Quartet, and tonight is the first concert of their thirty-seventh season at Duke.

You read the music in their bodies. During Beethoven's Opus 18, #4, in C minor, they share the same air, the four inhaling in tandem at the start of a phrase as if not one of them could breathe independently of the others. There are nods, eye contact, furrowed brows.

First violinist Eric Pritchard, his legs splayed out closest to the audience, articulates with his spine and emotes with his features. In succession, you see bliss, amusement, agony pass over his face as he leans forward, relaxes, falls back. He lifts his eyebrows suggestively and out from his instrument wafts an amorous phrase.

Second violinist Hsiao-Mei Ku, the sole woman on stage, remains less demonstrative, her equanimity an anchor for the *Sturm und Drang* around her. Her elegant silver-gray gown contrasts with the severe tuxedos of the men. Her expression remains cool, her flourishes restrained. She intervenes, underscores, matches the others at every step, and when at last the violins burst into a duet, her sound intertwines indistinguishably with Pritchard's and lingers in the still air. She has the pellucid smile of da Vinci's *La Gioconde*.

Jonathan Bagg, the tallest of the four, clasps the viola in his large hands, then unself-consciously caresses it with his cheek. As the music builds, he raises his feet slightly off the floor, holding back. Then suddenly comes a lyrical motive in the viola and he half rises to meet it, coming bodily off the chair for an instant as his instrument evokes an ancient mystery. He settles again.

Cellist Fred Raimi's visage becomes a study in fierce concentration during a *marcato* passage, like a carving of an ancient samurai guarding the emperor. He gives his great white mane a shake to emphasize an accent, then again, again, relentless. With his pursed lips, he seems to be crooning to his instrument.

"It's like watching four people who are married to each other having a really good discussion," says Marilyn Hartman, the Ciompi's manager and longtime fan.

The Chompi Quartet was founded on personality. Its origins lie with the virtuoso violinist Giorgio Ciompi, a performer with Arturo Toscanini and other greats, who came to Duke in the early 1960s specifically to start a quartet. These days his eponymous successors play some eighty concerts each year, presenting as many as forty different pieces, each of which must be polished to the appropriate translucence. They rehearse for several hours every weekday during the academic year, holding local benefit concerts for battered women, the U.N.'s anti-land mine project, Meals on Wheels, a synagogue, the Durham School of the Arts.

In its thirty-seven seasons, the quartet has been through six violinists, four violists, and two cellists—always one at a time, always with a smooth transition from player to player, and always keeping the same name. Some say its current configuration, in place for the past six years, may be the best ever. When the latest member, Eric Pritchard, came, "We did not have to start at square one," says his colleague Ku. "We were already at square eight."

Personality continues to drive them, but in a different way, as Pritchard explains. "There's no boss or leader. One person that feels passionately can often sway three people who are less committed to a point of view."

"It's important for the individuals to be allowed to assert themselves," says Bagg. "One mistake some quartets make is that they assume there has to be this uniformity, or they don't feel really polished. If someone's sticking out a bit, they hammer him down so it sounds like a completely organic whole. But I think that's boring. They keep one another from speaking in their own voice."

Raimi shrugs. "The personality of the quartet is the sum and multiplication of the personalities of the four people in it."

Depending on whom you ask, the university is variously their favorite or their most stressful concert venue, or both. Besides the four formal concerts in the series, they might take on another twenty Duke performances at, say, faculty recitals and new-music concerts, in dorms, and at dinners for visiting dignitaries, such as last year's appearance before Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. "They have always been my first choice to embellish a formal evening," says President Nannerl O. Keohane.

"People recognize us as a good ambassador for the university," says Bagg. Besides dozens of concerts around North Carolina—Oriental, Wilmington, and an annual festival in Highlands, for instance—they play regularly in New York, Boston, Washington, and Chicago, and sometimes as far away as England, Bolivia, and the People's Republic of China. They will regale the willing listener with stories of life on the road—groupies who bike from Boston to New Hampshire to catch a performance; driving all night when a NASCAR rally had filled every hotel; Bagg's famous homemade spaghetti sauce. "And when the quartet shares an apartment at a festival," Hsiao-Mei Ku confides conspiratorially, "Eric always looks forward to it because he can barely boil water."

But what business does a full-time string quartet have at an institution dedicated to research, education, and patient care? Most universities other than those with a high-powered music conservatory, after all, have

LEE TODD

The quartet in rehearsal: from left, Eric Pritchard, Hsiao-Mei Ku, Jonathan Bagg, and Fred Raimi

at best a quartet in residence for a week or ten days at a time.

"Most faculty string quartets remain invisible to the rest of the department as they pursue their own concerts and other performing activities," says Scott Lindroth, associate professor in the music department. "The Ciompi Quartet, on the other hand, has always sought opportunities to participate in all aspects of the music curriculum. So, in addition to studio teaching, the performance faculty also contribute to history, theory, and composition courses. Why play a recording of a Mozart quartet when we can have the Ciompi perform the piece for the students in class? And what better way to teach students about composing for the string quartet than to have the Ciompi play their pieces?"

Stephen Jaffe, the Mary and James H. Semans Professor of Composition, concurs. "When our faculty has a composer struggling with string writing, we can send her right across the hall to ask how a passage fits for the viola or the cello," he says. "These kinds of experiences are irreplaceable."

Antony John, of Bournemouth, England, now in his final year of the Ph.D. program in composition, says that if a graduate student writes a piece for string quartet, it's virtually guaranteed that it will be performed and recorded. "We use those recordings to apply for competitions and job applications for university posts," he says. "To have performances that polished by a group *that* good reflects very well on us. Whenever I go to conferences or speak to composers elsewhere, the first thing they notice is that the best performance I have [of my recorded work] is a string quartet."

On this evening in Reynolds Auditorium, the Ciompi goes on to introduce a world premiere: a quartet they have commissioned from Malcolm Peyton, co-chair of the composition faculty at the New England Conservatory of Music. It begins with a lyrical soliloquy in the second violin, so heartbreakingly plangent that it gives rise to the speculation the composer must have been in love with a second violinist. The playing continues flawlessly, the piece reminiscent of the work of American composer Roger Sessions.

"Remaking the canon doesn't mean abandoning wonderfully rich traditions of interpretation," explains Jaffe. "It means adding to them. You don't stop studying Biblical literature or Chaucer because popular attention is more focused on sitcoms. In a department of music, it is appropriate to devote attention to the canon—however it shifts—but also to investigate new kinds of music."

The quartet has commissioned pieces from several Duke graduate students as well as established composers. Last year, with subsidies from the Duke Institute of the Arts and the

A SELECTED DISCOGRAPHY

Live From St. Stephens
Recorded at St. Stephens Episcopal Church in Durham on June 11, 2001. Self-produced; not associated with a commercial label.
Franz Joseph Haydn: Quartet in D, opus 75, # 5
Sergei Prokofiev: Second Quartet
Maurice Ravel: String Quartet

The Ciompi Quartet in Concert
VAC High Fidelity Recordings
W.A. Mozart: String Quartet in B-flat Major, K.458 ("Hunt")
Claude Debussy: String Quartet in G minor, opus 10
Fanny Hensel: String Quartet in E-flat Major

The Ciompi Quartet
Sheffield Lab, SLS-503
Frank Bridge: String Quartet No. 4 (1937)
Ludwig van Beethoven: String Quartet No. 10 in E-flat, opus 74 ("The Harp")

The Ciompi Quartet
Albany Records (Troy 073)
Aaron Copland: Movement for String Quartet and Two Pieces for String Quartet
Robert Ward: First String Quartet
Stephen Jaffe: First Quartet

The Ciompi Quartet Plays Donald Wheelock
Albany Records (Troy 139)
String Quartet No. 3 (1988)
String Quartet No. 4 (1992)

An educational collection of more than 400 rare musical instruments from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries has been bequeathed to Duke by the late G. Norman Eddy Ph.D. '44 and his wife, Ruth. Several eighteenth- and nineteenth-century wind instruments in the collection were donated by the Eddys' son, Neal, who inherited his parents' love of music and decided to build on their work.

An English church serpent, a German bassoon, a Clementi grand piano, a slide trumpet, and a double bell euphonium are among the most extraordinary instruments in the collection. It is especially strong in woodwinds and brass, but also contains a dozen pianos, free reeds, and strings, says Brenda Neece, collection curator.

"There are many outstanding instruments in the collection, but its greatest gift is its teaching potential," Neece says. "It gives Duke the capacity to have one of the top organology centers not just in the Southeast, but in the world."

Norman Eddy's interest in musical instruments began when he was a child. He wrote that he would study the pages of the musical instruments in the Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogue. He acquired his first instrument, a pocket mandolin, while attending Mount Hermon School for Boys in Massachusetts. Both Eddys were music lovers and amateur musicians, and after they married, they acquired one item after another, jointly developing the collection.

The Eddys arranged to donate the collection to the university in the late 1970s after seeing a photograph of the Mary Duke Biddle Music Building, which had just been constructed. At the time, the university was expanding the music department, and the Eddys saw an opportunity to give the instruments a permanent home, as well as to ensure their use in teaching.

Eddy died in July 2000, nine years after his wife, and the collection was shipped to the university last fall. While it is now being catalogued, some items are already on display in the music building.

In all, the collection contains 260 woodwinds (flutes, fifes, piccolos, clarinets, oboes, saxophones, and bassoons), 140 brass (trumpets, trombones, horns, cornets, bugles, mellophones, euphoniums, helicons, and tubas), twelve pianos, six free reeds (accordions and concertinas), and four strings. It also includes ninety paintings by Norman Eddy, showing families of instruments and the variations within them.

One of the more unusual items in the collection is an early-twentieth-century Vorsetzer, a precursor to the player piano. Fitted with music rolls and pushed up to a piano, this device plays a piano by using a system of levers that press the keys. Duke's Vorsetzer does not work, but Neece says she hopes to have it restored.

R. Larry Todd, who chairs Duke's music department, says the strength of the collection is not only its size, but also the care and thoughtful attention with which the Eddys made their choices. "We don't have a random collection of this and that, but families of instruments that demonstrate trends in instrument making," he says. "This is very important from a teaching perspective."

For instance, because of the variety and ages of the pianos, students can get a sense of how the instrument evolved from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Similarly, by studying the flutes and trumpets, they can obtain a deeper understanding of the social context and technology of music making. And beginning in the spring, faculty, students, and guest performers will be permitted to play these rare instruments.

Noteworthy: historical instruments from the Eddy collection include an English church serpent, circa 1780, above; an upright grand piano, circa 1810, made by William Stodart; a 1917 double bell euphonium, made by Frank Holton, once principal trombone player in John Philip Sousa's band, bottom right; and, top right, a Civil War-era B-flat cornet (the detail showing its string-action rotary valves), made by G. Freemantle in Boston

Aaron Copland Fund for Music, they helped make a CD devoted to works of Mark Kuss Ph.D. '95, who has written two quartets with the Ciompi in mind. The CD includes his *American Triptych* for string quartet and tape. Raimi recalls its most striking movement, "Let's Get a Taco." "The tape was a violent monologue by Harvey Keitel from the Quentin Tarantino movie *Reservoir Dogs*. Mark used the monologue—the rhythms, accents, and pitch of the voice—as a melodic basis for the quartet. We accompany it, we comment on it. It was a fascinating and, I thought, a brilliant thing. Mark is commenting very strongly about the viability of Western classical music today in relation to pop culture. This was beautiful music with a social script."

At each of this and last season's four Duke concerts, they introduced or will introduce a new work, often a premiere they've commissioned. "I always tell the composers there have to be good cello solos," says cellist Raimi, mischievously.

Having studied at the famed Juilliard School of Music in New York and with Pablo Casals and other teachers, Raimi has spent the last twenty-seven years at Duke. Like all the members of the Ciompi String Quartet, he holds the position of associate professor of the practice in the department of music—responsible for studio teaching as a half-time gig. "Classical music is not dead at all," he says, "but there are many other things that have come to life at the same time. We're a reputable, established string quartet, and if we don't promote new music, who will?"

Music department professor and chair R. Larry Todd points out that the Ciompi's enthusiasm for new music fits into a well-established tradition. "Take Haydn, who is often thought to embody the classical. He was very mindful of the popular music of his day, often drawing on folk melodies and rhythms. We think of a minuet as a court dance for aristocrats: Haydn would begin his minuets in a courtly style, but not infrequently in the trio [the second section of a minuet] he would use popular music with rustic rhythms. There's been an unfortunate delineation between highbrow and lowbrow. The reality is that the lines were not always distinct."

"The Ciompi don't put bags over their heads and play things that sound like whales giving birth," says Hartman. "Their audience trusts them, and I think it is incumbent on performers who can afford to do it—and the Ciompi can afford to do it—to bring new music to the scene and teach the rest of us how to listen to it."

"Symphonic music draws audiences more easily because of its big scope," says second violinist Hsaio-Mei Ku, who relinquished her position as associate concertmaster with the North Carolina Symphony in 1990 to join Duke's faculty. "But chamber music is like poetry—a poem that has few words. We live in the twenty-first century and we want to speak the poetry of today."

Why, though, would professional musicians of the highest caliber want to live and work so far outside the locus for the arts that a major metropolitan area would provide? "I came to Duke *because* I wanted to play in a quartet," says Bagg, who is also director of undergraduate studies for the music department. "Quartets have a much more difficult time surviving if they don't have a real appointment that grounds and supports them. Every quartet reaches a point in its career where it has to get some kind of attachment to an institution; even the most famous have a residency. It's just too difficult to make your careers only from traveling and performing concerts.

"A chamber-music audience has to be cultivated and educated. It takes time—maybe ten years—and then you have a good audience who have learned enough to know what to listen for. When I got here in '86, the audience was already very cultivated. That was one of the reasons I really wanted to come."

Pritchard puts it more simply: "My favorite thing about being at Duke is that Duke wants to have me here."

They also love teaching, as seen in Raimi's reflections on the process. "To learn to play a Bach suite is as deep an educational experience as you're going to get because it's not only in the mind, it's in the body. You physically learn to do something complex and large-scale—a twenty- or thirty-minute piece. Learning a major piece of music is as valuable as or more valuable than any individual thing you might do in your college career. To understand the structure of a movement and how it's built, what the high points are, how to interpret individual musical phrases and put them together into a whole, makes the mind work in a very serious way."

Stephen Jaffe sum its up: "For undergraduates, a university experience should open up all kinds of aesthetic worlds—not just scholarship *about* aesthetics."

The quartet could not have lasted all these years without the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation's support, which is now gradually being reduced as the university tries to pick up more of their budget. In recent years, they have also relied on The Friends of the Ciompi Quartet, donors who direct some or all of their annual Duke contributions to a fund bolstering the group's outreach efforts.

The support of the sixty or so Friends enables not only the commissioning of new repertoire, paying guest artists, and the making of CDs, but also their playing on tour, says Kathy Silbiger, program director for Duke's Institute of the Arts. "Every musical organization loses money when they tour. The Ciompi's presence is a national and community outreach from the university. Real music has to be a living art form: If it's not played and experienced, it will die."

"One of the things that the Duke connection makes possible for them," she says, "is the freedom to be as adventurous as they are. They're not solely subject to market forces. They use that freedom in a very responsible, very idealistic way, achieving a balance between playing works that they love and that they know their traditional audience will love, and just risking it and putting some stuff out there that's untested."

Yet much of the Ciompi's new music is performed first—or only—at Duke precisely because the Duke audience is sophisticated enough to appreciate it, according to Hartman.

Professor Lindroth agrees. "Judging by how many of my colleagues from other departments I see at concerts," he says, "I believe they would regard Duke as impoverished by the absence of the kind of musicianship and artistry offered by the Ciompi Quartet."

Predictably, the performers recognize many people in attendance tonight: string students from throughout the Triangle; administrators, retirees, and library staffers, musiciens manqués *and wannabes; faculty and grad students from philosophy, history, classics, the sciences.*

After an intermission, they launch into Schubert's memorable opus 163, the string quintet in C major, which requires a second cello in the person of guest artist Norman Fischer, flown in from Houston for the occasion. Before they begin, Raimi rises for an impromptu announcement: "We'd like to invite you to a reception immediately following the concert," he says, "so you can meet the musicians—such as they are." The audience titters and Raimi looks pleased.

This kind of offbeat humor and informal relationship with listeners, who know that his self-deprecation masks an intense commitment, is a hallmark of the Ciompi style.

The players agree that audiences differ dramatically, and that Duke audiences are consistently good and critical listeners. Says Bagg, "You develop a following, friends amongst your audience who like to come to your concerts because they know you and have seen you play many times, and they want to see what you come up with this time. If you have a bad night, they forgive you.

"I don't think it's true, though, that it's easier to play at home than away. It's harder because these are people you see in other contexts every day. You feel a certain responsibility to them, that you have to play well because they know your entire history."

Continued on page 63

Singing in the Brain

BIRD STUDIES

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

A neurobiologist's discoveries about the vocal learning talents of birds are yielding startling insights into the evolution of brains—including ours.

MARY ANNA MOSEL

Erich Jarvis nestles himself into the thick green foliage of the Brazilian forest, just as the morning sun begins to drive vapor off the broad wet leaves. He has arrived just in time for the most important daily event in his scientific fieldwork—the "dawn chorus."

After a long, frustrating wait and too many missed opportunities, a prime target appears near his wire-cage trap. He aims a parabolic microphone at his small, quick quarry as his fellow scientist tracks it through binoculars. It takes four attentive eyes to track this lightning-fast creature—an absolute necessity, because if the scientists lose sight of it even for an instant, they cannot claim that they have gathered data on the same bird and the creature would be lost as a candidate for valid scientific study.

Jarvis barely manages to keep his flitting target framed in the video camera's sights. Then, to his utter gratification, the creature abruptly launches the performance he hoped for—emitting a raspy squeak so soft and high-pitched that Jarvis, when he first arrived in the forest, had taken for an insect's buzz. Again and again the creature sings, finally attaining the thirty-minute duration required for Jarvis' experiments. After zipping about, almost seeming to tease, his quarry flits into the trap to imbibe the sugar-water bait. Jarvis springs the trap and the tiny hummingbird is captured. Now he can measure the telltale changes in its brain produced by its obliging dawn chorus.

The hummingbird's half-hour of squeaky twitters has switched on a specific marker gene that the scientists know signals activity of the neural machinery underlying production of "learned vocalizations." Studying vocal learning is important because such learning of meaningful sounds is different from, say, the barking of a dog. Even though dog-lovers know that their pooch's bark is a form of communication, it is not learned but inborn. In contrast, vocal learning is imitative and rare in nature. It is found only in a few birds —songbirds, parrots, hummingbirds—and in just as few mammals, including whales, dolphins, bats, and, of course, humans.

Jarvis and his colleagues had already used their marker gene, with the faintly comical name of ZENK, to map the brain regions involved in vocal learning in songbirds and parrots, discovering that basically the same seven regions are involved. And once back at Duke, their analysis of the brains of the trapped hummingbirds resulted in a perfect scientific trifecta. As reported in August 2000 in the journal *Nature*, Jarvis and his colleagues discovered that hummingbirds also used the same seven brain structures to generate their song.

What's startling to biologists, says Jarvis, is that these three bird species occupy distant twigs on the bird family tree, each having closer relatives that are vocal nonlearners. The finding that these birds evolved to use a very similar set of structures for vocal learning offers a doorway to study a fascinating mystery of evolution. "One hypothesis is that the three orders evolved these structures independently over the last 65 million years in almost identical ways," says Jarvis.

This suggests that nature exerts some kind of external constraints other than genetics —called "epigenetic constraints"—on how complex brain structures evolve for complex behavior. "It's like the independent evolution of wings in both bats and birds. It is thought that the environment dictated that the wings had to be on either side of the body at the center of gravity for the least energy use, not one on the head and one on the foot."

Among the less likely evolutionary possibilities for the birds' song, says Jarvis, are that all modern birds had a common ancestor with vocal learning, and that many intervening orders lost the trait multiple, independent times. "If you apply that argument to mammals, then maybe some ancient mammal had the capability of speech, but it was lost multiple times at least between that ancestor and dolphins and humans." In both birds and mammals, such a multiple disappearance and then reappearance of this trait in one of many primates, humans, seems highly improbable, he says. Or all birds might have rudimentary, nonworking brain structures for vocal learning that are simply amplified in songbirds, parrots, and hummingbirds.

If such rudimentary brain structures exist, asks Jarvis, then why not have them in reptiles and dinosaurs? He and his colleagues can use modern techniques of genetic and molecular analysis to study the brains of "nonlearning" birds to answer such evolutionary questions. But more broadly, he says, his birds challenge all of us to rethink outmoded concepts of evolution, including our own place in it.

"Throughout our education, we have this concept of linear evolution instilled in us," he says. "We're told that there's this hierarchy of evolution, in which vertebrates evolved from some worm-like creature to fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and so forth, and that living vertebrates represent these stages in both body plan and brain intelligence. And once there were mammals, they evolved to primates, then humans, being last at the top of the hierarchy. But this concept of lower and higher in the vertebrate lineage is just completely false. Actually, evolution is a process in which each group of animals develops independent and diverse specializations. Songbirds have them, and we—as humans, mammals, and primates—have them."

What will surprise many, and even surprised Jarvis, is how little scientists really know about the language-fostering structures in our own brains. "After publication of the *Nature* paper on the hummingbirds, I started looking into the scientific literature on human speech more deeply than I ever had before," he says, waving a hand across an office floor piled with 800 or so scientific papers he has scrutinized. "I looked for any kind of brain differences or similarities with the bird vocal-learning and human-language literature. And the first thing I found is the human literature is a mess."

Of course, he notes, ethical constraints have prevented scientists from using the same rigorous techniques of dissection and exper-

iment to study the human brain that they have with animals. It's understandable, then, that scientific understanding remains fragmentary of the language-related brain structures that sit between our very own ears. "Even the information in textbooks is not correct, because much of it doesn't come from studying human brains. Rather, it comes from extrapolating to humans studies of rats and nonhuman primates such as macaques."

Since neither of these species has been known to utter an intelligible learned vocalization, says Jarvis, "what's in textbooks is not reality, even though it's what students are learning as a mantra, and what professors are passing from generation to generation." In birds, vocal learners have different brain vocal pathways than vocal nonlearners. So it is impossible to extrapolate one to the other.

If Jarvis sounds like a man set to rattle some scientific cages, he is. Next year, he will help bring together at Duke a group of comparative neurobiologists, who will negotiate a renaming of the structures of bird brains from names given to them nearly a hundred years ago. The problem now, says Jarvis, is that names of all bird forebrain structures reflect an outmoded analogy to a basal structure in mammals called the "striatum," which scientists believed was a region involved in primitive, instinctual, and savage behaviors. Such invidious comparison doesn't reflect the reality that the striatum is involved in complex learned behaviors, and that a much larger proportion of the bird forebrain is instead analogous to the human cortex—an outer forebrain division that also manages complex behaviors. Although humans are taught to be inordinately proud of our cerebral cortex, it is actually the interaction of different parts of the forebrain, including the striatum, that manages complex processes as thought. Likewise, says Jarvis, birds have comparable brain divisions that manage their complex behavioral processes, among them several of the seven vocal learning nuclei in each of these parts.

Besides renaming bird-brain structures, Jarvis proposes renaming some mammalian brain structures to be less mammalian-centric. "We're going to ask neuroscientists, or anybody talking about the mammalian brain, to stop using terms like 'neocortex' and 'neostriatum.' Those names are based on false ideas of mammalian brains being supreme."

Once the nomenclature is corrected, says Jarvis, he and his colleagues can proceed with developing more realistic comparisons of bird and human brains. "I believe that the difference, really, between humans and songbirds, besides the general brain organization of mammals and birds, is that humans have more of what the birds have," he says. "But in order to explain this hypothesis of parallels between vocal imitation structures in the bird brain and language structures in human brains, I first have to get around this hundred-year-old dogma that their brains are so very different."

As a proselytizer for new paradigms in brain science, Jarvis himself is perhaps a new—or at least rare—"paradigm" for a brain scientist. For one thing, he came from a family of performing artists (his early hero was not Einstein but Houdini), and his childhood ambition was to become a magician. Naturally, he entered the High School of Performing Arts in Manhattan, eventually leaving his magic days behind to emerge as a modern dancer.

To Jarvis, however, the leap from dance to science was not a strenuous one. "Between high school and college, I decided I wanted

Songcatcher: Jarvis and his parabolic microphone, used for recording birdsong

CHRIS HELFRICH

to do something that I felt would have more impact in the world, and I decided that was science. So, I took the discipline I learned as a dancer, as well as the imagination that I got as a magician, and tried to combine them into doing scientific research." Since his father had shared with his son an interest in science, Jarvis perceived science not as a dry cookbook enterprise, but just as creative as any art.

His ethnic heritage—African American, Native American, and European—qualified him for an affirmative-action program at Hunter College, where he launched his research in molecular biology. However, heeding his mother's inspiration that he should always go for his dream, he decided to think big and choose between two diverse and ambitious scientific endeavors. "One was the study of the origins of the universe, and the other was the study of the brain," he recalls. "I figured those two were challenging enough, and I wanted something very challenging. Since my intuition and upbringing were more connected to biology—to the Earth rather than to the sky—I figured in that case, I'll study the brain."

As a premier undergraduate researcher—he published six professional scientific papers on his discoveries—he had his pick of top-ranked graduate programs. He decided, he says, that he wanted to link the precise techniques of molecular biology to understanding animal behavior. But he confesses that he himself harbored a typical mammal's evolutionary chauvinism. "I thought I'd study mammals because that's the closest you're going to get to humans, and I thought mammals were the most intelligent species."

As a first step toward such mammalian studies, he joined Rockefeller University, planning to study the molecular biology of rat or primate behavior. He quickly realized the lack of good natural-behavioral studies in such species. He then joined the research team of the famed biologist Fernando Nottebohm, renowned for his pioneering studies of the neural basis of birdsong and the discovery of making new neurons in adult vertebrates' brains. Jarvis says he was especially intrigued by Nottebohm's "ethological" approach—that is, studying animals under conditions of natural behavior. "I decided that, okay, for my graduate training, I'll do some research in the bird brain–the 'lower' form of animals. And after I learned some ethological approaches and applied my molecular biology to them, then I'll go to the 'higher' form, the mammalian system, and eventually maybe study humans."

One scientific bias he quickly encountered was against mixing molecules and behavior in research. His advisers cautioned him about trying to measure molecular-level changes resulting from natural behavior, "because natural behavior was viewed as something very complex and difficult to study, particularly if you're going to use molecular biology," he says. But he persisted. Working with colleagues Claudio Mello and David Clayton, he and the young scientists found that the ZENK gene—whose role in learning is now being proven—was dramatically switched on during listening and producing learned vocalizations in songbirds. Using this approach, they managed to map the brain regions involved.

Such discoveries and comparisons with mammals began to change Jarvis' outlook toward "mere" bird brains. "I started to get rid of this idea of mammals being highly specialized, and started to think more globally," he says. "I wanted to explore just what the relationship was among all animals that have a brain. I couldn't study all animals, but I wanted to know whether the brain function Clayton, Mello, and I were discovering in songbirds was unique. After all, many neurobiologists thought of the songbird brain as an exotic branch of evolution, and that it was doing some fancy things that weren't relevant to vertebrate brain function in general."

MARIA AMELIA MACIEL

"I believe that the difference, really, between humans and songbirds, besides the general brain organization of mammals and birds, is that humans have more of what the birds have."

So, for their next experiments, Jarvis and Mello made their way to the local pet store and obtained some budgerigars, commonly known as parakeets. Their studies of these small parrots revealed that they also used the same seven brain structures as songbirds in vocal learning. The identity of their next experimental subjects became obvious because Mello is Brazilian; Brazil is known as the hummingbird capital of the world.

Given a chance to enjoy field research in his native land, Mello joined with Jarvis and Brazilian colleagues to study whether hummingbirds sang from the same neural "songbook" as songbirds and parrots. Jarvis, Mello, and colleagues soon found themselves immersed in a fluttering cloud of wings at a nature reserve in Espírito Santo, Brazil, where for six decades hummingbirds had been lured with feeders.

Beyond hunkering down in the forest to study hummingbird behavior, Jarvis and his Duke colleagues are now hunkering down in high-tech genomics laboratories to explore the cellular machinery underlying vocal learning behavior. They even plan to tinker with it. One of Jarvis' key tools will be the "gene chip"—arrays of thousands of genes spotted onto small glass squares that enable researchers to detect which genes are switched on during cell processes. "Such chips will help us understand how behavior sets in motion molecular pathways," says Jarvis. "And then, we'll try to find out what those molecular pathways are doing to the brain; and then, in turn, how they affect behavior."

Jarvis plans to compare the "gene expression profiles" of those hummingbird species that learn song to those that don't. Then, just maybe, he will attempt experiments that sound like science fiction: engineering song-learning birds from nonlearners. "If we can figure just which genes are specifically activated in vocal learners, we can use transgenic experiments to put those genes into a nonlearning species and convert a vocal nonlearner into a vocal learner."

Such genetic experiments, even with an animal as seemingly distant from humans as the hummingbird, could help us understand human language, Jarvis says. "We're finding with these DNA chips that somewhere between 70 and 80 percent of the genes that we get from the songbird brain have a homologous counterpart in humans and mammals in general."

Beyond implications for humans, Jarvis' insights have fueled his imaginative speculations about evolution on other planets, taking him back to his interest in cosmology. "When I pulled out a bunch of physics books from my student days and started reading them, I came across this idea that certain physical constants are the same throughout the universe. And I wondered whether, if these physical constants apply to all things, they must apply to the brain. So, I'm coming closer and closer to thinking that such epigenetic constraints might well mean that—even though there is likely a diversity of life on other planets—there are also constancies. So, I would not be surprised if brains like ours might have evolved on other planets."

The lesson, says Jarvis, is that we humans need to think of ourselves not as inherently supreme ruling creatures on this planet, but as privileged members of an elegant web of evolution—one that might even reach to the stars. ■

A GRAND NAME

Update

Duke's Nasher Museum of Art received a gift of $2.5 million from The Duke Endowment of Charlotte to name its central area the Mary D.B.T. Semans Grand Hall. The 10,000-square-foot glass-ceilinged atrium will serve as a meeting area and common entrance to the five pavilions that will form the new museum. Construction of the $20-million facility is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2002.

The museum's design is in keeping with the trend toward creating spaces for both cultural and entertainment purposes ["Burnishing the Golden Age of Art," January-February 1999].

Semans '39, former university trustee and trustee and chairman emeritus of The Duke Endowment, is the great-granddaughter of Washington Duke, for whom Duke University is named. She is the granddaughter of his son, Benjamin Newton Duke, and great-niece of another son, James Buchanan Duke, whose bequest funded Duke University and created The Duke Endowment.

"The trustees of the Endowment had been thinking of ways to honor our beloved chairman emeritus," says Elizabeth H. Locke '64, Ph.D. '72, president of the Endowment. "At the same time, we learned how deeply involved Mary was in the planning for Duke's wonderful new art museum. Duke's need and the Endowment's wishes came together in this gift, which is, like Mary herself, full of love."

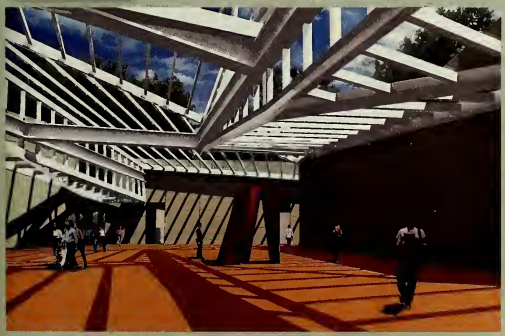
Semans has a distinguished record as a philanthropist and patron of the performing arts. A founding trustee of the North Carolina School of the Arts, she also served on the Durham City Council. She was awarded Duke's highest honor, the University Medal for Distinguished Service, in 1986.

A citation, which will appear on a plaque in the new museum, reads: "The Mary D.B.T. Semans Grand Hall. This gathering place and gateway to the Duke University art collections is named by The Duke Endowment for its longtime trustee and chairman Mary D.B.T. Semans in recognition of her devotion to the arts and to her alma mater."

The Nasher Museum of Art, designed by architect Rafael Viñoly, is named for Raymond D. Nasher '43, an internationally known art collector. The new facility, expected to open in 2003, will be located between Duke's East and West campuses at the southeast corner of Campus Drive and Anderson Street.

For more information on the new museum, visit the website, www.duke.edu/web/duma

Model museum: Semans Grand Hall is the center of new Nasher museum



Honor and Remembrance

President Nannerl O. Keohane opened the 100th annual Founders' Day ceremony at Duke Chapel on October 4 by honoring five Duke alumni who are missing and presumed dead in the September 11 terrorist attacks. A sixth alumnus, Michael Morgan Taylor '81, was identified the following week.

A Chapel bell tolled once for each of the alumni as University Marshal Richard A. White led the audience in a moment of silence. Then, instead of presenting her usual welcoming remarks at the beginning of the ceremony, Keohane read the names of the missing alumni, who are among the more than 5,000 people presumed dead in the attacks in New York, Washington, and western Pennsylvania.

The missing alumni, including Taylor, are:

- A. Todd Rancke '81 of Summit, New Jersey. He worked in the World Trade Center for Sandler O'Neill & Partners. He is survived by his wife, Deborah Ann Rancke, and two daughters.
- Michael Morgan Taylor '81 of New York City. He was a bond trader at Cantor Fitzgerald, in the north tower of the World Trade Center.
- John Robinson "Rob" Lenoir '84 of Locust Valley, New York. He worked for Cantor Fitzgerald in the World Trade Center. He is survived by his wife, Susan Haack Lenoir '84, and two children.
- Peter Keith Ortale '87 of New York City. He worked for Euro Brokers in the World Trade Center. He is survived by his wife, Mary Duff-Ortale.
- Christopher Todd Pitman '93 of Skaneatales, New York. He worked for Cantor Fitzgerald. He is survived by his father, Eric Pitman.
- Frederick Charles Rimmele III M.D. '94 of Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was aboard United Airlines Flight 175, which crashed into the south tower of the World Trade Center. He is survived by his wife, Kimberly Trudel.

As Keohane read off the name of each of the missing alumni, a candle in the Chapel was lit in their remembrance. She then asked that one more candle be lit "for all others who have suffered" in the wake of the attacks.

"Founders' Day is traditionally a festive time when we celebrate the rich tapestry of our shared history and imagine its brilliant future. But today the fabric of our community is torn, and through that torn fabric we look sorrow in the face," Keohane said. "Not just Duke but all of America, and not just America but all of humanity has suffered a great loss."

The Founders' Day ceremony carries on a university tradition that dates back to 1901, when the institution, then called Trinity College, paid tribute to Washington Duke. Benefactors' Day became an annual event and later changed its name to Founders' Day after the institution became Duke University.

Margaret Taylor Smith '47, this year's keynote speaker, paid tribute to the heritage "bequeathed us by the founders of Duke University" by remembering two gifts the university presented her. The first, she said, was an opportunity for leadership. "I care about leadership, which is not just about power, but rather about inspiration, influence, and, most particularly, about education.... It was as a freshman in the Woman's College that I saw women honored because of their leadership roles, where I could be and was the president of the Women's Student Government Association, and my women friends were editors of the newspaper, yearbook, and literary magazine."

These opportunities, Smith said, gave her chances to be part of a community of learning. "It was not until later that, as never before, I understood that the single most important essential for a civil society and for individual and social change is education, and that, as an undergraduate at Duke, I had experienced an enduring education in leadership."

The second gift Smith mentioned was a continuous intellectual connection with students, faculty members, staff, and administration. This meant that her education didn't end with her graduation, but instead turned her life into a "journey of discovery."

Smith said Duke should be proud that its student body "reflects the world around us" in its diversity, unlike the faculty or board of trustees, where highest policy is made for the university. Noting her particular interest in gender equity, she challenged the university to include more women in faculty, administration, and governing positions. A past chair of the Kresge Foundation, she received the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award in 1996.

The school's highest honor, the University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service, was presented to former Fuqua School of Business dean Thomas Keller '53 and Duke trustee emerita Susan Bennett King '62.

Keohane credited Keller with sparking the Fuqua School's rapid rise to national prominence in the 1980s and the 1990s. In the citation, Keohane said, "As *The Wall Street Journal* noted some years ago, this accounting professor 'cultivates an easygoing, soft-spoken demeanor but has indeed the heart of a salesman.' He was sold on the idea that a fledgling school could achieve eminence, and that it could do so through a combination of vision and energy. Commenting for *The Journal*'s article, he said, 'The test of a good education should be if it bridges the gap from theory to the real world.'"

Under Keller's leadership, the Fuqua School became a leader in international business education, establishing the first cooperative U.S.-Soviet program to train Soviet business managers in free-market principles. Later, in 1995, it created the Global Executive M.B.A. program.

"Fuqua has now projected itself into the top ranks of the nation's business schools. Our medalist has observed, 'I just believed Duke, being what it was, could do whatever it said it wanted to do,'" Keohane said. "Confidence is important in building a professional school, but so is commitment. Tom Keller demonstrates both qualities."

Likewise, Keohane said, King has "lived the life of a leader and reveled in serving as a role model for future leaders." In a long career of public-service accomplishments, King chaired the Consumer Product Safety Commission during the Carter administration, was executive director of the Center for Public Financing of Elections, and was the Washington director of the National Committee for an Effective Congress. After serving as president of Steuben Glass, she returned to Duke in 1994 as leader-in-residence of Duke's Hart Leadership Program.

"She has helped shape that program's distinctive combination of action and thought, of experience and reflection," Keohane said. "Her fellow faculty describe her as 'one of the best advisers a student could ever ask for,' someone who regularly arranges internships for students, allows them to realize their own capacities, starts them on their careers, and encourages them to exercise leadership on and off campus. Faculty celebrate her readiness to generate ideas, her encouragement of others in their creative thinking, and her skill at focusing on targets of opportunity. They marvel at her ability to connect with people, and her eagerness to employ those connections for the sake of advancing good causes."

A longtime member of the Sanford Institute's board of visitors, King was also a Duke trustee for fourteen years. She served on the board's executive committee and chaired several standing committees. Last spring, she took on a major role in the Women's Athletics Celebration. In June, she was named a trustee emerita.

In addition to presenting the university medals, Keohane gave the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award to Edmund T. Pratt Jr. B.S.E. '47, the retired chair and chief executive officer of Pfizer Inc. who donated $35 million to Duke in 1999 to endow the engineering school, which is named in his honor.

The Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award went to Peter D. Feaver, associate professor of political science. The University Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award, given by the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church, was awarded to Stanley Hauerwas, the Gilbert T. Rowe Professor of Theological Ethics at Duke Divinity School.

Four teaching awards, announced last year, also were noted during the convocation. The awards, which recognize excellence in teaching in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, went to James Bonk of the chemistry department, Thomas J. Ferraro of the English department, Craufurd Goodwin Ph.D. '58 of the economics department, and Clare J. Tufts of the department of Romance studies.

Lieberman: Activism Abroad

U.S. Senator Joseph Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut and last year's unsuccessful candidate for vice president, drew a crowd of about 1,000—which flowed from the Fuqua School's Geneen Auditorium into five adjacent class-

Lieberman: applauds new foreign policy

LEE TODD

A selection from the Rare Book Room

Last December, Duke's Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library received a magnificent and rare copy of the "Kelmscott Chaucer." According to John Crichton of the Brick Row Book Shop in San Francisco, this book "is widely and indisputably recognized as one of the finest productions ever of a private press."

In the late nineteenth century, William Morris—professional designer, decorator, and writer—founded the Kelmscott Press in Hammersmith, England. In his own words, he hoped to print books that "would have a definite claim to beauty."

Morris abhorred most aspects of modern civilization, which he found mechanical and spiritually deadening. One of the beliefs that directed his many artistic passions was that a revival of values and practices of the Middle Ages could serve as an alternative to these pernicious modern influences.

The carefully crafted and ornate style of Morris' presentation of Chaucer is both a loving and personal appreciation of the medieval master and a key piece of evidence in the study of how interpretations of the Middle Ages have affected Western culture over the last 200 years.

For his edition of Chaucer's works, Morris focused on myriad details of the bookmaking process. He commissioned handmade, wire-molded, linen paper similar to that used in fifteenth-century Bologna. On the paper, one can find a watermark of a perch holding a spray in its mouth. Having already designed two font types that were, according to him, pure in form and easy to read, Morris reworked his Gothic font to better accommodate the double-columned format he planned for the Chaucer. He set his type by hand, insisting upon a standard spacing between letters, words, and lines.

As for the positioning of material on the page, he followed the patterns of medieval bookmakers: His margins increased in width by increments of 20 percent, with the inner margin the narrowest followed by the top margin, fore-edge margin, and the bottom and largest margin.

In addition to planning the layout of the Chaucer, he designed fourteen large borders, eighteen different frames for the illustrations, and twenty-six large initial words for the text. He also commissioned eighty-seven illustrations from Sir Edward Burne-Jones, an artist who had worked on earlier projects with him. Morris devoted two hand presses and twenty-one months to the printing of his Chaucer edition.

True to type: the carefully crafted and ornate style of William Morris is matched by his lettering

Meanwhile, in March 1893, Morris persuaded T.J. Cobden-Sanderson to enter the world of bookbinding and to found the Doves Bindery. With workshops close by, Morris and Cobden-Sanderson planned a special binding for forty-eight copies of the Chaucer, including two copies printed on vellum. Cobden-Sanderson chose for his binding oak boards covered with white pigskin leather—a material perfect for displaying intricate detailing.

Morris designed the binding's upper cover and selected a pattern from an early German binding for its bottom cover. The outer covers together took six days for one worker to hand-stamp.

The publication of the Kelmscott Chaucer was completed in 1896, just a few weeks before Morris' death. Without question, he had achieved his goal of making a book with a "definite claim to beauty."

This treasure was a gift from Elizabeth Hamilton Willis, widow of William Hailey Willis, a pre-eminent papyrologist and professor emeritus of Greek at Duke. During Willis' twenty-three years at Duke, he built the university's collection of ancient writings on papyrus. His father, William Wallace Willis of Meridian, Mississippi, had corresponded with T.J. Cobden-Sanderson and even commissioned bindings from him. The Kelmscott Chaucer was among the fine-press books the elder Willis acquired and left to his son.

rooms equipped with TV monitors—in a late-October talk at Duke. Lieberman focused his remarks on foreign policy and the war on terrorism. He came to Duke as the Terry Sanford Distinguished Lecturer.

Before the terrorist attacks on September 11, he said, the Bush foreign policy was "disengaged" rather than "value-based and engaged." He applauded the administration's shift to more multilateral thinking, and said American foreign policy should embrace national values as an aspect of national interests. One of the challenges in the wake of the September events is to sustain a coalition that won't "compromise our values or diminish our purpose," he added.

Another challenge, in his view, is to replace Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, "a time bomb ticking against us." Lieberman said of Hussein, "This is the enemy at our door, and if we don't act to protect ourselves, he may bring more death and destruction to our door." But in the question-and-answer session, he was challenged by James B. Duke Professor of Political Science Robert Keohane, who pointed out the logistical problems in attacking Iraq—and the likely harsh responses to such an attack from China, Russia, and other nations in the fragile anti-terrorism coalition.

Lieberman called for the United States to create a new version of the Marshall Plan to promote democracy and nourish free-market economies in the impoverished, oppressed parts of the Muslim and Arab worlds. He also said the outburst of patriotism should be channeled into a new program of national service for teenagers, college students, and mid-career professionals.

In his opening remarks, Lieberman recalled his Senate service with Sanford—a former North Carolina governor and longtime Duke president—from 1986 to 1993. "The Talmud says that when you move to a new community, you should find someone to be your tutor and mentor," he said. "I was happy to find Terry Sanford as mine."

Go West, Young Sophomore

A residential-life plan presented to Duke trustees at their October board meeting would move all sophomores to West Campus next fall and accelerate other changes aimed at improving undergraduate life.

The scheduled fall 2002 opening of the 350-bed West-Edens Link residence hall, which will connect the main section of West Campus with Edens Quad, has enabled the university to accelerate a multi-year plan

GOING, GOING, (CLICK) GONE

You can find almost anything online. If a brief perusal of auction sites is any indication, "anything" may be too narrow a term. Enter "Duke University" into any online auction search field and you'll turn up an eclectic assortment of items.

Sure, there are scores of 2001 championship items, from pins and visors to T-shirts and caps. There are dozens of generic Duke items, including some merchandise that makes one wonder about licensing agreements: car flags, porch flags, beach towels, license plates, light switches, golf balls, neckties, cellular phone faceplates, umbrellas, even trailer-hitch covers. It's not difficult to find old postcards, most often featuring Duke Chapel, and a surprising number of copies of the Rhine Institute's *New Frontiers of the Mind* floating around (along with a few sets of ESP cards). And there are Duke cheerleader Barbies and Duke NASCAR transporter trucks galore, often at bargain bids.

But then there are more specialized items, even some that must be one-of-a-kind. Here, a list of some of the more interesting—in a broad definition of that term—auction tidbits.

BRENT CLAYTON

- A WNBA basketball signed by members of the Minnesota Lynx, including Georgia Schweitzer '01 and Michele Van Gorp '99 (starting bid: $49.95)
- A "gold-trimmed" North Carolina souvenir plate, featuring a view of Duke Chapel (winning bid: 75 cents)
- A 1942 Rose Bowl button and ribbon with football charm (starting bid: $39.95)
- A redemption card for "the sixth pick in the NBA draft," known by the time of the auction to be Shane Battier (bids in various auctions ranged from $66.50 to $85 just after the draft, though by the end of the summer prices had fallen as actual Battier cards became available)
- *The Chanticleer*, from 1944, 1947, or 1953 (starting bids: $9.99)
- The Duke Ambassadors' *Beelzebub's Big Band* LP (starting bid: $5)
- A pocket schedule from the 1993-94 basketball season, featuring Antonio Lang and Marty Clark on the front (winning bid: $2.75)
- A "Quaker lace" Duke University tablecloth (starting bid: $47.99)
- A copy of the April-May 1949 *The Magazine of Sigma Chi*, featuring then-new Duke President Edens on the cover (winning bid: $10.50)
- A Styrofoam boater hat with a "Sanford for U.S. Senate" sticker around the crown and an autograph from Duke President Terry Sanford across the top (winning bid: $7.99)
- A Blue Devils iron-on patch from the 1970s (starting bid: $8)
- A T-shirt from the Duke Primate Center (winning bid: $6)

aimed at addressing students' concerns about residential life, said Larry Moneta, the university's new vice president for student affairs. "We really do not have a cohesiveness in our current housing situation," he told trustees. "The addition of the West-Edens Link is the first step in changing the entire fabric of that relationship."

University administrators had expected a four-year renovation schedule for main West Campus residence halls to push back to 2006 the full implementation of several key residential-life policy changes, Moneta said. A shift to a summers-only renovation schedule, based on discussions with architects and contractors, would enable the entire process to be accelerated, while avoiding housing disruptions.

The "stunning success" of the residential experience for freshmen is a key factor driving the decision, said Moneta. "What we want to do is to take the East Campus experience and move it to the West Campus immediately. We cannot delay the implementation of the genuine sophomore residential experience. It is integral to what we're trying to do."

By avoiding renovation work during the academic year, the university would also avoid the prospect of requiring selected individuals or living groups to live in Trent Hall or on Central Campus. Instead, housing administrators are considering making Trent a single-room-only dormitory and filling it on a voluntary basis with upperclassmen. "We would have enough beds for everyone," Moneta said. "We may not have them where every student wants to be, but we would have them. And we would work to mitigate the impact on juniors and seniors."

Besides moving all sophomores onto West Campus next fall and implementing linkages between halls on East and West campuses, the university would beef up its residential-life and academic-support services for those students, Moneta stressed. "The notion here is to introduce a new level of community."

New residential communities—six "quads" on West Campus and four "clusters" on East Campus—would be established as the primary units for delivering support services. Selective housing groups would be "nested" and equally distributed within each quad, making up approximately one-third of a quad's total residency. And each quad or cluster would include staff offices, public facilities, and commons rooms.

Full-time residence coordinator positions would also be created, one for each quad or cluster, to supervise the undergraduate and graduate resident staff. In addition to living in the quad or cluster, the residence coordinator would serve as a liaison between students, faculty, and administrators. Residence coordinators would act as a "node" to connect existing academic resources to students and, by doing that, increase their academic focus, said Robert Thompson, dean of Trinity College. "What I see in front of us is a tremendous opportunity to make the kinds of linkages we've been talking about for a long time."

The offices of Housing Management and Student Development would also be integrated under the plan to serve students "in a more cohesive and seamless manner," Moneta said.

Down, But Not Out

The Duke Management Company (DUMAC) reports that the largest pool of university investments lost 4.6 percent of its value for the fiscal year that ended June 30. The decline in the endowment/long-term investment pool follows a decade of robust growth that included six consecutive years of double-digit returns and the previous year's record-setting 58.8-percent performance. The university's total endowment stood at $2.50 billion at the end of the fiscal year, down from $2.66 billion at the end of fiscal 2000.

"This past year has been a tough environment for financial markets," says DUMAC's president, Thruston Morton. "U.S. stocks were down 15 percent, world stocks down 20 percent, with a high degree of volatility along the way. While we don't like negative returns, we are going to participate in the general direction of the markets."

Even with this year's negative return, DUMAC's five- and ten-year returns continue to exceed the endowment's basic goal as well as other key benchmarks, according to Morton. Duke's board of trustees has established a basic goal of a ten-year real return of inflation plus 5.5 percent. Over the past ten years, while inflation averaged 3.9 percent, Duke's investments returned 18.5 percent per annum, surpassing the real return benchmark number by more than ten percentage points.

"Our goal last fiscal year was to mitigate the downside, after the extraordinarily high returns we had the year before," says Morton. "We accomplished that goal, having less negative returns than our market benchmarks. More importantly, though, as an endowment we are properly focused on generating strong results over the long term, and we generally don't look at annual returns in isolation."

To achieve its goals, Morton says, DUMAC emphasizes investments that generate equity-like returns, "but we diversify those investments across different asset groups, such as domestic stocks, international stocks,

Melissa Anderson isn't afraid to pave her own way.

One of thirty Robertson Scholars—students at either the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill or Duke who also take classes at the school in which they're not enrolled—Anderson is the only student in the program currently studying at both universities.

Though Robertson Scholars are required to take at least five classes at the other school's campus, they aren't expected to take classes at both schools during their first semester. Since the program began this year, it was planned that they would all stay put for a few months.

But Anderson, officially a UNC student, wanted to start taking classes at Duke right away. She says she came in not knowing she was expected to stick to UNC for the first semester. "I had assumed I'd be taking classes at both. I was so excited about it," she says. So, after appealing to the director of the program, she enrolled in Martin Golden's "Philosophy of Law" class at Duke, becoming the first Robertson Scholar in the program's short history to take classes at both schools.

The scholarship is funded by a $24-million endowment gift from Julian and Josie Robertson. Any student who applies to either school is automatically considered for the program, which admits fifteen incoming students from Duke and fifteen from UNC. Duke Robertson Scholars live at UNC during the spring of their sophomore year and vice versa. Though students only receive a degree from the school they enter, they receive a certificate from the other university.

Robertson Scholars at both schools are given full tuition, laptop computers, and support for three summers of service, research, and travel. At UNC, they are also given room and living stipends. Students travel between schools on a new, free, Robertson-funded, Duke-UNC express shuttle, running between the schools every half-hour on weekdays, which is available to other students, faculty, and staff.

"Not many college students get to experience life on two campuses," says Anderson, who will graduate from UNC in 2005. "It's a great experience."

Initially, 120 semi-finalists at each school are selected for possible admission into the program. After a selection committee narrows the field to forty finalists from each school, the eighty remaining students travel to North Carolina in March for a more rigorous interview. Admissions officers at both schools look for students who demonstrate academic prowess, leadership in community service, and interest in and commitment to cultural diversity.

LAN SLAKS

Robertson Scholar Anderson: "Not many college students get to experience life on two campuses"

Anderson certainly fits the criteria. Born in the Netherlands, she has traveled extensively in Western Europe and has lived all over the United States—in Connecticut, Virginia, and, finally, for the last six years, in Charlotte, North Carolina. She says she's used to moving around, so the thought of living at Duke for a semester isn't terribly daunting.

A dancer who enjoys "throwing flags, rifles, and sabers in the air in Color Guard," Anderson describes herself on the Robertson Scholars website as a "competitive, obsessively organized procrastinator." She is also involved with the Catholic Newman Center at UNC.

So far, Anderson says she likes her classes at both schools. "UNC is huge—it's definitely a new experience for me. The feel of a very large, public school with so many more people than Duke and then coming to Duke, which is a much smaller community."

In light of the recent terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, her course load is strikingly germane. Besides her "Philosophy of Law" class at Duke, she is taking a "Race and Ethnic Relations" course at UNC, and a freshman seminar, "Can War Be Just?"

While Anderson says she is enjoying both schools thus far, she may have some difficulty this spring when basketball season rolls around. A "huge" Tar Heels fan, Anderson will have to find a way to remain loyal to her team without antagonizing her newfound Duke friends.

"I do plan to camp out for tickets to the Carolina game while I live over at Duke," she says. "The sports rivalry is great for both schools, as is the academic cooperation."

—*Lucas Schaefer '04*

private capital, and hedged strategies."

While some of the funds are tied up in long-term investments that can't be maneuvered in the short term, DUMAC has some flexibility with other parts of its portfolio. Even before the markets started turning downward, Morton says, DUMAC had begun to move funds out of pure equity strategies, shifting exposure into hedge funds, real estate, and fixed-income assets.

Income from the university's endowment contributed $78 million to the university's current academic year budget to support operations of academic departments, libraries, Duke Hospital, Duke Chapel, and other units, as well as financial aid to students.

DUMAC was established in 1990 by Duke's board of trustees to oversee investments of the university endowment and other university funds. The DUMAC board, which sets investment policies for the company, consists of university trustees and leading financial professionals. The company is responsible for investing about $4.5 billion in university investment assets, which range from the university endowment to smaller short-term funds for individual university departments to money for the retirement plan for biweekly employees.

Microbicides Fight AIDS

Duke researchers are addressing important unanswered questions about the effectiveness of proposed "topical microbicides" that when applied intravaginally would prevent sexually transmitted HIV viral infections.

Biomedical engineers will explore whether the virus-killing chemicals would reach the right tissues, adhere to them, and remain in place over time. Investigations into the biophysics of candidate topical microbicides are being led by David Katz in the Pratt School of Engineering. His laboratory's work is being supported by a new $2.3-million grant from the National Institutes of Health, as well as another $90,000 award from the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

Katz's microbicide research also is supported by grants from the Food and Drug Administration's Office of Women's Health and the Contraceptive Research and Development Program, the latter a nonprofit organization supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Gates Foundation, and other sources. As part of the FDA grant, researchers from the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research are collaborating in the Duke studies.

There is need for such female-controlled prevention methods, says Katz, the Nello L.

Teer Jr. Professor of Biomedical Engineering. The Centers for Disease Control estimates that between 120,000 and 160,000 adult and adolescent females in the United States now have AIDS-causing HIV infections, rates that have increased over the last decade. Most were infected by heterosexual exposure to HIV.

While researchers hope that women could someday shield themselves by applying such topical microbicides intravaginally, "objective, effective standards for evaluation of such proposed formulations do not yet exist," Katz says. His laboratory aims to address that deficit by developing a base of practical knowledge about candidate topical microbicides.

"Our methods also include theoretical applications of the laws of physics," says Katz, who is also a professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Duke Medical Center. "These mathematical exercises reveal particular relationships between properties of formulations and their deployment characteristics."

Human studies of microbicide formulations in the vagina are being conducted through a Duke Medical Center clinic, using an endoscope-like instrument built in Katz's lab. This instrument measures coating of the tissue surfaces, and detects bare spots of uncoated tissue that might be particularly vulnerable to infection, he says.

HISTORY 195S

Syllabus

American Dreams/American Realities

It all began in 1987 when A.B. Duke Scholar Bobby Rosenbloum '91 asked adjunct associate professor Gerald Wilson B.D. '61, A.M. '68, senior associate dean of Trinity College and the pre-law adviser, for an independent-study course. He wanted to pursue an idea he had about American mythologies. The project ended up running for several semesters, resulting in a 216-page co-authored paper called "The Value of Myth" and a seminar that has been oversubscribed every term for a decade. That paper, bound into a coursepack, became the backbone for undergraduate discussions aimed at defining the American character—or rather, the American *idea* of the American character.

"Instead of judging the past in terms of its own era," write the authors, "we have consistently rewritten history in terms of values which we want to call 'American'.... The patriotic historian is a dangerous breed."

They stalk this breed through the apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln and examine how three twentieth-century presidents—Franklin Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Ronald Reagan—became modern promulgators of American myth. For good or ill, these three men had the power to harness the images, appropriating them for their own ends.

The class considers five overarching myths: rags-to-riches success; the eternal frontier and our rugged individualism; the agrarian society ennobled by contact with the soil; the image of America as a city on a hill and an example to all nations; and the notion of foreign devils. Some 15 percent of the readings change each semester as new articles and clippings are submitted by current and former students. This term the class has also incorporated six tomes, including Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s *The Disuniting of America*, David Halberstam's *The Fifties*, and David Potter's *People of Plenty: Economic Abundance and the American Character*.

After spending the first part of the course discussing common readings, each student prepares a presentation on some aspect of the topic, and peers offer written critiques to help improve what will become a final paper of at least twenty pages. They pursue such themes as Oklahoma and the American Dream, the musical *Rent*, Aaron Copland's composition, Edward R. Murrow's reportage, Bud Wilkinson's coaching, and Andy Warhol's painting.

Wilson likes a good intellectual and demographic mix in his classroom. "If I can get an engineer or science major," he says, "I snap her up, because they bring such a different and refreshing perspective."

Eric Tencer '01, an economics major, reports, "I decided to write my paper on Ellis Island and immigration into the United States. My grandmother, along with her five brothers and sisters, emigrated to the United States from Germany in the mid- to late 1910s." As part of his project, he took her back to Ellis Island, videotaping as she described her expectations, memories, and feelings.

"The combination of Ellis Island's mystique and my grandmother's own powerful stories truly brought to life the immigration experience and how it was so intertwined with the American Dream," says Tencer.

Another economics major, Ryan Vangrack '01, writes, "It became obvious that my way of thinking was changing: While watching advertisements or listening to speeches, I could identify where these blatantly pervasive myths were utilized. Currently, I am a consultant for federal government agencies. Already I have found this 'new awareness' fundamental in communicating ideas to other agencies as well as the public."

Vangrack's twenty-page paper quickly grew to forty pages on the evolution of myths through presidential inaugural addresses, and today he describes Gerald Wilson as "one of Duke's most valuable assets," whose enthusiasm, intelligence, and humor conspired to get at least one student—him—to work harder than he had for any other course.

C.J. Walsh '02, a self-styled conservative and history major who says he has encountered versions of all these myths before, argues that while Wilson's teaching is sensitive and impassioned, the five mythic templates are insufficiently inclusive of black and female experiences of colonialism. He plans to critique them by "tackling country music as the Southern, white, conservative male rendition of the American dream; anyone not in that category is automatically left out, and that omission has effects on society."

As for coursepack author Bobby Rosenbloum, the student whom Gerald Wilson called "the best I've ever had in thirty-odd years of teaching": He's an attorney in Atlanta specializing in entertainment law; in the summer of 2000, Dean Wilson, an ordained Presbyterian minister, headed south to perform his wedding.

—*Paul Baerman M.B.A. '90*

Construction Eruption

Planning will begin for a multi-level parking garage and a building adjacent to the Bryan Center to house the University Stores and offices, as well as expansion of the library and undergraduate admissions buildings, thanks to approval in October by Duke's board of trustees.

Its Buildings and Grounds Committee approved architect Rafael Viñoly's final design for the $20-million Nasher Museum of Art, to be built between Campus Drive and Duke University Road and Anderson Street and Alexander Avenue. The museum is expected to open in 2003.

The garage part of the Bryan Center's new complex, estimated at nearly $20 million, will be located between the center and Science Drive. The site's slope will permit construction of a six-level facility with only one or two levels of the garage visible from the north side, planners said. The three-story store building, according to current thinking, would be located in the area now occupied by the existing Bryan Center surface parking lot.

Trustees also authorized the start of planning for a major expansion of Perkins Library on West Campus, north of Old Chemistry Building, and approved the start of planning and design work for a $2-million addition to Undergraduate Admissions that will provide a meeting room to hold 150 people.

The trustee action on the new parking garage and store building approved the definition of the project, the location of the facility, and the selection of an architect. Final approval would come this winter, with construction expected to begin next spring.

University Architect John Pearce says the garage and office building will provide between 700 and 800 visitor and permit parking spaces near the core of West Campus and will free up 25,000 square feet of valuable space in the Bryan Center to accommodate more student activities. One level of the garage would be devoted to visitor parking.

The adjacent building will house the retail stores now in the Bryan Center and provide space for offices now in the West Union Building. A new landscaped quad and plaza area will be framed by the south edge of Duke Chapel, the rear of Page Auditorium,

A selection from DUMA

The Duke University Museum of Art has acquired a rare 1923 copy of the *Dlia Golosa* (*For the Voice*, or, *To Be Read Aloud*), a limited-edition book created by the avant-garde Russian artist El Lissitzky (1890-1941) to accompany the revolutionary poetry of Vladimir Mayakovsky. A stunning, early example of modernist typography and graphic layout, expressing visually the radical idealism of the Bolshevik Revolution, *For the Voice* is arguably one of the most significant and influential productions of twentieth-century graphic design.

El Lissitzky's experimentation with abstract principles and his fusion of pure geometric forms with the written word have had a tremendous legacy in commercial design and advertising. He has been described as "one of the great pioneers" whose "direct influence was widespread and enduring."

Because of his Jewish ethnicity, El (Lazar Markovich) Lissitzky was educated outside Czarist Russia, enrolling in 1909 at the Darmstadt Technical School in Germany, where he studied architecture and engineering. His early renderings of architectural monuments demonstrate already, in the words of one critic, an "innate awareness of the importance of controlling the design of the page." A painter as well as architect and designer, Lissitzky was invited by Marc Chagall in 1919 to be professor of graphic art and architecture at the Vitebsk Art School, newly organized after the Russian Revolution. There Lissitzky met and worked with the painter Kasimir Malevich, whose elemental geometric forms in pure color gained him recognition as the founder of non-objective art, an extreme form of abstraction that sought the expression of pure feeling.

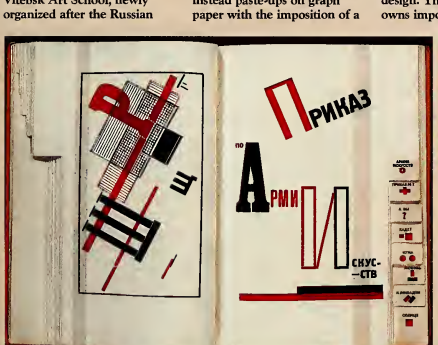
Inspired by the radical new ideals of the Revolution, Lissitzky embraced Malevich's forms but rejected his separation of art from current socio-political aims. Lissitzky joined forces with artists such as Tatlin and Rodchenko in the complete rejection of art traditions, aiming instead to create "a new world of objects," inspired by industrial design and intended to serve the aims of a communist society.

In 1921 Lissitzky traveled to Berlin—then a meeting place of ideas between Eastern and Western Europe—and became involved with artists of the Bauhaus and DeStijl movements. There he also met Vladimir Mayakovsky, the Russian Revolutionary poet and activist, whose works were often recited in political speeches.

Lissitzky and Mayakovsky collaborated on the creation of *Dlia Golosa*, a selection of thirteen of the writer's most popular poems, to be published in a new visual format that boldly evoked their revolutionary spirit. Lissitzky described his role as a "constructor" of the book, rather than a designer, and adopted a new creative approach, rejecting traditional typesetting in the layout, using instead paste-ups on graph paper with the imposition of a modular structure and mathematical relationships. He varied the sizes of type, shifted their axes, incorporated additional commercial graphic elements, and used bold red with black inks on the white paper to charge the page with the ideological import of Mayakovsky's words. He later wrote: "My pages stand in much the same relationship to the poems as an accompanying piano to a violin. Just as the poet unites concept and sound, I have tried to create an equivalent unity using the poem and typography."

Particularly innovative was his cutting of the paper along the right margin to create a thumb index, printed with graphic symbols signifying each poem, so that public speakers could readily turn to the specific passages they might wish to quote. The page illustrated here is the title page for "Order to the Arts Armies" in which Mayakovsky made a call to all types of artists to embrace the new ideology and use art to inspire others to join the cause: "Politicians can't move men or tanks/without the musicians' marches./Haul pianos out to street corners,/at your windows beat with an oar/on the drum./Split open all the pianos./But let there be thunder./Let it roar...."

DUMA's acquisition of *For the Voice* marks an important addition to its collections, exemplifying the interchange between early modern utopian political ideals and abstract design. The museum already owns important works by other Russian painters of this period, including David Burliuk and Philip Andreyevich Maliavin.



By El Lissitzky (1890-1941), Dlia Golosa (For the Voice), *a 1923 limited-edition book*

the face of the Bryan Center, and the facade of the new store building.

The Campus Master Plan approved last year by the board outlines a need to construct new parking garages rather than continuing to build surface lots. The new project will provide replacement parking spaces for those that will be lost by the closing of the Perkins Library/Divinity School parking lot for construction of new engineering buildings and expansion of Perkins and Divinity, and help meet the needs created by the new buildings. The garage also will help meet the need for more parking for evening and weekend events at the Chapel, Page Auditorium, and the Bryan Center.

In Brief

C. Merrill Ambler Jr. '64 has given $1.57 million to improve Duke's outdoor tennis courts and house them in a new stadium. Ambler, a tennis enthusiast and former Duke baseball player, said he wanted to give Duke's nationally ranked men's and women's tennis teams a "nice place to play." In February, Ambler, who lives in Abington, Pennsylvania, gave the university Amico Island, located at the confluence of Rancocas Creek and the Delaware River. He stipulated that its value, combined with his additional gifts of cash, be used for the project—which will include seating for 700, lights, new restrooms, and sound and electronic systems. The six existing courts will be resurfaced, lighted, and extended to comply with NCAA tournament specifications. Work should be completed in time for the 2002 outdoor season.

Ralph Snyderman, chancellor for health affairs at Duke and president and CEO of Duke University Health System, was named chair of the Association of American Medical Colleges. He has been an executive committee member of its Council of Deans for two years. He succeeds George F. Sheldon, chair of the department of surgery at the University of North Carolina's medical school.

James T. "Jay" Hamilton, Oscar L. Tang Associate Professor of Public Policy Studies and associate professor of economics and political science, received the David N. Kershaw Award and Prize from the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management. The Kershaw recognizes individuals under forty who have made distinguished contributions to the field of public policy analysis. Hamilton's research focuses on the political economy of environmental regulation and a pioneering application of the same conceptual framework to studying media policies, particularly related to television violence.

Sister India
By Peggy Payne '70. Riverhead Books, 2001. 275 pages. $24.95

Sister India is written in the shadow of one of the darkest episodes in post-colonial India—the destruction of the Babri mosque by Hindu fanatics in the northern Indian town of Ayodhya. The event reverberated all over India, with riots breaking out in innumerable cities and towns. As state agencies colluded with the fanatics, the majority of the dead and injured were India's minority Muslims. Set in the holiest city in India, *Sister India*'s narrative seems to overturn all the familiar tropes associated with exoticized descriptions of Varanasi as the land of Hindu spirituality, where all, including the alienated Westerner fleeing the materialistic and cynical aspects of his or her culture, can find Nirvana.

In Peggy Payne's story, Varanasi is a city on the edge of searing communal tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The main drama in the novel is simultaneously enacted on the streets of the city and in the small guest house, Saraswati, run by the forty-something reclusive, obese, "monstrous" Nataraja, for mostly foreign tourists.

In her former life, Nataraja was a North Carolinian named Estelle. The *Lonely Planet* guidebook recommends her place strongly, calling her "a one-woman blend of East and West." Saraswati is at the center of the city, the river *ghats* on one side and the labyrinthine *galis* of the city on the other. So though Nataraja has chosen an existence cut off from the world outside, she can't help witnessing the death in the street with which the novel opens. Her servant, cook, friend, and soul-mate, Ramesh, attempts to save the life of a man being assaulted, but fails.

It is this failure on the part of people to save the lives of innocent others, and the guilt of witnessing such crimes, that splits apart the novel's main characters. It is experienced as a "betrayal" in a world already without guarantees. It is a world, in fact, in which "calculated butchery" reigns.

The main reality that Payne wants her characters to confront is the impossibility of being "immured from the world." For that is what had brought Nataraja to Varanasi in 1971. Like other children of the 1960s, she had seen India as a refuge. Her search for an escape from America was fueled by the racist violence of the American South, where her black lover had been murdered for daring to touch a white woman. This parallel narrative of violence between communities, based on racial and religious difference, undercuts the simplistic narratives of the Third World as a place of darkness. The ultimate lesson seems to be that there is no escape from violence anywhere, unless one confronts the brutal realities of our own communities and nations—and of our own spirit.

This lesson seems applicable to the host of characters in Nataraja's guest house, most of them American. These characters, however, seem all too familiar, and constitute a weakness of the novel. There is Jill, from Atlanta, single and in search of sexual fulfillment, fleeing an uninspiring and artificial relationship with Ben back in America. There is T.J. Clayton, there to study water-quality management, father of two girls, and alienated husband of Jane. And there is Marie Jasper from Cincinnati, a figure recalling Mrs. Moore from E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India*. Her grieving for the death of her husband brings her, like countless other Hindu widows, to the banks of the Ganges in Varanasi. When, after a week of violence on the streets, most foreigners are seeking the first flight out of Varanasi, Marie discovers that she must stay on—that India is where she belongs.

The novel works its way to a return to peace and harmony, and to a mystic reunion of Ramesh and Nataraja. The union exceeds the available frameworks of understanding and reading relationships—it is both sexual and asexual—at the same time. As the characters emerge from the "curfew" that has scattered them in different directions in the city, the novel ends with the celebration of the Kartika festival, and with Shiva's dance of birth and death. This, again, recalls the climax of that great Forster novel that ends with the festival of Krishna's birth, another instance in which *Sister India* fails to speak in its own voice.

But the narrative is beautifully paced, and the humanistic commitment to unraveling the violence that undergirds modern life is impeccable. The setting of the story in Varanasi also provides an opportunity to interrogate the clichéd readings of the city as the space of spiritual attainment, or even as a corruption of the possibilities of Nirvana. *Sister India* veers from the shadow of the Babri mosque only to echo, without drastically changing the tune, some of the older, more familiar narratives about Westerners in India. In spite of these lingering echoes, this is a highly readable novel.

—*Rashmi Varma*

Varma teaches English at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Book Notes

The Lucky Gourd Shop
By Joanna Catherine Scott A.M. '77. Washington Square Press, 2000. 295 pages. $13, paper.

When an American mother's three adopted daughters reach their teens, they grow curious about their Korean heritage. A much-anticipated letter provided by the children's Korean orphanage fails to satisfy their curiosity and conflicts with memories. In an effort to give her adopted children a history in which to situate themselves, the American mother creates a heartbreaking and inspiring tale of their birth mother's life. The author herself raised adopted Korean orphans with her husband while living in the Philippines.

An Improper Profession: Women, Gender, and Journalism in Late Imperial Russia
By Barbara T. Norton and Jehanne M. Gheith, editors. Duke University Press, 2001. 321 pages. $19.95, paper.

Norton, a history professor at Widener University, and Gheith, associate professor of Slavic and Women's Studies at Duke, have collected the writings of ten scholars who explore how early women journalists contributed to changing cultural understandings of women's roles, as well as how class and gender politics meshed in the work of particular individuals. Covering the period from the early 1800s to 1917, this compilation examines how female journalists adapted to—or challenged—censorship as political structures in Russia shifted.

Pumped: Straight Facts for Athletes About Drugs, Supplements, and Training
By Cynthia Kuhn, Scott Swartzwelder, and Wilkie Wilson. W.W. Norton & Co., 2000. 190 pages. $14.95, paper.

For every athlete, from the weekender to the pro, this thorough reference book of advice is the latest from these researchers and teachers in pharmacology and psychology at Duke Medical Center. The trio's first book, *Buzzed*, covered the gamut of the most used and abused drugs. *Pumped* provides the latest scientific information in a clear, accessible style.

Weather Boy: A Story of D-Day
By Steve McCoy-Thompson '84. 1stBooks Library, 2001. 165 pages. $13.98, paper.

Written for seven- to twelve-year-olds, this novel is about ten-year-old Frankie Brown, an unlikely World War II hero. While fighting over the radio with his sister during a weather report, he receives an electric shock that gives him the ability to forecast the weather. When General Dwight D. Eisenhower learns of the "Frankie phenomenon," he sends for him, with his mother and sister, to help with scheduling the invasion of Normandy, which has been impeded by unpredictable weather. Frankie's father is already in England, a paratrooper preparing to land behind enemy lines.

Durham's Lincoln Hospital
By P. Preston Reynolds '79, A.M. '81, M.D. '85, Ph.D. '87. Arcadia Publishing, 2001. 128 pages. $19.99, paper.

A century ago, Lincoln Hospital opened its doors to all patients, but primarily to meet the medical needs of the city's African-American population. Its construction costs were met by Washington Duke, who gave $5,000 for an endowment. Lincoln offered a nursing school and a program for medical internships and residencies. It closed in 1976. As part of the Black America Series, this book provides a pictorial record—more than 200 photographs—of the people who contributed to its history as a center for patient care and medical education in a changing South.

Getting Ready for Baby: The Ultimate Organizer for the Mom-to-be
By Hélène Tragos Stelian '85. Chronicle Books, 2001. 200 pages. $14.95, ringbound.

Newborns don't come with instructions, so Stelian, mother of twins and author of *Oh Baby! A Journal*, provides them in this informative handbook. Organized chronologically, from first trimester to the daycare interview process, it includes pages for personal and medical contacts; to-do, baby-proofing, mom-to-be, and new-mom checklists; and tips on shopping for maternity and baby clothes, interviewing obstetricians, baby-shower responses, nursery planning, and health-insurance needs.

The True Path: Western Science and the Quest for Yoga
By Roy J. Mathew. Perseus Publishing, 2001. 290 pages. $25, hardcover.

Mathew, a physician, psychiatry professor, and associate professor of radiology at Duke's medical school, is clinical director of the Duke Addictions Program and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Center in Butner, North Carolina. He explains how the latest brain research supports the idea that quieting the neurons that take care of everyday activities allows for a more spiritual contemplation of life. With scientific evidence that this "pure consciousness" truly exists, he shows readers how to use meditation, yoga, and other traditional Indian methods of contemplation to achieve this spiritual state of mind.

Around Quitting Time: Work and Middle-class Fantasy in American Fiction
By Robert Seguin Ph.D. '94. Duke University Press, 2001. 211 pages. $17.95, paper.

The author, a visiting assistant professor at the State University of New York at Brockport, analyzes the works of Nathaniel West, Ernest Hemingway, Willa Cather, John Barth, and Theodore Dreiser, modern writers who were acutely sensitive to the American web of ideology and utopic vision. He argues that a pervasive middle-class imaginary is the key to the enigma of class in America, the supposed classless society.

The Journey is the Reward: A Year of Teaching and Traveling in Rural Hungary
By Mike Taylor '88. New Tricks Publishing, 2001. 178 pages. $9.99, paper.

This first book is a humorous account of leaving Corporate America for a modest job abroad. Whether swimming in the thermal baths of Eger, backpacking through Budapest, or sneaking through the secret passages of Dracula's castle, the author shares his adventures of far-away places and strange-sounding names.

Four on the Floor

Continued from page 51

Though the group collectively aspires to more national and international exposure, Raimi admits that for him, "*Where* we play concerts is less important than *how* we play concerts. I hope the quartet continues to improve as a musical entity, to get more insight into the great composers and play their music better and more beautifully. If we can be there in five years, I'll be happy."

The playing's the thing. Back in his studio on a hot summer afternoon, Eric Pritchard says wistfully, "As hard as you might try in rehearsal, you never get quite that sense of magical communication that exists when an audience is there. You can't ever forget who your audience is and who you're trying to reach."

He turns and looks me in the eye, almost sternly. "Music is a few steps further down the path of abstraction than poetry is. To apply words to it is always a compromise."

He pauses thoughtfully. "My greatest fear," he says, looking away, "is that I'll bore people."

No chance. ■

Baerman M.B.A. '90, an oboist, is special assistant to Duke's president.

HEARD AROUND CAMPUS

"We have entered a new era, but with old infrastructure. All the institutions we know need to be readjusted and remodeled, and even democracy in today's era of globalization needs to be modified."

—Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa, former president of Poland, in an October speech in Page Auditorium

"We've had terrific students in the past, but they have often discovered us by accident, even been surprised at the research opportunities we could offer them. For many students the emphasis on brain science is what attracts them to psychology, and our name now makes it easy for them to see that this area is strong here at Duke."

—Department chair Christina Williams, in a *Duke Dialogue* Q & A, on the name change of the department of psychology: experimental to the department of psychological and brain science

"The potential for exploiting these genes is tremendous in terms of turning off the angiogenesis [the formation of new blood vessels] of cancer, and it may have significant use in other types of diseases as well, such as stroke and heart disease."

—Gregory Riggins, assistant professor of pathology and genetics, in *Duke Dialogue*, on the Duke study identifying several genes that may aid cancerous tumors' growth in the absence of oxygen

ASK THE EXPERT

What have we learned from the anthrax scare about how the public-health system should cope with bioterrorism threats?

Recent events have demonstrated how difficult it is for the various government agencies that make up the public health system (PHS) to walk the information tightrope. On one hand, the release of too much information risks unnecessarily alarming the general public. If no attacks are carried out, then the PHS is chided for "crying wolf." In addition, too many false alarms might engender a sense of complacency that would be especially hazardous in the event of a real attack.

On the other hand, if information is released on a "need to know" basis, there is a significant possibility that not all the affected parties will be informed, or informed in an expedient manner. This was recently illustrated by the outcry from the postal workers union that they were being unnecessarily exposed to contaminated mail without being duly informed or protected. This approach could also lead to real danger in the event of release of an agent that could be spread by person-to-person contact, such as smallpox.

The PHS, along with the Department of Homeland Defense, has an obligation to the American public to provide the best protection possible against any kind of health threat, be it naturally occurring or artificially introduced. One way of augmenting our defenses is to increase the awareness of not only the health-care provider, but also of the average American.

Education is essential. Education of all health-care providers in being able to recognize the presentation of anthrax and other biological-weapon agents should be mandatory. We should also look to the education of the average American as to what the actual risks are, how to reduce them through appropriate actions (such as good personal hygiene), and what general signs and symptoms to look for and report to their local health-care provider. Timely warnings containing all current and pertinent information should be judiciously issued to those most at risk.

Each and every one of us should develop a level of heightened awareness moderated by good old-fashioned common sense.

—Allan Shang B.S.E. '83, assistant clinical professor in the department of anesthesiology and senior research scientist at the Fitzpatrick Center for Photonics and Communication Sciences

POP QUIZ

In the wake of September 11, we asked five undergraduate music majors:

What particular piece of music calms you during times of crisis?

Tom Clifton, a junior, finds solace in expressive music that speaks to the mood of the composer: "I listen to Arvo Part's 'Fratres' and his 'Tabula Rasa: Selentium.' They are pieces that actually make me believe the composer cried as he wrote them. Part has extricated pure human emotion from some incredible source and infused his pieces with it. Just to listen is to take part in humanity."

Sophomore Joe Keefe strikes a somewhat different note. He's drawn to a more popular repertoire, observing, "When I get stressed or upset, there isn't any specific type of music I listen to, but here are some examples: Everclear, 'Annabella's Song'; Aerosmith, 'I Don't Want to Miss a Thing'; James Horner, 'The Wedding' from *Deep Impact*; Alan Sylvestri, 'The Feather Theme' from *Forrest Gump*; and any wind band arrangement of 'Danny Boy.'"

In seeking emotional relief, senior Meg Watson straddles musical traditions, from opera to Broadway. "I listen to turn of the twentieth-century opera, such as Verdi's later works and Puccini," she says. "There's something about the Verismo movement that seems, although over-dramatized at times, quite real or at least easier to identify with than the Bel Canto operas of the early nineteenth century. In particular, I love the music of *La Boheme* (Puccini), which reminds me of the Broadway show *Rent* (which bases itself not loosely, in fact quite directly, with a few modern twists, on Puccini's work). I love the music of *La Boheme*, so it relaxes me as well as keeps Broadway in the back of my mind, which is especially important in the wake of the events of 9/11 and the changes to theater in New York."

Kerry Watson, another senior (unrelated to Meg), says, "A piece of music that soothes me, especially in these times of trouble in our nation, is 'Ave verum corpus,' by W.A. Mozart. There is something about this song that almost transports me to another world when listening to it. Perhaps it is the soaring vocal melody, the words themselves, or the rich harmonies underneath. Or perhaps it is knowing that Mozart himself wrote this toward the end of his life, and the song might have offered him some solace. But something in it seems to hold out a glimmer of hope to those in despair."

For senior Robbin Wood, being "sad or pensive" moves her to listen to "something slow and minor. A good example is Albinoni's 'Adagio for Strings and Organ.' Both classical and popular music can work, depending on the piece. If I'm feeling more upset or frustrated, then I sometimes listen to something more intense, maybe a Bruckner symphony. The agitation in the music seems to vent for me."

—compiled by Lucas Schaefer '04

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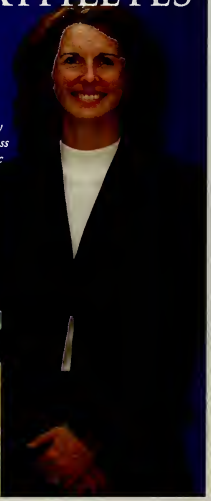

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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2002

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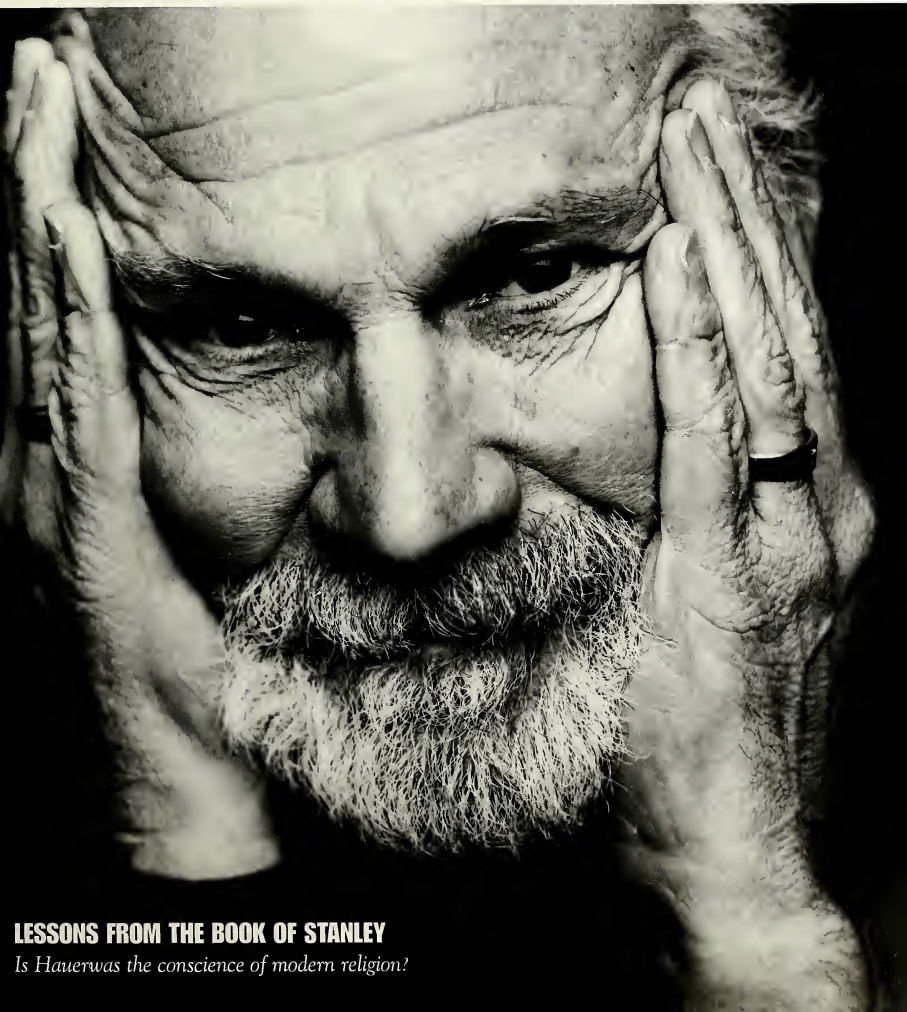
SURVIVING GRAD SCHOOL



LESSONS FROM THE BOOK OF STANLEY

Is Hauerwas the conscience of modern religion?

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Capturing an athlete, hidden in plain sight, on campus

François Boucher, the eighteenth-century French artist, objected to the natural world because it was "too green and badly lit." Boucher populated and illuminated a painted world in a way that made the natural world more interesting and comprehensible—which isn't a bad mission for a university magazine (leaving aside the baroque sensibilities).

This issue's cover subject, the Divinity School's Stanley Hauerwas, has his own objections to the state of the world, and his own way of shedding light on the problems of the world. Hauerwas earned *Time* magazine's label as "America's best theologian." And he was the focus of a campus forum, sponsored by this magazine and featuring William Cavanaugh Ph.D. '96 as his interviewer.

Hauerwas' contributions as a theologian are widely acknowledged. Just as profound is his enduring impact on generations of students—including Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh, in a chapter in *The Hauerwas Reader* (published by Duke Press), remarks on his former teacher's prodigious working habits, unfailing generosity, absolute honesty, and love of spiritual companionship. Like any good teacher, Hauerwas is as concerned with the formation of character as he is with the transmission of knowledge. All of which means he doesn't exactly shrink from a good argument. As Cavanaugh puts it, Hauerwas "blends into a crowd like a bull blends into a china shop. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a character, and his personality illustrates one of the central paradoxes of tradition-based community: The more deeply one has been formed by a good community, the freer one is to be oneself."

Sample Hauerwas in the following pages for the thinking of a free spirit—and for some illumination.

—*Robert J. Bliwise, Editor*

POP QUIZ

With the start of the new semester, we asked seven students:

What book that you'd been longing to read did you indulge in over winter break?

Brian Eichner, a senior, found a poetry collection by Pablo Neruda both enlightening and humbling. He liked *Captain's Verses* "because he puts so much emotion and detail into what he writes, making me realize how inferior my own efforts at poetry are, while being in awe of his ability." Elizabeth Ralston, a junior, made an artful choice, Tracy Chevalier's *Girl With a Pearl Earring*, which recreates the world of Vermeer. "I enjoyed the insight into the lifestyle of different social classes during the 1660s."

Just weeks before the celebration of the civil-rights leader's birthday, sophomore Dave Allen was drawn to a collection of the sermons of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., *A Knock at Midnight*. "I was particularly interested in learning more about how King connected his Christianity with promoting justice in the world," Allen says, "because I wonder how I might incorporate this model into my own life." Sophomore Adam Bloomfield read about another cultural icon, Albert Einstein, in *Driving Mr. Albert*. He calls the book "a truly grotesque gem"; it charts the travels of author Michael Paterniti and Thomas Harvey, a pathologist who had kept Einstein's brain in his basement for forty years.

Sona Chikarmane, a junior, found *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down*, by Anne Fadman, "an amazing account of a Hmong child and how culture differences and language barriers inhibit access" to health care. "My interests in culture and medicine combined with the fact that I was on my way to India to study Ayurvedic medicine made the book a great example of how modern medicine doesn't always have the right answers." Also finding a focus on India, Abigail Langston, a sophomore, turned to *The God of Small Things* by Arundhati Roy. "Although this was my fifth or sixth reading, I was once again bowled over by Roy's storytelling. Rhythmic and lyrical, it reads like Rushdie telling a Faulkner tale."

For another sophomore, Jessica Fuller, winter break provided a plunge into *Uncle John's Supremely Satisfying Bathroom Reader*, edited by—of course—the Bathroom Readers Institute. "This has so many random facts and stories that I've actually wanted to reference it in some of my papers. Unfortunately, its title doesn't lend itself to academic credibility."

HEARD AROUND CAMPUS

"You can't do science without getting your hands wet and your fingernails dirty."

—President Nannerl O. Keohane, at the opening ceremony for a new science learning center at E.K. Powe Elementary School, a project facilitated in part by Duke's Office of Community Affairs

"If every university had early action and a student could only apply to one early-action program, then the colleges would learn which students were most interested in them, and the students could express that interest in a tangible way."

—Admissions director Christoph Guttentag in *The Chronicle*, questioning Yale president Richard Levin's suggestion that early-admissions policies be abolished by all schools because it adversely affects diversity, precluding financial award scholarships

"The segment was a wonderful human-interest story.... Many lives are saved as a result of losing weight in Durham."

—Frank Neelon, endocrinology professor and physician with the Rice Diet program at Duke, about the *60 Minutes* feature that aired January 6 on the "diet capital of the world"; within three days, the Rice Diet office had received 4,000 e-mail messages and phone calls

ASK THE EXPERT

Between them, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and *The Lord of the Rings* have brought in more than $500 million in box-office receipts, and counting. What explains the appeal of these fantasy tales?

Harry Potter has the structure of a classic fairy tale, and this always involved a hero or heroine catapulted into an extraordinary situation to face and overcome evil. Almost everyone can identify with Harry: He's special in some mysterious way, misunderstood and mistreated by his family, but he is learning to overcome those handicaps in life to enter into an extraordinary destiny.

The magical dimension is particularly effective in the film and story because author J.K. Rowling uses it to create a parallel world, one that exists

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right under our everyday noses. All you have to do is drop your normal perspective, and suddenly this other dimension comes into focus. A good story, laced with magic like this one, can reach deeply into the unconscious or barely conscious desires many people have to understand their own lives as somehow special, charged with meaning and adventure. Which everyday life really is, when we drop our habits of mind and identify with the characters.

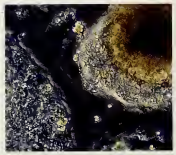
The Lord of the Rings works on another scale altogether. *Harry Potter* is a domestic tale: We know there are larger stakes than Harry's life and well-being, but mostly the story centers on those smaller consequences. J.R.R. Tolkien takes us into an epic story where one unassuming and young person—naïve in so many ways—is thrust into a drama of epic proportions. Not only his own life is at stake, but the fates of his and other peoples. Does he have the courage to assume his destiny?

This tale was written against the backdrop of the massive political and ideological conflicts of the first half of the twentieth century. It doesn't take much to understand that the Shire and the Hobbits are the English, and they stand pretty much alone against the terrible combined forces of Fascism and Communism. This is also a tale about power—and what power does to people, how it corrupts them, and the terrible temptation of making the wrong use of it.

Many people want to believe that their own lives really count for something, that they have meaning in a much larger context, and that they can measure up to the tasks placed before them. So however much these tales appear to be about the fantastic, they really are about the drama of the everyday life. Everyday life really is a drama. It is a fantastic adventure with unknown challenges, setbacks, and enemies. It can even be epic. When you finish such a tale, you are meant to feel encouraged, heartened, even if, as in *Lord of the Rings*, it becomes clear that the price for living out one's destiny is high. But we all know that, don't we?

—Thomas Robisheaux, professor of history, whose courses include "Medieval Worlds" and "Magic, Religion, and Science since the Renaissance"

Snowscape: the Doris Duke Center Entry Garden's Iris Fountain is a gift of J. Robert Teabeaut II '45, M.D. '47 to honor Frederic Hanes, whose iris collection was the origin of the Sarah P. Duke Gardens in the 1930s; this island of bearded iris, constructed of copper—Dutch and Japanese varieties are to follow—were created by Francis Vega of Vega Metals Inc.



STEM-CELL SCIENCE

BY GEORGANN EUBANKS

The potential to crack open new avenues for the cure of chronic, debilitating disease caused even some of the staunchest opponents of abortion to push President Bush toward his compromise decision to allow the limited use of embryonic stem cells in federally funded research. The debate continues.

Pure Conflicting

Images of undifferentiated human embryonic stem cells courtesy of the University of Wisconsin-Madison

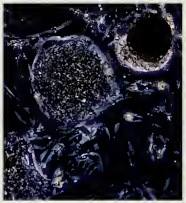
Research, Ethics

WHAT IS A STEM CELL?

A stem cell is a generic cell that can make exact contents of itself indefinitely. In addition, a stem cell has the ability to produce specialized cells for various tissues in the body—such as heart muscle, brain tissue, and liver tissue. Scientists are able to maintain stem cells forever, developing them into specialized cells as needed.

—*The National Institutes of Health*

If and when stem-cell research breakthroughs begin to have a significant impact on the amelioration of disease, the ownership and availability of frozen embryos may become an even greater concern.



An ancient Bedouin parable suggests that if you let a camel stick his nose in your tent, before long, the whole camel will be in the tent. The phrase "the camel's nose" is another name for the usually fallacious reasoning known as "the slippery slope," in which one event is deemed to lead inevitably to another. With President George W. Bush's decision in August to allow the limited use of embryonic stem cells in federally funded research, the phrase "slippery slope" was in common use in academe. Scholars and scientists weighed in on the president's decision from a variety of angles —medical, ethical, religious, political, legal, and commercial.

At the heart of the debate is a complex maze of questions. Do embryos created for *in vitro* fertilization have the same moral and legal status as persons before they are implanted in the womb, or are they the property of the parents? Do the potential benefits of curing debilitating disease outweigh the cost of destroying these human embryos to obtain their stem cells? What is the appropriate federal role in setting the boundaries of research on human subjects? Do embryonic stem cells really hold the immediate promise for the cure of chronic disease that has been reported in the press?

Embryonic stem cells were isolated and grown in culture for the first time in 1998 by James Thompson, a developmental biologist at the University of Wisconsin. Thompson derived the cells from four- to five-day-old embryos, known as blastocysts. Stem cells—which are also present in adult tissues—have the capacity to grow into almost any specialized cell in the human body, such as heart, brain, liver, or pancreas. Thus, the potential use of stem cells to repair or replace diseased or damaged organs and tissues has become a subject of intense interest in the medical community and to patients suffering from diseases ranging from Parkinson's to diabetes to Alzheimer's.

Because stem cells found in the early-stage human embryo are believed by many researchers to have a greater ability to transform themselves into many more types of specialized cells than stem cells derived from adult tissues, the National Institutes of Health requested an opinion from the Clinton administration's Department of Health and Human Services soon after the Wisconsin breakthrough. NIH wanted to know whether federal funds could be used to support research on human stem cells derived from embryos or fetal tissue. (The Wisconsin research and similar research at Johns Hopkins University had been privately funded by the Geron Corporation of California: Thompson, the biologist, extracted the stem cells from embryos left over from an *in vitro* fertilization, or IVF, procedure, embryos that had been donated by couples who underwent IVF.)

The opinion rendered by Health and Human Services general counsel Harriet Rabb argued that the existing statutory ban on human-embryo research defines an embryo as an *organism*. Because human stem cells, once removed from the embryo, cannot develop into an organism, even if transplanted into a uterus, Rabb held that NIH could support research on embryonic stem cells but could not, under current law, fund research that actually harvests stem cells from embryos and thus destroys the embryos. The implicit presumption, then, is that federally funded researchers would have to obtain stem cells from private sources that have no restrictions on the destruction of embryos—the first of many slippery slopes.

As might be expected, this ruling by the Clinton administration did not sit well with some members of Congress. In the presidential campaign, George W. Bush took a stand against government financing of embryonic stem-cell research, yet he was in office for eight months before issuing his surprise ruling to limit federally funded research to sixty-some existing stem cell lines already derived from human embryos and that are purportedly self-sustaining.

Researchers who had feared an outright ban from Bush were relieved. Others argued that the president's restrictions were too severe, and they questioned the viability of the sixty lines of cells that Bush claimed were already available to researchers. Still others considered the Bush decision only a short-term response to a much larger issue—namely, the absence of any comprehensive federal law regulating the parameters of medical experimentation on children or adults, whether that research is publicly funded or not.

The potential of stem-cell research to crack open new avenues for the cure of chronic, debilitating disease caused even some of the staunchest opponents of abortion—such as Utah Senator Orrin Hatch and Tennessee Senator Bill Frist, a physician—to push the president toward his compromise decision. And already advocates of the research from both the anti-abortion-rights and pro-choice sides of the abortion issue are hoping that Congress will open the field beyond the sixty stem-cell lines.

Amy Laura Hall, assistant professor of theological ethics at Duke Divinity School, is deeply troubled by the Bush decision to approve even the limited use of embryonic stem

cells. "We have crossed a significant moral boundary without a sense of transgression and moral responsibility," she says. "While these are cells, they are not mere cells."

Hall recently spoke to a group assembled by Duke's Center for the Study of Medical Ethics and Humanities. In the same way that communion wine to a Catholic is not mere wine, nor is the soil of Israel mere dirt to a Jew, Hall argued, so too must we be encouraged to see the human blastocyst from which stem cells are extracted as more than a clump of cells. Hall, who is not a strict opponent of abortion, suggests that we must nevertheless recognize the blastocyst as nascent life and therefore sacred.

"Which worries your average 'pro-life' senator more?" Hall asks. "The thought of women ending embryonic life, or the thought of a male-dominated, multi-million-dollar pharmaceutical industry using human embryos for research? It should come as little surprise that some supposedly pro-life leaders are making an exception on the issue."

Kathleen Joyce, a historian in the department of religion, sees the situation differently. "The stem-cell debate is not converting or changing anyone's idea of where life begins," she says, "but advocates of the Bush policy are saying that the evil [destruction of the embryos to extract the stem cells] has already been done, and we can make use of it. Stem-cell research can be life-giving."

The technological capacity to keep human embryos in storage indefinitely has preceded the full consideration of the legal ramifications of the warehousing of frozen clusters of human cells or whose property they might be. Doriane Lambelet Coleman, who teaches a course on genetics, genomics, and the law at Duke Law School, points out that "each clinic has its own protocols, individual state laws differ, and some clinics don't discard unused embryos even if the parents ask them to." She also points to a recent divorce case in Tennessee where the "custody" of these frozen embryos has even been contested.

If and when stem-cell research breakthroughs begin to have a significant impact on the amelioration of disease, the ownership and availability of frozen embryos may become an even greater concern. Hall worries that private interests will seek to buy these leftover frozen embryos for the harvest and sale of stem cells or seek to "manufacture" embryos for the explicit purpose of extracting the stem cells. At that point, she might argue, the proverbial camel will be in the tent.

"It's important to note that we are talking about the alleviation of human suffering as the rationale for using embryonic stem cells," says Hall. "Yet there are all sorts of suffering that we have not been willing to prevent." She cites the continuing presence of lead paint in public housing as one example—poisoned children are still coming into hospitals because the public lacks the will to enforce environmental standards that are already on the books.

"Those of us in the learned class who vote, listen to NPR, and live in gated communities have largely separated ourselves from many kinds of human suffering," she adds. "But no matter how much you protect yourself, you cannot prevent a child from getting diabetes or a husband from getting Alzheimer's." Hall, who would rather see researchers exhaust all avenues of experimentation using adult stem cells first, suggests that the public has been too quickly seduced by this new technological wizardry.

It was precisely the promise of dramatic cures that was the steady focus of the medical establishment's media campaign on behalf of embryonic stem-cell research as the president began his deliberations. Though Bush had stated his pre-election opposition to stem-cell research, it was the intercession of Secretary of Health and Human Services

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"We have crossed a significant moral boundary without a sense of transgression and moral responsibility. While these are cells, they are *not* mere cells."

AMY LAURA HALL
Assistant professor of theological ethics
Duke Divinity School

"I believe that embryonic stem cells will not ultimately be neccssary. Eventually, we'll only need the DNA."

JOANNE KURTZBERG
Director of Duke's Pediatric Stem-Cell Transplant Program

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STEM CELLS AT DUKE

In 1993, Joanne Kurtzberg, who came to Duke Medical Center in 1980 as a fellow in pediatric hematology and oncology, became the first physician in the world to begin experimenting with stem cells derived from umbilical cord blood as an alternative to bone-marrow transplantation in the treatment of certain rare forms of leukemia and genetic abnormalities in children.

Cord blood, she and others discovered, need not be derived from an exact donor match or even from a relative of the child receiving treatment. How these stem cells, set loose in the body through a cord blood transfusion, manage to find their target for repair is still a mystery. "There is probably a homing mechanism on cord blood cells," says Kurtzberg, "that allows the blood cells to get where they need to go."

Today, not only are many of Kurtzberg's young leukemia patients experiencing seemingly miraculous recoveries, but some 60 percent of infants treated at Duke who were born missing the enzymes that affect the healthy development of organs have also survived as a result of cord blood transfusions rich in stem cells. Cord blood cells, however, are classified as adult stem cells and are therefore less controversial than the embryonic stem cells about which President Bush issued his ruling in August.

Duke's new medical school dean, R. Sanders "Sandy" Williams M.D. '74, has also conducted his own breakthrough research in the field, having successfully identified and tagged heart stem cells in mice. In his previous appointment as chief of cardiology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, Williams and his co-workers managed to isolate and tag these heart stem cells with a green dye, remove them from the mice, and grow them on polyfibers in a culture. The team's eventual goal is to be able to grow an entire mouse heart that would then be transplantable back into a lab animal.

Through his appointment last April, Williams adds his ongoing research to an already large portfolio of stem-cell projects now being conducted at Duke involving some thirty investigators with upwards of $30 million dedicated to the research. "None of these involves embryonic stem cells, however," says Williams. "We are working with animals and somatic [adult] cells."

—*Georgann Eubanks*

Tommy Thompson—a longtime supporterof the right-to-life movement and governor of Wisconsin, where the first stem-cell breakthrough occurred—that reportedly caused Bush to delay his decision and consider a compromise.

"The delay gave us an opportunity to educate the public," says Tony Mazzaschi, assistant vice president for biomedical research and health sciences and director of the Council of Academic Societies at the Association for American Medical Colleges. "We started a major effort in newspapers all over the country and did talk shows. We were directly responsible for more than 200 op-ed columns that were published, and we have gotten more than 200 positive editorials in the nation's newspapers. Our ability to get people talking about the issue has been phenomenal." Mazzaschi was one of the key speakers at a stem-cell research conference held at the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy in October.

Despite Mazzaschi's evident pride in the media campaign, Elizabeth Kiss, director of Duke's Kenan Institute for Ethics, says that creating hope for rapid cures potentially constitutes "an exploitation of the loved ones of those who are suffering from these diseases." Jeremy Sugarman '82, M.D. '86, director of Duke's Center for the Study of Medical Ethics and Humanities, also cautions against such easy optimism. "The assumption that the science is necessarily going to work is treacherous moral ground," he says.. "What we've learned over the history of science and medicine is that our best ideas, once tested, don't necessarily pan out."

The new dean of the medical school and vice chancellor for academic affairs at the Medical Center, R. Sanders "Sandy" Williams M.D. '74, agrees. "Media coverage leads to one major misperception, and that is that these therapies are simple," he says. "You don't just shoot stem cells into people and that takes care of it. We are going to have to deliver stem cells in clever ways that make them able to do their work. Real medical progress is going to be hard. Expectations are high. The public is going to be disappointed if they think this research is going to offer quick fixes." Williams, a cardiologist, is himself engaged in research targeting the possible use of stem cells in repairing diseased heart tissue.

In addition to the concern about overselling the potential of stem-cell research, the protocols in the application of research findings in the treatment of patients present another set of challenges. Much of Sugarman's work in medical ethics has revolved around when it is appropriate to leap "from bench to bedside" with experimental interventions.

"When will we know enough to make that leap?" Sugarman asks. "Will this stem cell turn into the kind of cell we want it to in the human body and continue to be that kind of cell? Or will it turn off or turn into cancer? Not only is having enough scientific knowledge critical, but also the informed-consent process we use with patients who submit to participating in research treatment is crucial here."

Since 1994, Sugarman has worked closely with Joanne Kurtzberg, director of Duke's Pediatric Stem-Cell Transplant Program, to develop ethically based protocols for informed patient consent, confidentiality, and the safe collection, typing, storage, and use of umbilical cord blood to be used in the treatment of certain rare forms of leukemia and genetic irregularities in children. Kurtzberg's breakthrough work in administering transfusions of stem-cell-rich cord blood to infants as an alternative to bone-marrow transplants is a radically new and amazingly successful form of treatment to which Bush alluded in his stem-cell pronouncement.

Questions about ownership of the blood, the obligation to notify parents if medical tests conducted on donated cord blood detect the presence of infectious disease, and the need for a fair and equitable means of public access to the placental blood collected for treatment are also part of the considerations. Kurtzberg and Sugarman held a series of focus groups with pregnant women around North Carolina to determine what concerns their potential subjects might have about being asked to donate cord blood to the bank. They discovered that cultural differences also had to be considered in protocol development. Some cultures believe they must bury the placenta. Others use it in religious ceremonies. "To look at cord blood as a waste product is just one point of view," says Sugarman.

Kurtzberg and Sugarman also discovered that some community hospitals were reluctant to allow cord blood from their patients to be banked. The hospitals in question had actually created a revenue stream for their operations by regularly selling cord blood—without the patients' knowledge—to cosmetic manufacturers who use "extract of placenta" as an ingredient in makeup.

Just as new mothers had no idea that this by-product of birth containing stem cells was being sold without their consent, a number of ethicists worry about the potential "commodification of human life" that's

possible through the banking of embryos at IVF clinics. Here yet another potential slippery slope emerges. "We have all these possible children in vats for our own reproductive convenience because it is inefficient to create only just what we need for *in vitro* fertilization," Hall says.

Elizabeth Kiss of the Kenan Institute for Ethics does not share Hall's view that the destruction of existing embryos to harvest stem cells is a moral wrong that outweighs the potential benefits of stem-cell research. But she does draw the line at the notion of creating embryos for the specific purpose of harvesting stem cells. "I worry about commerce in human embryos," she says. "We should think seriously about the reproductive technologies that have led us to create all these IVF bodies in the first place."

"We are already engaged in the commodification of women and children," says the law school's Doriane Lambelet Coleman. "People don't want to talk about that, but women's eggs are already for sale, and at a much higher price than sperm because the extraction of the ovum is much more difficult." She notes that websites like www.eggs.com graphically demonstrate how private interests are already engaged in this business.

Does the federal government have a responsibility then to go beyond the invisible hand of the marketplace to prevent human life from becoming a commodity? Coleman suggests that the notion that we could ever discern how many cells make something human is finally "a political decision based, hopefully, on science. But that line can be drawn differently in different countries." She argues that the Bush decision to limit publicly funded embryonic stem-cell research only to those cells extracted before his announcement, on August 9, may, in fact, have the unintended consequence of driving much of the embryonic stem-cell research and subsequent commerce offshore.

Coleman's law school colleague, Lauren Dame, is the associate director of Duke's Center for Ethics and Genome Policy. She is also concerned about the quality and protocols of private stem-cell research. "Ironically, if you are concerned about the ethics of the research, it seems to me that you would be in favor of federal funding, so that the research is conducted with governmental oversight," she says. "If private companies are the ones doing stem-cell research on frozen embryos and the research is successful, then companies may go quickly to making embryos explicitly for the purpose of research."

Medical School Dean Williams agrees that creating embryo "farms" to harvest stem cells would be inappropriate, and he also worries that the Bush decision might inadvertently make this possibility more likely. Williams says the sixty cell lines are "an artificial limit, the basis for which is unclear." Having an artificial limit may turn out to be a serious impediment to progress, he argues. Nor does he believe it is feasible or in the best interest of achieving positive results to confine the government-funded research only to adult stem cells.

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"These transforming events are disruptive and sometimes challenge our sense of right and wrong. But these decisions will not be left to science alone. We need to govern ourselves in a wise manner and inform the public about the potential for discovery."

SANDY WILLIAMS
Dean, Duke School of Medicine

"We know that cell lines maintained in culture change over time and may be less useful," Williams explains. "Opening the research field to the use of any embryos already slated for destruction would be a more reasonable choice. By limiting research to cell lines created by companies, academic institutions are put at a disadvantage, which is exactly the opposite of what, I think, you want to do. Academic institutions [that receive federal funds] are about serving the public, performing open research, and publishing the results of that research for the benefit of everyone. Corporations have a first allegiance to their shareholders. If there is an ethical dilemma here, I think it is in creating a policy that disadvantages academic institutions."

Dame is concerned that, at times, the debate has been oversimplified. "I have heard proponents of embryonic stem-cell research argue that anything less than unrestricted research is simply delaying the discovery of cures for terrible diseases," she says. "This assumes that the severity of the disease is the only consideration. We may decide that creating embryos to use for research is the lesser of two evils, with the terrible suffering caused by diseases being the greater evil. But we have to recognize that this is a difficult choice, and we would be taking a huge step over a moral line. Otherwise, we may find ourselves in a place where it is not too much of a jump to say that some lives are more valuable than others."

On one point, most thinkers seem to agree. By approving the limited use of embryonic stem cells in government-supported research, Bush shifted the debate overnight from "whether" to "how many," and from there, the consequences are unclear.

Joanne Kurtzberg, Duke's path-breaking researcher, thinks the brouhaha may be overblown. "Personally, I believe that embryonic stem cells will not ultimately be necessary," she says. "Eventually, we'll only need the DNA." But, she points out, Bush's preservation of a federal role in stem-cell research is extremely significant. Her own work with cord blood stem cells would never have happened without NIH support, she says—the diseases she is treating are too rare for the treatment to be profitable to private interests.

"If marketing drives the research, it will bias the research," she says, and researchers will only be encouraged to seek discoveries that hold the promise of a significant return

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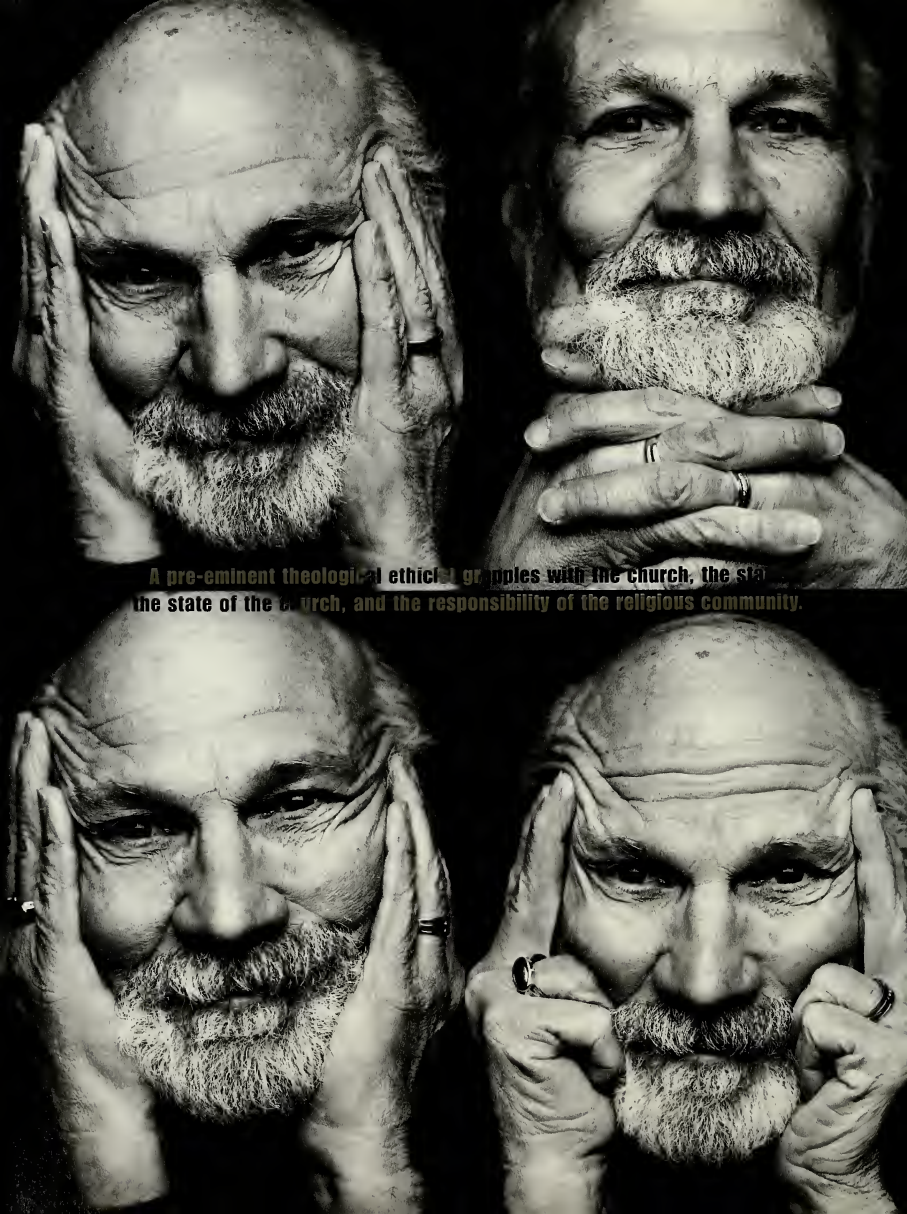
A pre-eminent theological ethicist grapples with the church, the state,
the state of the church, and the responsibility of the religious community.

Faith Fires Back

A CONVERSATION WITH STANLEY HAUERWAS

For Stanley Hauerwas, 2001 was quite a year. Hauerwas, Gilbert T. Rowe Professor of Theological Ethics in the Divinity School, became the first American theologian in four decades to deliver the prestigious Gifford Lectures at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. *The Hauerwas Reader*, devoted to "one of the most widely read and oft-cited theologians writing today," was issued by Duke Press. *Time* magazine named him "America's best theologian." The university and the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church bestowed on him Duke's Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award. And, in a public validation of sorts, *Oprah* honored him with a television appearance.

A graduate of Yale Divinity School and Yale's graduate school, where he earned his Ph.D., Hauerwas did his undergraduate work at Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas. He taught for two years at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, before joining the faculty of the University of Notre Dame, where he taught from 1970 until 1984. He joined the Duke faculty in 1984.

This fall, in the inaugural *Duke Magazine* Campus Forum, Hauerwas had a public conversation with William T. Cavanaugh Ph.D. '96. Cavanaugh, one of Hauerwas' former graduate students, teaches at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota. This year, he is a visiting fellow at Notre Dame's Kellogg Institute for International Studies. The moderator for the event was Dean of the Divinity School Gregory Jones M.Div.'85, Ph.D.'88, who was also taught by Hauerwas. Jones began by noting that "all this public recognition is but the fruit of many long years of hard intellectual work, creative scholarship, and sustained engagement." Hauerwas, he said, is a deeply committed teacher whose abundant intellectual energy and abiding concern with lives lived virtuously have been impressed on generations of students.

What follows is an edited transcript of the conversation.

On achieving prominence as a public intellectual

You're an academic, but you're more than just an academic. You have a keen pastoral sense, and you do a lot of things beyond the academic world—now in the media, but before that just talking to little churches here and there. And your writing style is really less academic as well. Can you say a little about that?

If I were any of my colleagues at Duke, I would be very tired of "Hauerwas." In fact, I am very tired of "me." I have no idea how I have suddenly become famous, but I am not happy about it. Indeed, when a theologian, particularly in the kind of world we live in, becomes famous, you have an indication that a mistake has been made. Our subject after all is God.

Of course, to be a writer is an invitation to narcissism. How to escape narcissism is very difficult. The very effort to escape only increases our self-fascination. My only hope is having friends who remind me what I am supposed to be about. Indeed, friendship is very important not only for my life but in how I think about ethics. In the *Nicomachean Ethics*, Aristotle says that for the upbringing of children as well as for living well, we need a society of good laws that teach us to desire the right goods rightly. But when such practices are absent, we must depend on friends. That seems to me to describe our situation very well.

Which is why one of the tasks I have undertaken is to change how we think about the moral life. I have tried to redirect attention to the importance of the virtues as well as the narratives that make the virtues intelligible for understanding "ethics." Of course, such an emphasis I thought necessary to recover how Christians should think about their lives.

It is so difficult in America for Christians to imagine what it might mean for them to be Christian. We have lost the first-order speech necessary to shape our lives. I have tried to help Christians recover our speech habits by writing little books for laity. I wrote a little book with [Dean of the Chapel] Will Willimon—who said he was going to make me famous—called *Resident Aliens*, which created a readership I would not normally have as an academic. It turns out Christians were surprised to be told they are odd.

Will and I have tried to follow that book with short books on the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. These books try to de-familiarize those extraordinary texts in the hopes Christians can appreciate the radical character of our faith. I have even written a little book called *Prayers Plain Spoken* to try to show that, when we pray, about the worst thing we can do is try to be pious. I hate prayers that begin, "Oh, God, we just ask you..." About the worst thing Christians can do is try to protect God when we pray. Read the Psalms. You do not have to protect God. That is why God is God and we are not.

PORTRAITS BY CHRIS HILDRETH

You're also famous pedagogically. One of the famous pedagogical tricks that I like is not explaining things, letting the audience figure it out.

I do not know if not explaining is a "trick," but I do try to say some things in a way that invites resistance and further reflection. I think I learned the importance of that way of working from Wittgenstein. Wittgenstein teaches you that the unsaid must remain unsaid. You only discover what must be left unsaid by thinking hard about what you have learned to say. I also try to develop epigrams that have been forced on me by positions I have taken whose implications I slowly come to understand.

For example, I say, "The first task of the church is not to make the world just. The first task of the church is to make the world the world." I know that sounds offensive to most people, Christian and non-Christian. Of course, I want it to be offensive. I am trying to challenge the assumption that Christianity is acceptable in modernity as long as it supports moral and political causes most people assume anyone should support—e.g., democracy. Such a view assumes that God can be entertained as a possibility as long as we keep it to ourselves. So I try to remind Christians by such an epigram that—as Augustine maintained—the church's first political task is to worship the true God truly.

On the aesthetics of religion

It occurs to me, the way you're talking, that your attention to aesthetics is underappreciated. You really have a very keen aesthetic sense. You're constantly thinking about the attraction of it, and that it's got to be an attractive message that lures people into it by its beauty, in a sense. And oftentimes its beauty comes in its brokenness.

Beauty is the heart of goodness and the moral life. I learned that originally from Plato and later from Iris Murdoch. I do not write about "aesthetics," but rather I try to remind us of the beauty we no longer notice because we have lost the wonder to the everyday. I have recently written a piece for the Catholic Liturgical Society, "Suffering Beauty," in which I suggest that just to the extent beauty calls us beyond ourselves we "suffer."

The Catholics had asked me to speak about liturgy as moral formation, but I thought that very way of putting the matter was a mistake. Liturgy is not something done to provide moral motivation. The liturgy is how the church worships God and how from such worship we become a people capable of being an alternative to the world. That is why the language of the liturgy is so important. Nothing betrays the love of God more than the inelegance of the language Christians use in their worship. Some Christians seem to think we can attract people back to Christianity if we try to compete with TV, but when you do that you have already lost. The only result is that Christian worship becomes as banal and ugly as the rest of our lives.

I think it would be terrific if on entering a church people would think, "This is very frightening." God, after all, is frightening. Recently, I had a debate about the interpretation of the Bible at Southeastern Seminary in Wake Forest. One of my graduate students, a Roman Catholic, went with me. When we entered the church where the debate was to be held, she said, "Wow, is this someone's living room?" So "fundamentalists" want to make people feel at home—a home, moreover, that looks more like the living rooms of the 1950s. It is no wonder you are tempted to put an American flag in such "sanctuaries," because at least the flag adds some color. Unfortunately, the colors, at least when they are part of the same piece of cloth, are not liturgically appropriate.

On the modern church

One of the things that makes it hard for a lot of Christians to swallow your message is that you say the church doesn't have a social ethic, it is a social ethic. How do you deal with the division between what is and what ought to be?

God's given us all the time we need to patiently help our congregations be what they can be. That's the way you want people formed, because that's the way the Spirit operates. If you help people discover the violence in their lives, though, don't expect to be honored. One of my favorite epigrams is that Christians are not nonviolent because we believe our nonviolence is a strategy to rid the world of war, even though, of course, we want to make the world less violent. But rather, Christians are nonviolent in a world of war because we cannot image anything else as faithful followers of Christ.

On September 11

If you were a pastor of a church right now, what would you be saying after September 11?

People say that September 11 forever changed the world. That is false. The year 33 A.D. forever changed the world. September 11 is just one other terrible event in the world's continuing rejection of the peace God made present through the Resurrection. And therefore, how Christians narrate this event will be different than how other people narrate this event.

Christian willingness to kill other Christians in the name of national loyalty is surely one of the assumptions many Christians assume is not to be questioned. Yet no assumption has contributed more to the accommodation of Christianity to secular ways of life than the presumption that Christians have no problem with war. For Christians to be nonviolent is not just another political position, but rather at the very heart of what it means to be Christian, of what it means to be human. I believe God created all that is with the desire to be nonviolent. We are not meant to be killers. That is why we have to be trained to kill. God wants us to be in love with God and with one another in a manner that our differences challenge our self-imposed desires. Christians in America have difficulty responding to September 11 as Christians because we are more American than we are Christian.

The current identification of God and country is very troubling. Let me be as clear as I can be—the God of "God and country" is not the God of Jesus Christ. Yet this is not a development that began with September 11. One of the issues before American Christianity is whether the God we worship is the God of Jesus Christ.

American Christians simply lack the disciplines necessary to discover how being Christian might make them different. For example, after the Gulf War, people rightly wanted to welcome the troops home, so they put yellow ribbons everywhere including the churches. Yet if the Gulf War was a "just war," that kind of celebration was inappropriate. In the past when Christians killed in a just war, it was understood they should be in mourning. They had sacrificed their unwillingness to kill. Black, not yellow, was the appropriate color. Indeed, in the past when Christian soldiers returned from a just war, they were expected to do penance for three years before being restored to the Eucharist. That we now find that to be unimaginable is but an indication how hard it is for us to imagine what it might mean for us to be Christian.

The current outpouring of patriotism, I think, is an indication of how lonely we are today. We are desperate to be part of some common endeavor. I am often called a

communitarian, but I think that is a mistaken description. I am not for a rediscovery of community as an end in itself. Such a rediscovery can be as dangerous as it can be good. Rather, I try to help myself and others rediscover what it might mean if the church constituted our primary loyalty.

A lot of us have heard you say these sorts of things before. We were sort of surprised when you appeared in The New York Times *and you said that we ought to think of this as a police action. Two questions: First of all, when you say "we," are you now making policy recommendations? The second question is how do you, as a pacifist, think about "police action" as opposed to "military action"?*

If I said "we" in *The New York Times*, it just means I wasn't thinking, and I was on a linguistic holiday.

Now, I'm not going to let you off the hook that quickly, though, because clearly the church does not undertake police actions in that sense.

Right. When I used the "we," I identified with those who would assume the perspective of the nation-state. I am a pacifist, but I gladly try to help those who say they want to fight a "just war." But the "just war" tradition is as demanding as pacifism. For example, it is by no means clear on just-war grounds that you can fight a just war against terrorism. Let me be clear. The people that attacked the World Trade Center clearly wanted to terrorize Americans. They wanted quite clearly to frighten us, quite literally, to death. But it is not clear to me, if you are a just warrior, that it is helpful to call how you respond a "war on terrorism." What they did was murder. If it is murder, on just-war grounds, you do not want to kill the perpetrator. You want to arrest the murderers.

The question then becomes, what kinds of forms of international cooperation do you need to develop to be able to arrest whoever you think has been responsible for this? You may not be the arresting agent yourself. I raise this consideration to help those committed to just war be imaginative in terms of their own commitments.

"War" is not just "there" if you are serious about just war. Just war is an attempt to create the institutional form prior to a war occurring so that, if it occurs, it will be more likely that war will be just. Now, if a war is not just, what is it? In several interviews about September 11, I said, "Well, you know, if the World Trade Center was terrorism, so was Hiroshima and Nagasaki." There were no great military targets there, and even worse than Hiroshima and Nagasaki was the firebomb raid on Tokyo. It was awful; we killed more people in the firebombing of Tokyo than in Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined. And when I made that point, reporters said, "Well, that was war." To which I responded, "Well, you know, you can murder in war."

I want to know on what grounds you use the honorific description "war" if a war is not just. We think you can distinguish war from murder—what are the presuppositions that allow you to think that you can do that? And there's a very important issue of whether just war is basically a series of exceptions from a general stance of nonviolence, or whether it assumes that it's always about justice in a world of war.

That latter presumption assumes war is never an attempt to establish a world free of war, because if you want justice in the world as we know it, you've got to be ready to kill somebody. I respect that position, but then I want to know, what do you mean by the word "justice"? How can you have justice? What kind of justice are you talking about in international conflicts? Those things need to be explored, and they're not being explored. What I think oftentimes happens is that we get a military and a State Department whose policies are shaped by geopolitical consideration of realist foreign policy, and then they want to fight a just war. It's too late. It's too late, because you've already let yourself be led into the world in a way in which you say the first responsibility of the president of the United States is to protect the United States' self-interest. And what I want to know is how the United States' self-interest is determined by justice.

[A member of the audience asks:] I've been reading your book, Resident Aliens, *and it's really cool. I only got through like maybe the first couple chapters, but—*

You hear that? It was called "cool"!

[Another member of the audience asks:] What's the point of defending a society that's built on spending? We've been terrorized by Madison Avenue for how long, through the television and such?

Be careful with that kind of language. You've been manipulated by Madison Avenue—I'm not sure you've been terrorized. And it's very important to get the description right. As a response to September 11, for academics to roll out all the things that they've thought have been wrong with America and American foreign policy is—the word I'm close to is "duplicitous." It is morally inappropriate. Nothing that America has done in the world justifies, excuses, or explains September 11.

It is therefore all the more important for us—and this is the use of the word "us"—to try to understand why it is that many people in the world find it satisfying that this has happened to America. On September 11, America was dragged kicking and screaming into the world. We think of ourselves as global, but our globalization has remained safe within the boundaries of our ocean, and now the reality of the world has been brought home. We're mad as hell because we didn't really want to deal with this kind of world on an everyday basis. It's a very important moment for national self-examination, and I would like to be as helpful to that as I can as a Christian. If you are a pacifist, you don't want to withdraw—you want to be as helpful to your neighbor as you can.

On the church, marriage, and sexuality

[Another member of the audience asks:] Talking about the unity of the church, how might that apply to the current debates concerning homosexuality in the United Methodist Church, in the Presbyterian USA church, and the Reconciling Congregations movement within the United Methodist Church?

The problem with debates about homosexuality is they have been devoid of any linguistic discipline that might give you some indication what is at stake. Methodism, for example, is more concerned with being inclusive than being the church. We do not have the slightest idea what we mean by being inclusive other than some vague idea that inclusivity has something to do with being accepting and loving. Inclusivity is, of course, a necessary strategy for survival in what is religiously a buyers' market. Even worse, the inclusive church is captured by romantic notions of marriage. Combine inclusivity and romanticism and you have no reason to deny marriage between gay people.

When couples come to ministers to talk about their marriage ceremonies, ministers think it's interesting to ask if they love one another. What a stupid question! How would they know? A Christian marriage isn't about whether you're in love. Christian marriage is giving you the practice of fidelity over a lifetime in which you

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Taking the Field

JOSEPH VAN OS

The Discrete Charm of the Chimpanzee

BY JOEL HOEKSTRA

As a child, she devoured primatologist Jane Goodall's books and watched *National Geographic* specials about work in Tanzania. But Elizabeth Lonsdorf never dreamed that one day she'd be observing chimpanzee behavior from Goodall's base camp.

The trip to Gombe Stream National Park begins with a flight to Dar es Salaam. From there, you take the train some 700 miles, a journey punctuated by stops in every small town and sometimes halted altogether by a derailed car or engine breakdown. After forty-plus hours, you arrive in the fishing port of Kigoma and step aboard a water taxi outfitted with a small outboard motor. Often, it is brimming with chickens and goats, oil drums, luggage, and people. If all goes well, just three to four hours later you disembark at a small compound on Lake Tanganyika's eastern shore. Welcome to the home of Frodo, Fifi, Glitter, and Golden—members of the world's most celebrated clan of chimpanzees.

It's a journey Elizabeth Vinson Lonsdorf '96 has made many times. And when the events of September 11 forced her to cancel her fourth and final research trip to Tanzania last fall, the twenty-seven-year-old animal behaviorist was sorely disappointed.

"I miss the chimps," says Lonsdorf, a North Carolina native who now lives in Minnesota. "I miss swimming in the lake. And I miss my friends. But I don't miss the rain. Or the snakes. Or the malaria."

Encompassing a mere twenty square miles, Gombe Stream is both the smallest of Tanzania's national parks and its most famous. Its renown, of course, is due to Jane Goodall, the field researcher who, at age twenty-six, was sent there by anthropologist Louis Leakey to study wild chimpanzees. Her subsequent discoveries rocked the scientific world—forever changing the way we think about animals, evolution, and human culture. Four decades later, Goodall now travels the glob-

Study break: Lonsdorf, left, and colleague amid savanna grasses in Tanzania

RINHE LYNN

CHIMPANZEE FACTS

The average adult male chimpanzee is four feet tall and weighs 130 pounds. The average adult female chimpanzee is three feet tall and weighs less than 100 pounds.

Chimpanzees live approximately thirty-five to forty-five years in the wild or fifty years in captivity.

Wild chimpanzees eat mostly fruits, seeds, leaves, and flowers, but are sometimes known to hunt, kill, and eat meat (young monkeys or bush pigs).

Chimpanzees live in hierarchical communities of twenty-five to ninety individuals.

Chimpanzee habitat is rainforests, woodlands, and grasslands with trees.

Wild chimpanzees are endangered; there are approximately 150,000 to 235,000 in the wild, whereas fifty years ago there were millions. Threats to the chimpanzees come from habitat destruction and the encroachment of human activity; poaching to capture infant chimpanzees for the pet trade and for entertainment; and the bushmeat crisis in central and west Africa.

—The Sedgwick County Zoo, Wichita, Kansas

TIM FLACH

From head to toe: the remarkable similarity of primates

al ecture circuit roughly 300 days a year, talking about her beloved chimps and spreading the gospel of ecological conservation. She returns to her adopted home only three times a year.

Thankfully, Lonsdorf, who is pursuing a Ph.D. in animal behavior at the University of Minnesota, and other researchers have taken up where Goodall's research left off. Though Gombe is the site of one of the world's longest-running wild animal studies, there's much yet to learn about chimpanzees, their habits, and their social behaviors. Lonsdorf is one of a cadre of young researchers from Harvard University, Minnesota, and the University of Bristol currently engaged in specialized field research at Gombe. Native Tanzanians have been trained to follow the chimps and record their behaviors year-round.

Lonsdorf is studying how skills, such as tool use, are passed down from mothers to infants. Two months before she began her work, a pair of twins, Glitter and Golden, were born to one of the chimps. It was an animal behaviorist's dream come true. "I think [Lonsdorf] has got the perfect study subjects with the twins," says Goodall, now sixty-eight, who has long had an interest in the interactions between mothers and infant chimps. "They have the same mother and [have had] exactly the same environment right from the beginning. Yet they have these very different personalities. Golden is the tomboy—she always wants to go off and play. Glitter, the more cautious one, is always watching everything. How does that relate to their development and tool use?"

That question has fueled much of Lonsdorf's research at Gombe, and drawn attention from outsiders as well. When an IMAX production team working on a film about Goodall and the chimps heard about Lonsdorf's work, they sought her out. Impressed by her scientific scholarship and bright personality, they offered to finance some of her work in exchange for the chance to capture her interactions with chimps on film. She agreed. Her star turn can be seen in *Jane Goodall's Wild Chimpanzees*, due for release next October.

Animals have always held a certain fascination for Lonsdorf. As a kid, she read books about Dian Fossey and other primatologists. She watched *National Geographic* television specials, including several featuring Goodall. Her family was forever taking in stray cats and abandoned wildlife. "We rescued squirrels and birds. We always had a lot of pets," she recalls. "In high school, one of my friends found a cat on the side of the road. He was going to take it to a shelter, until somebody said, 'No, just take it to Elizabeth's house.' "

It was her passion for sports, however, that led her to Duke. "In 1991, the Final Four was in Indianapolis," the lifelong basketball fan recalls. Her father, an administrator at a small Indiana university, obtained tickets and took his daughter. "That was the first year Duke won. We were in the stands and I looked over at the Duke student section. They reminded me of my high school—sports-crazy. I said, 'Dad, what school is that? Who are they? What's the deal?' " Within a few months, she had applied for early-decision admission.

Arriving at Duke in 1992, she quickly developed an interest in psychology. "Elizabeth was one of my all-time favorite students," says Duke psychology professor Carl Erickson. "She was wonderful to have around because she's full of good humor and enthusiastic, about animals and life in general." Lonsdorf took two classes taught by Erickson and, at his urging, she and a friend signed on to help him with behavioral observations of the famed aye-aye population at Duke's Primate Center —nocturnal creatures Lonsdorf describes as "straight out of the movie *Gremlins*."

"I thought we'd be watching the aye-aye through some glass," she says. "But Professor Erickson gave us a clipboard and showed us how to mark their behaviors, and then he opened the door to the enclosure and shoved us in for two hours. We were right in there with the animals."

In fact, Lonsdorf went on to pursue a double major in psychology and biology, completing a senior thesis on aye-aye behaviors. Her thesis adviser, Duke biology professor Peter Klopfer, remembers her as a student who often politely disagreed with her instructors, choosing to go her own way when it came to accepted methods and procedures for scientific studies. "She accepted criticism and advice," Klopfer says, "but she was not cowed in any way if she had a better idea."

Much of Lonsdorf's training in biology came from field work. The summer after her sophomore year, she took a class at the Duke Marine Lab in Beaufort, North Carolina. ("Basically, so I could be on a boat all summer," she says.) That fall, she studied marine field ecology at the University of New South Wales in Australia, combing the beaches near Sydney in search of plant and animal life. The summer after her junior year, she studied dolphins in Hawaii. Following graduation, she worked at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., on projects involving Golden Lion tamarinds and elephants.

STAR TURN

Just as the hunter sometimes becomes the hunted, occasionally the observer becomes the observed. In December 1999, Elizabeth Vinson Lonsdorf's studies at Gombe Stream National Park caught the eye of filmmakers. Mike Day, an IMAX-format film producer based in St. Paul, Minnesota, was working on an educational film about Jane Goodall when he heard about Lonsdorf.

"We wanted to find the next generation of chimpanzee researchers at this site," Day says. When he reviewed Lonsdorf's work, he was

JAN VILD

impressed by its scope and seriousness. Her personality also won him over. Shortly after meeting Lonsdorf, he wrote her into the script.

Jane Goodall's Wild Chimpanzees, due for release in October 2002, will receive its U.S. premiere at Discovery Place in Charlotte, North Carolina. The forty-minute, large-format film is scheduled to tour worldwide later.

Although other researchers were considered for inclusion in the film, Lonsdorf stood out. "It was an easy choice," Day says. He notes in particular the warmth of her personality, which comes through on film. "When you put a person in one of these films," he says, "if they are nervous or wooden and you magnify it 550 times, it's obvious to everyone." Lonsdorf, he adds, radiates poise and scientific credibility.

The star-to-be remains nervous, nonetheless. "I'm not even one of those people who likes to have their picture taken much," Lonsdorf says, "so the idea of being in the big-screen movie was really scary." Day's willingness to foot the bill for a season or two of field work, however, helped persuade her.

Day promised, too, that the film team wouldn't interfere with her research. Well, mostly, that is.

"When I'm in the field, I've got my sleeves rolled up, my hair pulled back, everything so I can be as cool as possible," she says. "And to do the scene, I'd have to tuck in, unroll the sleeves, bring the hair down—try to look a little more decent. My hair is absolutely never down in the forest because it gets caught on stuff. With things like that—well, thankfully, they're trying to make it more flattering for me."

—*Joel Hoekstra*

But zookeeping wasn't the career she wanted. She began to consider a return to academe. She was just starting to look into graduate programs when she met Anne Pusey, a researcher at the University of Minnesota. Pusey had studied at Gombe in the early 1970s, and in the early 1990s she began to gather Goodall's early field jottings and research notes into a collection. The documents, previously scattered across the globe in places as far-flung as England, California, and Dar es Salaam, now constitute the core of the Jane Goodall Institute's Center for Primate Studies at the University of Minnesota.

JOSH LEONARD

Watcher in the woods: Lonsdorf records chimps using "tools"

Pusey's ties and the documents piqued Lonsdorf's interest. She had one question: Had anyone done a serious study of termite fishing? No, said Pusey. No one had.

Termite fishing among chimpanzees was one of Goodall's landmark discoveries. Termites are a reliable source of protein for primates and, during the fall rainy season, when the pests reproduce and tunnel to the outside of their mounds, chimps regularly raid these otherwise impregnable fortresses. Shortly after arriving at Gombe, Goodall observed a chimp she'd named David Graybeard: "I saw David reach out, pick a wide blade of grass, and trim it carefully so that it could more easily be poked into the narrow passage in the termite mound," Goodall wrote in her book *Through a Window*. "Not only was he using the grass as a tool—he was, by modifying it to suit a special purpose, actually showing the crude beginnings of tool-making. What excited telegrams I had sent off to Louis Leakey.... Humans were not, after all, the only tool-making animals."

Tool-making and tool use are learned skills. And since young chimps spend much of their early lives with their mothers, Lonsdorf had a hunch that a mother's success at termite fishing influences the abilities of her offspring. If the mother is impatient or inept at threading the grass blades into the winding tunnels of the mounds, the theory went, her young will be equally unskilled.

To test her hypothesis, Lonsdorf has spent several seasons at Gombe collecting field data. On a typical day, she rises at 4:30 a.m., wolfs down several peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, drinks as many glasses of water, and grabs a pack containing camera equipment, Clif Bars, binoculars, and rain gear. Having selected a study subject the previous night, she hikes to the site where the animal had bedded down the night before. With any luck, she arrives before the chimp wakes.

Among her tools for gathering and organizing field data are a video camera and a sophisticated software program—a far cry from the pencils and pads young Jane employed early on. "Video is fantastic because you have everything, and you have it forever," says Lonsdorf. "So if someone asks me years from now, 'Did you ever check to see if they were right- or left-handed?' I can go look. If you're talking into a voice recorder, that information is lost. If you weren't noticing that or deciding to record it, it's gone."

Lonsdorf can draw on the documents housed at Minnesota. Using Goodall's early notes and other data, she can trace the transfer of such termite-fishing skills through several generations. For example, if an adult chimp is an above-average fisher, Lonsdorf can examine the eating and activity habits of her mother and grandmother to determine whether they too possessed such skills. Her preliminary analysis suggests a connection, but as with human learning, other factors can complicate the outcome.

Studying chimpanzee behavior, Lonsdorf says, may eventually give us a glimpse into the roots of our own human behavior. "Chimps are inherently interesting to people because of their similarities and genetic-relatedness to us," she says. (In DNA structure, humans and chimps differ by little more than 1 percent.)

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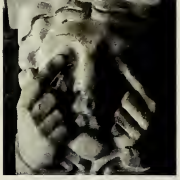

Duke: The TV Show

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

With the book *Life: The Movie*, cultural critic Neal Gabler a few years back offered a thesis that is, well, entertaining. He provided a probing look at political phenomena like Ronald Reagan, made cutting comments about cultural curiosities like John Wayne Bobbitt, and documented the merging of entertainment and reality. Or, more precisely, entertainment's overtaking reality.

"It is not any ism but entertainment that is arguably the most pervasive, powerful, and ineluctable force of our time—a force so overwhelming that it has finally metastasized into life," he wrote. The modern state of grace, then, is celebrity—"the condition in the life movie to which nearly everyone aspires."

All of which brings us to the logical end point of Gabler's speculations: the conviction that nearly everyone on a college campus aspires to be a character in *Dawson's Creek*, the television show, which enjoys the highest ratings of any show in its demographic of twelve-to twenty-four-year-olds. (It's also the biggest hit for the young-at-heart WB network.) *Dawson's* began several seasons ago with a focus on high-school students beginning their angst-ridden years. Now it's progressed to a show about post-adolescents beginning their college years. Of course, there is nothing more angst-deepening—with the possible exception of high school—than college.

And there is no college quite like Worthington University, where a key player in the *Dawson's* cast, Joey, is a very confused freshman living in a very big dorm room. Joey's chief curricular pursuit seems to be creative writing; her chief extracurricular pursuit seems to be her creative-writing professor. His demeanor is more libertine than genuine. But Worthington itself isn't genuine. The fake Worthington happens to be the real Duke University, where the show started filming last summer.

Like legions of prospective students, the show's location scouts saw Duke as a sort of cinematic ideal: This campus has star quality projecting from every Neo-Gothic spire. On the *Dawson's* website, a producer rhapsodizes about grabbing "some amazing footage of the fall foliage on the Duke campus." Even more amazing than that foliage footage is "the excitement in the air" when the crew shifts to Duke from its Wilmington, North Carolina, filming base. It's "almost akin to the day of a Duke basketball game," claims the producer. Basketball or *Dawson's*—that's entertainment.

On one episode this season, a pondering Dawson spoke this ponderous line: "Maybe it's true what they say about our generation. We've all grown up immune to the media." Immune to the media? Fixated on the media is more like it.

In its visits to campus, *Dawson's* has employed dozens of extras, college students who are paid to act the part of college students. They've spent time being herded, walking a short distance, wearing earnest expressions, and engaging in affable small talk. Then they've spent more time being herded, walking a short distance, wearing earnest expressions, and engaging in affable small tâlk. All of that is for the privilege of serving as a backdrop (and for a hundred dollars for a day's drudgerous labor). During a December shoot, just after the exam period, one student was worried because she had forgotten her student-identifying prop—a textbook.

The show even spurred a course, Film and Video 111T, a fall seminar on the subject of episodic television. Its instructor was Josh Gibson '95. Gibson says he's not an avid TV watcher and that his students don't "necessarily embrace *Dawson's*." But the show is a useful point of departure for exploring the art form. And he says the show's premise has a clear appeal to its audience: A close-knit cluster of young people from a small town, and from more-or-less dysfunctional family circumstances, grow up, disperse, and struggle to remain close. For one assignment, the seminar students re-edited a *Dawson's* segment to present a character in a "subversive" manner, even with a science-fiction veneer. For another, they interviewed viewers and plunged into websites in an investigation of "fan culture."

For their part, the seminar students said they identify with the *Dawson's* characters; those characters are given sometimes "sappy" portrayals, but they're smart. How nice it is to be young and smart, and how unusual it is to find that combination in TV representations. As one student put it, the *Dawson's* kids talk to each other about issues that real-life parents ought to be talking about with their real-life kids.

The course culminated in a field trip to Screen Gems Studio in Wilmington. There, the students were treated to some *Dawson's* filming, prompting the comment that the routine—multiple takes for even minimal segments—is "repetitive" and "kind of boring," but that the actors "have the best snack food." They went on to meet the production team, tour through the wardrobe department (where one student asked the coordinator, "Can I have your job?"), and watch a props person gleefully shatter a $20 fake shot glass on the head of one of their surprised peers. And they learned about the serious advantages of product placement, an arrangement that helps fund those $20 fake shot glasses.

Just beyond the studio is a former nursing home that's been transformed for *Dawson's* into a fraternity house. The fake frat is stuffed with athletic trophies, a jukebox, a set of *World Book* encyclopedias, old *National Geographic* magazines, and a knight's helmet. On the walls, there are composites of past classes in their powder-blue tuxes, and a plaque of fraternity greats that carries the names of John Travolta, Elton John, and Tom Petty. It was realer than real. "This is the nicest fraternity bar I've ever seen," said one admiring student.

But the students were especially enamored of the studio set that represents a Duke—that is, a Worthington—dorm corridor and dorm room. The fake Neo-Gothic arches and windows are faithful to the vision of twentieth-century campus planners; those planners were themselves, of course, feeding off a rather distant architectural tradition. The room has those basic freshman accouterments: R.E.M. and Red Hot Chili Peppers CDs, a "Women on the Rise" poster, and some academic tomes, along with the somewhat out-of-context book, *How to Survive a Blind*

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Road Trips

If you were in the right place at the right time, you could sit courtside to watch the Blue Devils play. When the nation's number-one ranked men's basketball team took to the road, alumni affairs' clubs program arranged pregame parties and lined up tickets in Chicago, the Meadowlands, Charlotte, and Tallahassee. Outside of Cameron, it was the hottest ticket in town.

The Duke Club of Chicago played host to a buffet dinner at the Stadium Club in the United Center before Duke played—and defeated—Iowa in the ACC-Big Ten Challenge on November 27. Matt Sample '96 is the club's president.

When Duke defeated Kentucky in the Jimmy V Classic at the Meadowlands on December 17, the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association was host for a buffet at the Sheraton Meadowlands before the tip-off. Susan Callahan '86 is DUMAA's president.

Closer to home, at the Charlotte Coliseum on January 2, Blue Devil fans dined at the Renaissance Hotel before Duke played Davidson. Katherine Lambert '95 is the Duke Club of Charlotte's president.

Mike Rosen '70, president of the Capital Duke Club in Tallahassee, was host for the Duke-Florida State contest on January 6. The pregame buffet was held in the Leon County Civic Center Plaza.

For those who couldn't venture farther down the road than their local pub, Duke clubs arranged "watch parties" at various venues. The Duke Club of Northern California offered Bleachers for fans in the Sacramento area. The club hosted an extra-special gathering for the first Carolina game on January 31. Debbie Arnold '72 is the Sacramento contact.

The Duke Club of Asheville, whose president is Glen Locascio M.E.M. '96, chose the Asheville Pizza and Brewing Company's movie-theater-sized screen to watch the Duke-Kentucky game in December. The Duke Club of Rochester in New York relies on Jillian's, a sports bar, restaurant, and entertainment complex for the entire basket-

A LA GLOIRE DES DIABLES BLEUS

Blue Devil Pin, French, circa World War I, donated by Michael Brewster Hawes '98

William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70, who retires this year as University Archivist, shared the following account:

Michael Hawes spent some time in France with the Study Abroad program in 1996-97. One cold, rainy Saturday, he was in Strasbourg with friends who enjoyed visiting flea markets. He wasn't interested in wandering very far, so he stepped into the first tent he came to while his friends searched further.

Noticing a glass case where he was standing, he glanced through it and discovered this *Diables Bleus* pin. The vendor told him it was from a French regiment of great renown and it was worth $10. Hawes offered him $5—and the dealer sold it.

A native of Chicago, Hawes attended the Duke-Northwestern football game in 1998, which Duke won 44-10 after giving up a touchdown on the first play of the game. He had put on the pin before the game, so he considered it a lucky charm. At a post-game reception, Duke Athletics Director Joe Alleva noticed the pin and asked about it. Hawes told him about purchasing it, and Alleva said, "You know, that is the French fighting unit that our mascot is named after."

Hawes did not know. He said he had only bought it because of the Blue Devil reference, not realizing the official connection. At that point, he really did consider it a lucky charm.

During the 1998-99 basketball season, Hawes informed University Archives that he would donate the pin to Duke after we won the national championship. Much to the surprise of many and all Duke fans, the Blue Devils lost to Connecticut 77-74 in the NCAA championship game; Duke had been a heavy favorite, finishing out the amazing season with a 37-2.

Last August, I came across the old business card with Hawes' address and e-mailed him, reminding him that Duke had indeed won a national championship in 2000-01. Was his offer of the pin still valid? Hawes showed up October 1 and donated it to University Archives, thus being true to his word, two years later.

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ball season. Elaine Ritter Schaffer B.S.N. '82 is the club's president.

The Duke Club of Houston started celebrating March Madness in November, when fans met at a new "hoops watch" location, Champps Americana. John Tobin '99 is the club's president. Houston club member Ken Dennard '86, a former Blue Devil basketball player, has arranged for fans to get connected via e-mail for sports news and game highlights from Duke's athletics office.

DUMAA does it right: Not one but three locations to watch basketball—but never the same game in more than one spot. The majority of the games, including the ACC Tournament, are viewed at the club's "home court," Park Avenue Country Club at 27th Street. Other locales are Brother Jimmy's Bait Shack on the Upper East Side and Blondies on the Upper West Side. Erica Berg '96 and Julie Ehlers '85 were in charge of arrangements.

Gallery Gatherings

Hundreds of works from Gauguin, Van Gogh, Winslow Homer, and even contemporary photographer Annie Leibovitz were viewed by hundreds of alumni and friends this fall at gallery receptions and lectures in Atlanta, Chicago, and Seattle. These popular events, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association and organized by the alumni affairs office's Alumni Education and Travel program, were executed with the assistance of the development office and local Duke clubs.

"Winslow Homer and the Critics: Forging a National Art in the 1870s" was the exhibition at Atlanta's High Museum of Art; the private viewing was arranged for October 10. Homer was one of the leading American artists in the nineteenth century, and the 1870s were among the most productive and public years of his career. David E. Little Ph.D. '01, a specialist in modern and contemporary art, lent his expertise in a discussion for the nearly 300 in attendance. He has lectured on the permanent collection at New York's Museum of Modern Art and currently teaches contemporary art and theory for Duke's Leadership and the Arts program in New York and at the Maryland Institute, College of Art, in Baltimore.

On October 16, nearly 500 attended the private viewing of "Van Gogh and Gauguin: The Studio of the South" at the Art Institute of Chicago. The exhibition, which includes 130 paintings, sixteen drawings, and nine ceramic pieces, examines the personal and professional histories of the two friendly rivals, who lived and collaborated together briefly in Arles in 1888. Hans J. Van Miegroet, associate professor and director of graduate studies in Duke's art history department, was guest lecturer. Since 1989, Van Miegroet has directed the Duke in the Netherlands program. In 1991, he was awarded Trinity College's Distinguished Teaching Award.

An exhibition of ninety-four iris prints comprised "Annie Leibovitz: Women." The private viewing at the Seattle Art Museum attracted nearly 100 alumni and friends on November 7. Photographer Leibovitz is renowned for her work for *Rolling Stone, Vanity Fair,* and *The New Yorker* magazines. Her "Women" encompasses a broad spectrum of subjects: a rap artist, an astronaut, two Supreme Court justices, a senator, a surgeon, teachers, singers, athletes, farmers, movie stars, writers, artists, coal miners, and businesswomen.

Alumni Education and Travel is planning similar events for 2002. Alumni in participating cities will receive save-the-date cards and invitations by mail. Other information about Alumni Education and Travel can be found online at www.dukealumni.com

Forum: Issues and Aspects of Terrorism

Responding to the tragedies at the World Trade Towers, approximately 300 alumni in the New York City area gathered on November 28 for "September 11: Meeting the Terrorist Challenge," organized by the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association (DUMAA) and the Alumni Affairs clubs program. The program was inspired by President Nannerl O. Keohane, from her remarks at the Leadership Conference in late September, when she relayed how the campus responded with panel discussions and forums after the tragic event.

DUMAA president Susan Callahan '86, who was among the leaders attending the weekend conference, approached clubs director George Dorfman '85, A.M. '01 about organizing an educational forum for alumni, parents, and friends of Duke in the New York area. Dorfman pulled it together within two weeks, with the help and underwriting of Leslie Bains, the parent of two recent Duke graduates. Dorfman lined up two faculty experts: Bruce Jentleson, public policy and political science professor and director of the Terry Sanford Institute of Public

Policy, and Christopher Schroeder, Charles S. Murphy Professor of Law and public policy studies professor.

Jentleson, who spoke on the foreign-policy aspects of the terrorist acts, is the author of numerous articles, including "American Foreign Policy: The Dynamics of Choice in the Twenty-first Century," for a project of the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict. Schroeder, who discussed domestic and legal issues raised by the attacks, is director of the Public Law program and co-chair of the Center for the Study of Congress, both at Duke. He has served as acting assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel at the Justice Department and as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Held in the lobby of HSBC USA Bank on Fifth Avenue, the free event began with a reception, followed by the two speakers and a question-and-answer period. According to Dorfman, the professors said they were pleasantly surprised and impressed by the questions people asked. The mood of the evening, says Dorfman, was "thoughtful," not somber, and those attending seemed "grateful, as life began returning to normal in the city, to have had the opportunity to learn more about what had actually occurred."

"Aside from addressing a significant alumni request," he says, "I think this event shows that Duke can meet the needs of one of our constituencies in a creative and responsive manner."

Class Notes

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, Box 90572, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708

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(Include your full name, address, and class year when you e-mail us.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Alumni Records, Box 90581, Durham, N.C. 27708.
Please include mailing label.
E-MAIL ADDRESS CHANGES TO: bluedevil@duke.edu

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

Half-Century Club

Penelope Nichols Jones Windler '22 celebrated her 100th birthday on November 19 at University Baptist Church, where she teaches Sunday School. She is the author of *Placid*, the story of her early life with her parents and siblings in Durham County, where she was born in 1901. She lives in Chapel Hill.

William M. Werber '30 is the author of *Memories of a Ball Player: Bill Werber and Baseball in the 1930s*, published by the University of Nebraska Press. He played shortstop and third base for the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox, Philadelphia Athletics, Cincinnati Reds, and the New York Giants between 1930 and 1942. A past president of Duke's alumni association, he lives in Charlotte, N.C.

A. Purnell Bailey B.D. '48 received the Duke Divinity School's 2001 Distinguished Alumni Award. In 1945, he created the "Daily Bread" syndicated feature that has appeared in newspapers for more than a half-century. A former chaplain of the Army's 1st Cavalry during World War II, he later became chief of United Methodist chaplains around the world. He has presided over services in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. He lives in Fredericksburg, Va.

Katherine Terrell Emerson '48, A.M. '49 and her husband, **Everett Emerson** A.M. '49, have moved to The Forest at Duke in Durham. She was a bibliographer at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and he is an Alumni Distinguished Professor, emeritus, at UNC-Chapel Hill. The founder of the Mark Twain Circle of America, he is the author of *Mark Twain: A Literary Life*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2000 and its best-seller of the year. The couple are the parents of **Stephen Emerson** '72, who lives in Oakland, Calif.

Donal M. "Jack" Squires M.Div. '51 received the Citizen of the Year award from the West Virginia Bar Foundation. He lives in Fairmont, W.Va.

50s & 60s

Paul W. Cherry '56 retired after 34 years as professor of clarinet and musicology at the University of South Dakota. During his tenure, he was awarded the university's highest honors for excellence in teaching. He was principal clarinetist of the Sioux City Symphony Orchestra for more than 25 years. He lives in Raleigh, N.C.

Robert F. Richards '57 retired in July after 12 years as president of the United Methodist Church Union of Pittsburgh, completing 43 years of active ministry in the United Methodist Church. He lives in Seven Fields, Pa.

Charles B. Duke '59, vice president and senior research fellow for Xerox Corp.'s research and development, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He has been a member of the National Academy of Engineering since 1993. He is editor of *Surface Science*, a professional technical journal, the author of more than 350 technical publications, and author/editor of three books. He and his wife, Ann, have two daughters and live in Webster, N.Y.

Terry Carlton '60 retired in January after 37 years as a chemistry professor at Oberlin College. His wife, **Claudine Fields Carlton** '60, retired in 1995 ftom teaching chemistry, physics, and math at Oberlin High School in Ohio.

D. Reid Wiseman '60, A.M. '67, Ph.D. '74, a biology professor at the College of Charleston, made history by becoming the third person to run the Boston Marathon over a 50-year time period, having completed the marathon in 1951, 1952, 1981, and 2001.

Kay Goodman Wilson '62 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C.

Arnold Cooper A.M. '63 is vice president for academic affairs at West Virginia State College in Institute, W.Va. He was dean of the college of education at Georgia Southern University in Statesboro. He has written extensively on topics of cultural diversity, multicultural education, and African-American studies.

William C. Blackwelder '64 was named a Fellow of the American Statistical Association in recognition of outstanding individual contributions to the advancement of statistics. He is a statistical consultant at Biologics Consulting Group in Bethesda, Md.

Edward L. Keller '64, who completed his twelfth and final year as chair of the mathematics and computer science department at California State University, returned to full-time teaching this fall. He lives in Hayward, Calif.

K.D. Kennedy B.S.E.E. '64 was presented the J.E. Broyhill Award for 2001 by the N.C. Republican Party Hall of Fame in November. He lives in Raleigh, N.C.

Peggy MacRobert Vincent B.S.N. '64 is the author of *Baby Catcher: Chronicles of a Modern Midwife*, published by Scribner. A graduate of midwifery school at San Francisco General Hospital in 1980, she began a private practice doing both home births and hospital births in Berkeley, Calif. Her book is a memoir of those years, including a mention of **Charles D. Hammond** M.D. '61, current chair of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Duke Medical Center. She and her husband, **Robert S. Vincent** '64, live in Oakland, Calif.

Philip Lader '66, former U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James', has been named chairman of WPP Group plc. He is also senior adviser to Morgan Stanley International and a partner in the law firm Nelson, Mullins, Riley & Scarborough. He divides his time between Charleston, S.C., and London, England.

Leo Lauhon Walker Jr. '67, M.D./M.P.H. '71 is

taking an 18-month sabbatical from his diabetology practice in Columbia, S.C. He and his wife, **Betty Humphrey** Ph.D. '72, a professor of French, live in Columbia, S.C.

James H. O'Mara Ph.D. '68 received the 2001 George V. Dyroff Award and honorary membership in ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants. He retired as senior research chemist at Rohm and Haas Corp. A member of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Automotive Engineers International, he lives in Ambler, Pa.

Lynn E. Wagner J.D. '68, president of Litigation Alternatives, Inc., completed the advanced negotiation program of the Harvard University Project on Negotiation in Cambridge, Mass. She lives in Winter Park, Fla.

Judy Woodruff '68, Hon. '98, prime anchor and senior correspondent for CNN's *Inside Politics*, has been elected to the national board of advisers of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation. A Duke trustee emerita, she serves on several boards, including the Freedom Forum, the Knight Fellowships in Journalism at Stanford University, the Carnegie Corporation of America, and the Urban Institute. She and her husband, journalist Al Hunt, and their three children live in Washington, D.C.

Bonnie Stanley Birkel B.S.N. '69, director of the Maryland Center for Maternal and Child Health, was instrumental in Maryland's attaining the lowest infant-mortality rate in the 101-year history of tracking such statistics. She chairs the Maryland Institutional Review Board. She and her husband, **J. Wayne Birkel** '66, live in Baltimore.

J. Anthony Manger Jr. '69, a partner with the law firm Norris, McLaughlin & Marcus, was elected to the board of trustees of the New Jersey Ballet Company. He lives in Lambertville, N.J.

70s

R. David Hillier Ph.D. '70, a biology professor at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, retired after 30 years on the faculty.

Benjamin C. Abney J.D. '72 has been appointed Assistant Magistrate Court Judge in Cherokee County, Ga.

George Bers '72 is president of Beckman Coulter's Life Science Research Division. He lives in Escondido, Calif.

Paul Follansbee B.S.E. '72 is vice president of technology at Howmet Castings, an Alcoa business. He lives in Muskegon, Mich.

Marilyn J. Holmes '72 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Goucher College in Towson, Maryland. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Joan Stephenson '72 received the American College of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology's Media Award in the magazine category for "outstanding journalistic contributions leading to a better understanding of allergy/asthma." Her award-winning article appeared in the *World Book Health and Medical Annual*. An associate editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, she lives in Chicago.

John M. Bremer J.D. '74, senior executive vice president and chief operating officer at Northwestern Mutual Life in Milwaukee, has been elected a member on the firm's board of trustees. He and his wife, Sharon, live in Waukesha, Wis.

William K. Lambie III '74, an anatomical and clinical pathologist, was appointed to the Michigan State Medical Society's board of directors. He chairs the MSMS Resident Physician and Fellow Section and is a member of the Washtenaw County Medical Society. He lives in Ypsilanti, Mich.

Larry E. Nelson Ph.D. '75 chairs the history department at Francis Marion University in Florence, S.C., where he has been a member of the faculty since 1974.

David G. LeGrand '76, who passed the Nevada bar in 2000, is of counsel at the law firm Hale Lane Peck Dennison Howard & Anderson, where he heads the firm's Business Ventures Group in the Las Vegas office.

Edward B. Tyson D.Ed. '76, retiring superintendent of the Kannapolis City Schools, gave the commencement address at North Carolina's Rowan-Cabarrus Community College.

Robert A. Latham III '77 joined the law firm Feeney Kellett Wienner & Bush as a partner, where he specializes in commercial, insurance, and professional liability litigation. He lives in Los Angeles.

Vergel L. Lattimore III M.Div. '77 is the Leon A. Beeghly professor of pastoral care and director of the master's program in counseling ministries at the Methodist Theological School in Delaware, Ohio. A colonel and Air National Guard chaplain, he also serves as an assistant pastor at First AME Zion Church. He is also a published poet and a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Ministry in Addiction & Recovery*.

Daniel L. Winfield M.S. '77 has been named director of the Research Triangle Institute's Center for Technology Applications, where he will lead a team of 20 who assess and market technologies for government laboratories.

Kristin I. Maloney Nesline B.S.N. '78 retired as

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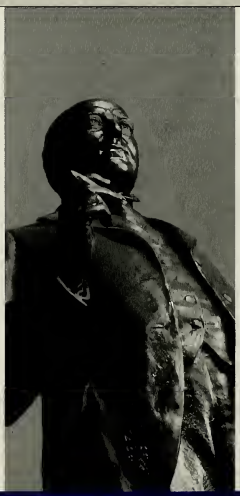

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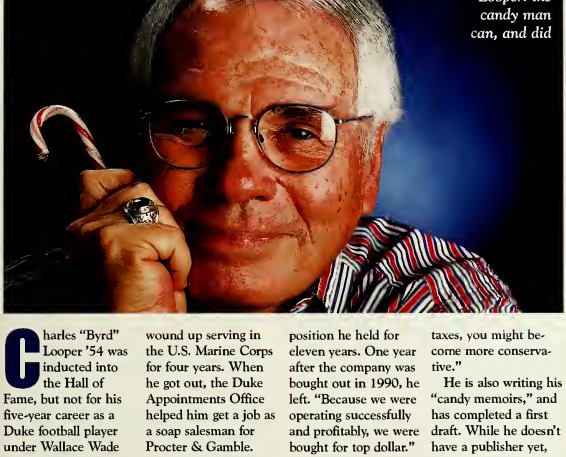

Looper: the candy man can, and did

CHRIS HELMSETH

Charles "Byrd" Looper '54 was inducted into the Hall of Fame, but not for his five-year career as a Duke football player under Wallace Wade and Bill Murray. Looper, who lives in Selma, Alabama, was inducted into the Candy Hall of Fame last April, after a twenty-three year career with the American Candy Company, a hard-candy manufacturer specializing in lollipops, candy canes, and Starlight Mints (the red-and-white peppermint disks popular at restaurants).

Born in Gastonia, North Carolina, Looper, the oldest of four children, entered Duke in 1949 on a football scholarship and graduated after red-shirting on the team for a year. Not the strongest student, by his own admission, he says he struggled academically while at Duke, and graduated after nine semesters and a short stint in summer school. An English and history major, he toyed with the idea of becoming a teacher and sports coach. Instead, he wound up serving in the U.S. Marine Corps for four years. When he got out, the Duke Appointments Office helped him get a job as a soap salesman for Procter & Gamble.

After moving to Atlanta to sell industrial starch and sweetener for Standard Brands, Looper met the owner of the American Candy Manufacturing Company (as it was then called), to whom he sold corn syrup. In 1967, he became director of sales and marketing for American Candy.

Ten years later, he achieved what he now calls one of his "main accomplishments" with the company, negotiating a license with the Walt Disney Company. American Candy would manufacture hard candies for Disney theme parks and create Disney-oriented products, such as candy in the shape of popular characters. The deal helped leapfrog American Candy into prominence and "become truly a national company," he says.

In 1979, Looper was named president of American Candy, a position he held for eleven years. One year after the company was bought out in 1990, he left. "Because we were operating successfully and profitably, we were bought for top dollar."

Since his departure, though, life for the American Candy Company hasn't been so sweet: Last July, it declared Chapter 11, and it later filed a plan for reorganization in bankruptcy court. Looper says he hopes the company's future "is not in doubt, because so many people still there are people I hired."

Since leaving the industry, he has kept himself busy, raising funds for both Duke's new football building and the Republican Party. A political junkie who attended President George W. Bush's inauguration, he says if he had college to do over again, he might have majored in political science. "It's funny how things work out," says Looper, a "solid" conservative. "When I went to Duke, I was more idealistic and liberal, but when you get out into this tough world and start paying taxes, you might become more conservative."

He is also writing his "candy memoirs," and has completed a first draft. While he doesn't have a publisher yet, he says he mainly wants to get his twenty-three years of candy work down on paper.

A friend nominated Looper for induction into the Hall of Fame last year, which Looper says was a truly "exciting" honor. His entire family went to the induction banquet, as did a friend and former customer who brought twenty family members of his own. Each year, about ten men and women who have contributed to the candy industry are inducted into its Hall of Fame, which is administered by the National Confectioner Salesmen's Association.

As for his own candy-eating habits, Looper says after all those years licking lollipops and sucking on Starlights, he needed a break. "I love good chocolates," he says. "For traveling, which I do a lot, I'll usually buy Snickers or Nestle or something like that."

—*Lucas Schaefer* '04

a labor and delivery nurse after acquiring chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia. She and her family, including son **Paul Nesline** '05, live in Baltimore.

Frank E. Emory Jr. '79, a Duke trustee, is a partner in the Charlotte office of the law firm Hunton & Williams. He joins the firm's litigation, intellectual property, and antitrust team. He also heads its administration and its consumer-finance and insurance-coverage litigation groups.

David K. Garman '79 has been appointed by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Assistant Secretary of Energy, in charge of energy efficiency and renewable energy. He and his wife, Kira, and their daughter live in McLean, Va.

Larry W. Leckonby '79 was named interim athletics director at the University of Houston. He joined the UH athletic department as the senior associate athletics director in 1998. He lettered in lacrosse all four years at Duke and was assistant lacrosse coach in 1980-81. He and his wife, Cris, and their three children live in Clear Lake City, Texas.

W. Douglas Smith M.H.A. '79 is chief operating officer at Martin's Point Health Care in Portland, Maine, the state's largest primary-care physician practice. For the past eight years, he operated W.D. Smith and Associates in Nashville, where he was a management consultant to companies in the health-care business environment.

MARRIAGES: **Lee Alice Pletts Goscin** Ph.D. '74 to Kenneth E. Penny Jr. on Nov. 18, 2000. Residence: Largo, Fla.

80s

James H. Barrett '81 was promoted from national partner to international partner at the Miami office of the law firm Baker & McKenzie. He practices in the areas of international, domestic, and state taxation, specializing in tax issues regarding partnerships and joint ventures.

Kent "Casey" Brokenshire '81 has been appointed deputy chief of the mission at the U.S. Embassy in Kigali, Rwanda, in Central Africa. He was head of the political section at the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa and worked in both the government and rebel-held territories of the Congo.

Gary E. Davidson '81 is a partner in the Miami office of Fowler Rodriguez, where he practices maritime, international, and commercial litigation. He is an adjunct professor on the law faculty at Nova Southeastern, where he teaches travel law and international litigation. His article, "Should Coupons Be Clipped? The Problems Inherent To The Settlement of Class Actions With Non-Cash Tender," was published in the *International Travel Law Journal*.

Elizabeth A. Harrison '81, assistant professor of music and college organist at Westminster College, participated in a faculty forum with her discussion of "The Westminster Historic Organ Program—Student Adventures." She lives in New Wilmington, Pa.

Robin J. Stinson '81, an attorney and director of the Winston-Salem law firm Bell, Davis, & Pitt, was named to the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. She is a past chair of the N.C. Bar Association's family law section and is president of the 21st District Bar and the Forsyth County Bar Association.

Leonard Tachmes '81, a plastic and reconstructive surgeon entering his ninth year of private practice in Miami, is also director of the Leonard Tachmes Gallery, a nonprofit fine-art gallery specializing in emerging artists from the south Miami area.

Expand your mind and broaden your horizons in 2002 as you experience our unique educational adventures. We invite you to learn, explore and grow with us. Our 2002 Educational Adventures are made up of a wide range of programs, connecting you once again to Duke. Duke alumni, family members and friends are welcome to participate. We hope to see you soon!

ON-CAMPUS PROGRAMS

Duke Directions/Art Sparks
April 12-13
Take part in the educational and arts programming during Reunions Weekend on Duke Campus. Come prepared to be stimulated and discover a wide array of talents.

Marine Lab Alumni College
June $325
Enjoy a weekend of discovery at the beach. Classroom sessions and hands-on field trips in an area where you'll see wild horses grazing, dolphins swimming, and egrets flying.

Summer Youth Campus
June – August
Residential and day programs for students in middle school and high school.

Summer Academy
June 2 – 5
23rd Annual Duke University Writers' Workshop, at the beach

Integrative Medicine: Women, Wellness and the Transformation of Health Care
October 11 – 13 Price TBA
A National conference designed for women and their health care providers including such topics as Herbs and Supplements, Exercise, Depression, Sexuality and Health, Pain Management, Spirituality, Cancer, Aging, Relationships and Creating Your Own Wellness Plan.

Public Lives, Private Virtues: The Struggle to Lead a Moral Life in a Complex World
October 18 – 19 $325
Join the Sanford Institute of Public Policy's Hart Leadership Program as faculty explore how true leadership emerges in times of conflict, and what we can all learn from these pivotal moments in our lives.

DUKE ALUMN

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TRAVEL/STUDY PROGRAMS
Prices quoted are per person, double occupancy

Cuba—Wait List Only
March 8 – 18 approx. $3650
Many might say this is the ultimate adventure destination. Join us for what promises to be a unique and rich cultural experience. Be among the first to see Havana and Trinidad.

Alumni College in Australia & New Zealand
March 1 – 13 approx. $3495
For the first time, enjoy a two-country Alumni College "down under". Spend 5 nights in Cairns, Australia and then 5 nights in Taurango, New Zealand. Be prepared for a varied concentration of scenic, geographic and cultural wonders.

Treasures of the Pharaohs: Egypt aboard the *Sunboat III*
April 19 – May 2 from $5990
Travel to the Nile and discover a civilization whose architecture reaches from the 4700-year-old step pyramid of King Zoser to the soaring halls of New Kingdom temples and on to the graceful shrines built when Egypt was a Roman colony.

Alumni College in the Italian Lakes District
May 13 – 21 approx. $2395
Enjoy an all-inclusive week at the first class Lido Palace Hotel in Bavenu as you become acquainted with the breathtakingly beautiful Italian Lakes.

London Theater Week
May 16 – 24 approx. $2800
Spend a special week in London seeing at least six plays. Included are back stage tours and guest speakers, with Duke professor John Clum as your guide.

Waterways of the Scottish Glens
June 20 – July 2 from $5745
Encounter some of the most dramatic scenery and historic places in the whole of the British Isles. You'll close out your adventure at the deluxe Balmoral Hotel in Edinburgh.

A S S O C I A T I O N

ventures 2002

MNI

RAVEL

Alumni College in Normandy

June 24 – July 2 approx. $2295

Hear echoes of great battles, marvel at monumental structures, see Norman castles and chateaux, exquisite cathedrals and abbeys in the midst of lush meadows and half-timbered cottages.

Alumni College in England's Lake District

July 1 – 9 approx. $2395

When you visit the homes of William Wordsworth and the inspirational haunts of Beatrix Potter, you'll soon come know why this area is known for unsurpassable beauty and a fascinating literary history.

Family Alumni College in the Swiss Alps

July 21 – 29 $2495 (adult)
$1995 (child)

A program geared to family members of all ages; the Swiss Alps offers a spectacular setting to experience the many facets of educational travel. Special programming for children provided.

Classic Rhine and Mosel

July 28 – August 6 from $2945

Experience a nine-day cruise on the Switzerland II built specifically for river cruising as you travel between Amsterdam and Strasbourg. You'll see historic cities, hillside vineyards and glorious cathedrals and castles making this a cruise to remember.

The Oxford Experience

September 8 – 21 approx. $3500

A two-week program designed to immerse you in centuries-old traditions of learning and community. In small groups, you'll learn, explore the English countryside and visit historical landmarks.

Wings Over the Okavango Safari

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- ❑ China & Yangzi River
- ❑ Florence

Dates and prices are subject to change.

Timothy D. Crawley '82 is a partner in the law firm Carr, Allison, Crawley & Bagwell. He and his wife, Betsy, and their four children live in Ridgeland, Miss.

Nancy Gruber Angell '83, a partner in the Boston investment management firm Gannett Welsh & Kotler, Inc., was is co-director of the fixed-income area. She and her husband, David Pierre, and their three children live in Andover, Mass.

Sheila Anderson '84, an adjunct professor at the University of Baltimore's law school, joined the law firm Janet, Willoughby & Gershon. She co-chairs the newly formed American Bar Association's section of Litigation Subcommittee for Diversity in the Courtroom. She lives in Pikesville, Md.

Derrick J. Beech '84, chief of surgical oncology at the University of Tennessee's medical school in Memphis, was appointed assistant dean of academic and faculty affairs. He chairs a committee for developing the Center for Minority Health at UT-Memphis, which will focus on eliminating disparities in health care.

Susan Murray Guerette B.S.N. '84 is a managing partner at Friedman, Babcock, and Gaythwaite, a products liability defense firm in Portland, Maine. She and her husband, Joe, and their three children live in Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Damon A. Scott Ph.D. '86 has been named an assistant professor of mathematics at Francis Marion University in Florence, S.C.

Alexandra Badger Airth '87, co-founder of Pretend City, the Children's Museum of Orange County, Inc., has been named chair of its governing board. Groundbreaking for the museum, which will be a hands-on, interactive, child-size city, is planned for 2002. She and her husband, Alan, and their daughter live in Newport Beach, Calif.

Jennifer Bellak Barlow '87 has written her first novel, *Hamlet Dreams*, published by Aardwolf Press (www.aardwolfpress.com). She and her husband, Dan, who owns Aardwolf Press, live in Durham.

Peggy Needle Krawcheck '88 works in real estate sales and marketing for Morton Needle Co. She and her husband, Eric, and their daughter live in Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

David S. Lorry '88 has joined Commerce Capital Markets as a vice president in the investment banking department. He and his wife, Liz, and their two children live in Wynnewood, Pa.

Virginia A. "Ginny" Noble J.D. '88, who earned her Ph.D. in history at UNC-Chapel Hill, practices law with the firm McGill and Noble in Durham.

Tara Hargraves Oliver '88, who earned her M.B.A. at Dartmouth College, works for the investment management firm Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. in Boston. She and her husband, Christophe, and their two sons live in Needham, Mass.

Thomas F. Stone '88, former Duke soccer player and professional player for the Colorado Foxes, is the coach of Atlanta's newest women's professional sports team, the Atlanta Beat.

John W. Birmingham '89 is an account manager for Keebler Co. He and his wife, Kathy, and their two children live in Pittsburgh.

Jonathan M. Korn '89 is a Young Lawyers division trustee to the New Jersey State Bar Association. He is an attorney at the Cherry Hill office of the Pennsylvania firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley, where he focuses in the areas of general civil and commercial litigation. He lives in Haddonfield, N.J.

Donald B. Tobin '89 is a member of the faculty at Ohio State University's Michael E. Moritz College of Law. He was an attorney on the appellate staff of the tax division of the U.S. Department of Justice, where he won the Outstanding Attorney Award in 1999. He has worked as a professional staff member for the Senate Budget Committee, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, and Sen. Paul Sarbanes, and has taught at American University's Washington College of Law.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Christina Mendoza Bourelly** '88 and Alex Bourelly on Sept. 22, 2000. Named Marie-Josée Elise…First child and daughter to **Peggy Needle Krawcheck** '88 and Eric L. Krawcheck. Named Katie Needle…Second son to **Tara Hargraves Oliver** '88 and Christophe Oliver on July 6. Named Alexandre Robert Hargraves…First child and son to **Debra Schnee Rosenthal** '88 and David J. Rosenthal on May 28. Named Daniel Bernard…Second child and first son to **John Willey Birmingham** '89 and Kathy Birmingham on Aug. 1. Named Patrick John…Second child and first daughter to **Julie Mackie Reeves** '89 and **Michael Spencer Reeves** M.B.A. '95 on June 14. Named Kathleen "Kate" Kohl…Second child and first son to **David A. Tendler** '89 and Susan Spratt on Aug. 26. Named Jack Harris Bratton.

90s & 00s

Matthew E. Durnin M.E.M. '90, a Ph.D. candidate in wildland resource sciences at the University of California, Berkeley, was featured in *USA Today* describing his dissertation research on giant pandas. He is working in the Wolong Nature Reserve in China, gathering data on the ecology and demographics of the declining panda population.

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THE CAMPAIGN FOR DUKE

CORPORATE MARRIAGE BROKER

Mini-Profile

Jim Erlick '73 is in the business of corporate matchmaking. As president of The Erlick Group, a Manhattan-based firm, he pairs big-name entertainment properties with corporate sponsors. His clients come from all over the entertainment industry—Broadway (*Rent, Chicago, The Full Monty*), music (MTV, The Litchfield Jazz Festival), film (General Cinema, MovieFone), magazines (*The New Yorker, Rolling Stone*), and various venues in New York City (Carnegie Hall). His partners are equally diverse—from Fleet and American Express to Delta, American Airlines, Bloomingdale's, and Lexus.

Erlick: creating money-making partnerships

The Erlick Group has been around for ten years. Erlick, who spent fourteen years in marketing at General Foods, Seagram Wine Company, and American Express, says his experience has helped him create successful marriages between his clients and the large corporations—the same sort of large corporations Erlick used to work for himself.

"Even though the Group's formal client is the entertainment property, the way we view it, we really, truthfully regard both companies as clients," he says. "So if I put together TWA and *Sunset Boulevard*, even though [*Sunset* producer] Andrew Lloyd Webber is paying me a fee, I do whatever I can to be objective, not only in structuring the best kind of program I can, but also in being meticulous about promises on both sides."

As a so-called corporate matchmaker, Erlick needs not only to be diplomatic, but also creative. When *People* magazine needed to find sponsors for a twenty-fifth anniversary charity concert they were throwing, Erlick got American Airlines and Oldsmobile to lend their support, and signed Dewar's to sponsor a post-concert party. After HBO hired him to secure a stylish sponsor for the channel's hit show *Sex and the City*, Erlick brought it together with Remy Amerique's Cointreau. In addition to putting together a national retail promotion tied to Cointreau's online sponsorship of the show, the product was mentioned several times on the actual program—fitting, since the trendy characters on the weekly comedy were sipping Cosmopolitans well before Cointreau's sponsorship came along.

Usually, after he agrees to represent a client, he develops a "hit list" of possible partners, based on the demographics of the client's audience. Credit-card companies, for example, often make good partners regardless of the client, because most consumers use credit cards to make their purchases.

After finding a suitable partner for a client, he helps the two sides figure out the best way for the coupling to work. Though his firm is relatively small (he has only a few administrative assistants), Erlick says he doesn't have much trouble coming up with creative and moneymaking partnerships.

It isn't too surprising that he ended up in this field. After graduating from Duke, he headed straight to the University of Chicago, where he earned an M.B.A. Following graduate school and fourteen years in marketing, he began running the Group. He also served on the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors for four years.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks that rocked New York on September 11, many entertainment venues in the city are hurting financially. Erlick represents sixteen different Broadway shows, which means his clients are diverse enough so that his business won't be greatly affected. But he admits concern.

"When ticket sales are soft, people are affected, but it makes what we do that much more significant," he says.

He recently finished putting together a sponsorship for the national tour of *Mamma Mia!*, a musical revue based on the music of the Seventies group ABBA, with the Olive Garden restaurant chain. "With people scrambling to find marketing plans to break through the clutter, these partnerships become all the more important."

—*Lucas Schaefer '04*

Virginia A. Lee M.R.E. '90 earned her Ed.D. degree at Union Theological Seminary and Presbyterian School of Christian Education. She lives in DeWitt, Va.

Marc Lynch '90, assistant professor of political science at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass., has been awarded a fellowship for study at the Francis Christopher Oakley Center for the Humanities and Social Sciences. He will work on a project titled "Sympathy for the Devil: The Politics of Consensus and the Sanctions on Iraq." He is the author of "State Interests and Public Spheres: The International Politics of Jordan's Identity."

John H. Tabor M.B.A. '90 is the managing principal of the Charlotte office of SchenkelShultz Architecture. He was president of Middleton McMillan Architects at the time of its merger with SchenkelShultz in 1997.

Aurora Pryor Beasley B.S.E. '91, M.D. '95 is chief resident in general surgery at Duke Medical Center, where she will pursue a fellowship in laparoscopic surgery. Her husband, **William E. Beasley** B.S.E. '90, is director of marketing for telecommunications products at Sumitomo Electric Lightwave in Research Triangle Park. They live in Durham.

Joy Y. Chen '91, an urban planner and real estate strategist who is Los Angeles' city housing commissioner, is a partner of Kosmont Partners, a full-service real estate and economics advisory firm. She assists clients with project planning, entitlements, and community and government relations.

Kristy Bittenbender Arbogast B.S.E. '92 is the associate director of field engineering for The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and conducts research on motor-vehicle safety for children. She and her husband, Geoff, and their two children live in Media, Pa.

Joel M. Hensley '92 earned his Ph.D. in physics at Stanford University. His dissertation was *A Precision Measurement of the Fine Structure Constant Using Atom Interferometry*. He and his wife, Betsy, and their son live in Palo Alto, Calif.

Alyssa Kim Johnsen '92 earned her M.D. at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, where she graduated from a medical scientist training program that awards both M.D. and the Ph.D. degrees. A member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society, she won both the Noether Memorial Fund Award for excellence in therapeutics and the American College of Physicians, Ohio Chapter, Award as outstanding student entering internal medicine. She plans to complete a residency in internal medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Katherine Ferguson Jones '92, who earned her master's in marketing and communications, works for Emergence, a small strategic-consulting firm in Richmond, Va. She live in Richmond.

Jerry Wilson Surratt II '92, executive producer of the WB11 morning news, won an Emmy Award for Best Morning Newscast in New York City. He and his wife, Jodi, live in Manhattan.

Luke Babcock '93 has joined the investment counseling firm Saybrook Capital. While remaining in the field of portfolio management, he will be taking on an entrepreneurial role. He will be working with his father, Bruce, who founded the Winston-Salem-based firm. He and his wife, Allison, live in Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

Milondra Beth Coleman '93 received her master's in Christian education at Union Theological Seminary and Presbyterian School of Christian Education. She lives in Richmond, Va.

Africa Ragland Fine '93 teaches English at Florida Atlantic University. She lives in Boynton Beach, Fla.

Valerie L. Hillings '93, who earned her master's at the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, is enrolled in the school's Ph.D. program. She lives in New York City.

Robert J. MacKenna B.S.E. '93 is an applications developer for Badcock Furniture in Mulberry, Fla.

B.J. Scheessele B.S.E. '93 is a business development manager for Cordis Corp./Johnson & Johnson in Warren, N.J. He lives in Bridgewater, N.J.

Sameer K. Sharma '93, who earned his M.D. at the University of Virginia, is completing a residency in urology at Loyola University Medical Center in Chicago.

Susan A. Smith '93 is the contracts agent for Time Customer Service, Inc., a division of AOL-Time Warner. She also holds an M.B.A. from the University of Georgia and a J.D. from Southern Methodist University. She lives in Tampa, Fla.

Stacey J. Tannenbaum B.S.E. '93, who earned her Ph.D. in pharmacokinetics at the University of Arizona, is a research fellow at the Center for Drug Development Science at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Howard Lee Cheek Jr. M.Div. '94, professor of political science at Lee University in Cleveland, Tenn., is the author of *Calhoun and Popular Rule: The Political Theory of the* Disquisition *and* Discourse, published by the University of Missouri Press.

Michael K. Delano '94 earned his M.D. at Case Western Reserve University's medical school, where he was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society. He is completing a residency in internal medicine and psychiatry at the University of Virginia.

Charles W. Johnson J.D. '94, a shareholder in the firm Briggs and Morgan, is a member of its business-law section and practices in several areas, including formation and business planning, mergers and acquisitions, software licensing, shareholder buy-sell agreements, and corporate and business counseling. He lives in Minneapolis.

Deanna Hart Matthews B.S.E. '94, who earned her Ph.D. in civil and environmental engineering at Carnegie Mellon University, is a postdoctoral researcher in the Green Design Initiative at CMV. She and her husband, Scott, live in Pittsburgh.

Leanna Allen '95, who earned her Ph.D. in criminology at the University of Maryland, is a professor at Indiana University. She lives in Greenwood, Ind.

James Z. Appel III '95 earned his M.D. in June at the medical college of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, where he received a Stanley J. Sarnoff Research Fellowship, a Bodine Award for dedicated research, and the National Institutes of Health's Heart, Lung, Blood research grant. He has been published 14 times in scientific journals.

Jean A. Collins '95, who earned her M.B.A. at Yale University, is an assistant marketing manager at General Mills. Her husband, **Matthew V. Valenti** '95, works for Watson Wyatt Worldwide in its Human Capital Consulting group. The couple lives in Minneapolis.

Carl Hammett King M.Div. '95 is chaplain at Columbia College. He was associate pastor at Haymount United Methodist Church in Fayetteville, district youth coordinator for the Fayetteville District, and chaplain for two years at Methodist College in Fayetteville. He is also a past chair of the N.C. State Commission on Campus Ministry and a founding executive committee member of the United Christian Campus Ministry at Fayetteville State University. He lives in Columbia, S.C.

Stephen E. Maiden '95, who earned his M.B.A at the University of Virginia's Darden Graduate School of Business, is an equity analyst for M&M Partners, a hedge fund. He lives in Charlotte, N.C.

Teresa H. Pearson J.D. '95 has joined the business department in the Portland office of Miller Nash. Her practice focuses on creditors' rights, insolvency, and reorganization. She is also editor of the Oregon State Bar Debtor-Creditor Newsletter and a member of the Owen M. Panner American Inns of Court. She lives in Aloha, Ore.

Laura M. Robb B.S.E. '95 earned his J.D. in May at Washington University's law school, where she was selected to The Order of the Coif for academic excellence in the top 10 percent of her graduating class. She lives in Carbondale, Ill.

Matthew V. Valenti '95, who earned his Ph.D. in industrial/organizational psychology at New York University, works for Watson Wyatt Worldwide in its Human Capital Consulting group. His wife, **Jean A. Collins** '95, is an assistant marketing manager at General Mills. The couple lives in Minneapolis.

Michael A. Bailey M.B.A./M.E.M. '96 is a partner in the Chicago office of Deloitte & Touche, where he has worked since 1996. He works with the Enterprise Risk Services practice in the global energy markets group, providing risk-management advisory services.

Gaurav Desai Ph.D. '96 is the author of *Subject to Colonialism: African Self-fashioning and the Colonial Library*, published by Duke University Press. An assistant professor of English and co-director of the African and African Diaspora Studies Program at Tulane University, he is a fellow this year at the National Humanities Center at Research Triangle Park.

M. Peter Hurtgen B.S.E. '96 is chairman of the

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After PBS produced the five-hour documentary film *Local News*, which aired this fall, *The New York Times* wrote that anchor Sterlin Benson-Webber '82 is one of the "better angels of WCNC." The documentary, shot completely at WCNC-TV in Charlotte, North Carolina, explores the dilemma of balancing ethical journalism with hauling in a profit. It didn't take long before the crew realized that Benson-Webber refuses to sacrifice honorable journalism for ratings—a fact that is made quite clear in the film.

When Benson-Webber arrived at WCNC in 1995, her boss let her pick her beat. She says she jumped at the chance to report on education because she sees it as a crucial and timely subject in today's society. Little did she know that, in Charlotte, issues surrounding education were about to take a major turn.

Nearly four years ago, several parents in the Charlotte school system decided they were dissatisfied with the busing program. They put together a case challenging the 1971 Supreme Court ruling that students could be assigned to schools by race—an early attempt at desegregation. They argued that the city had a "dual school system," and that race was no longer an appropriate method for drawing district lines.

Journalists from all over the country flocked to Charlotte to report on what was to become a landmark case. Benson-Webber found herself in the center of the action, struggling to report relevant news without, as *The Times* explained, "inflaming racial tensions."

Benson-Webber: on camera covering a controversy

Finally in September, after several court rulings and a huge cost to the school district, the group of Charlotte parents prevailed. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District in Richmond ruled to stop forced busing so that school assignments would no longer be based on race.

"Even though education is not sexy and visual, it's very important to the health of the community," says Benson-Webber. During the desegregation case, "people wanted to know what was going to happen. They were just grabbing onto it. I'd be at the grocery store and people would come up to me saying, 'Thank you for telling us what's going on in understandable terms.'"

There has been a movement of viewers saying they no longer want to see violence in the news, she says, but they do want to hear what's going on in their community. "Crime reporting is easy to sell, but education is a challenge. You have to show it and tell it in a way that is visually stimulating."

Benson-Webber says she always knew she wanted to go into journalism. She had already applied to several journalism schools before she chose to come to Duke; it was close to her home in Columbia, South Carolina. A sociology major, she sang in the Black Mass Choir, pledged Delta Sigma Theta, and was involved in a theater group, acting in several productions over the years. "I think Duke really allows you to grow at so many levels. My experience there was really wonderful," she says. At the time, the student body was composed of only 6 percent minorities, though she described it as "a great, eclectic blend of people."

After graduation, she moved to Washington, D.C., where she found a job at an international consulting firm. From there, she continued on to Chicago, earning her master's in journalism at North western's Medill School of Journalism. She concentrated in broadcasting and found a three-month internship in D.C., reporting on Capitol Hill.

After earning her degree, she took a job in Rockford, Illinois, where she worked as the anchor of the five, six, and ten o'clock evening news. "I thought I was just there for a quick stop," she says, but it turned out to be a better opportunity than expected. She stayed in Rockford for three years before heading back east.

Landing a job as an anchor for the NBC affiliate in Greenville, she was back in her home state of South Carolina. Greenville offered a large market, and her work there turned out to be a good career move.

Soon after, she moved to Charlotte to marry her college sweetheart, Spurgeon Webber III '82, a dentist. "I took the first job available," which happened to be at WCNC. She and her husband have a four-year-old daughter, Symphony.

Benson-Webber says she was surprised at the number of people who watched the documentary, and who were moved to write an appreciative response. "I've gotten over a hundred e-mails about it. People keep coming up to me saying, 'I always knew you were committed, but now I have a lot more appreciation for good journalism.'"

—*Julia Connors '04*

National Labor Relations Board. He lives in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Suzanne Peña Viana '96 is an associate at the Miami law firm Holland & Knight. Her practice focuses on commercial real estate transactions. She and her husband, Carlos, live in Coral Gables, Fla.

Aaron B. Yezbick B.S.E. '96 earned his M.D. at the Case Western Reserve University's medical school, where he was a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society. He plans to complete a residency in emergency medicine at the Harbor-UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles.

Bret Alan Rogers B.S.E. '97 earned his M.D. in June at Thomas Jefferson University's medical college in Philadelphia, where he was a member of the Hobart Armory Hare Medical Honor Society.

Patrick Martone '98 is pursuing his Ph.D. in biomechanics at Stanford University, where he is studying how organisms are structurally designed to live in their environment. He lives in Menlo Park, Calif.

Crystal M. Smith '98 is a medical school student at UNC-Chapel Hill. She served two years as a Peace Corps volunteer in Mauritania, in Northwest Africa.

MARRIAGES: **Matthew R. Bielefeld** B.S.E. '90 to **Katherine Yee** B.S.E. '90 on May 6. Residence: Potomac Falls, Va.…**Cheryl E. Baggeroer** '92 to **Wood Turner** '92 on Oct. 14, 2000. Residence: Seattle…**Valerie Lynn Hillings** '93 to **B.J. Scheessele** B.S.E. '93 on Nov. 6 in Duke Chapel…**Christian Robert Ahlin** '95 to Ashley Melia Reiter on July 28. Residence: Nashville, Tenn…**James Davidson Byassee** M.Div. '99 to **Jaylynn Renee Warren** M.Div. '01 on June 16. Residence: Durham…**Zachary Rubin Davis** '99 to **Jessica Ann Kozlov** '99 on Sep. 2. Residence: Brookline, Mass. **Jaylynn Renee Warren** M.Div. '01 to **James Davidson Byassee** M.Div. '99 on June 16. Residence: Durham.

BIRTHS: Second child and first daughter to **Aurora Pryor Beasley** B.S.E. '91, M.D. '95 and **William Earle Beasley** B.S.E. '90 on July 23. Named Ariana Jordan…First child and son to **Elizabeth Weiser Caswell** '91 and Royal E. Caswell III on May 10. Named Royal Earnest IV…Second son to **Scott William Dibbs** '91 and **Susan Attaway Dibbs** '91 on July 28. Named John David…Second child and first son to **Kristy Bittenbender Arbogast** B.S.E. '92 and Geoff Arbogast on Feb. 12, 2001. Named Matthew Charles…First child and son to **James Edward "Jeb" Byers II** '92 and Tyra Gebhard Byers on May 20. Named Connor Wynn…Twins, second and third daughters, to **Rodney A. Freeman** M.B.A./B.S.E. '92 and Kendra Freeman on July 17. Named Kacie and Kellie…First child and daughter to **Abraham Palmer** '93 and **Julie DeCamp Palmer** '94 on Aug. 18. Named Bridget Emily…First child and daughter to **Jeff Laufenberg** '94 and **Anne Sherman** '94 on Feb. 24, 2001. Named Allison Jolie…Second child and first daughter to **Julie Mackle Reeves** '89 and **Michael Spencer Reeves** M.B.A. '95 on June 14. Named Kathleen "Kate" Kohl.

Deaths

Sara Spencer Godfrey '26 of Atlanta, on Jan. 23, 2001. She was a longtime member and volunteer at Peachtree Road United Methodist Church, which she and her late husband helped organize in the early Forties. She was a member of the Four Seasons Garden Club. She is survived by a son, C. Spencer Godfrey, and two grandsons.

Frank G. Slaughter '26 of Jacksonville, Fla., on May 17. While working as a physician, he published 62 novels that sold 60 million copies, from 1941's *That None Shall Die* to *No Greater Love*, published in 1985. Several of his novels were made into movies, including *Sangaree*, *Doctor's Wives*, and *The Warrior*, which was made into the Rock Hudson movie *Seminole*. He is survived by a son, **Frank G. Slaughter Jr.** Ph.D. '66.

Arthur P. Harris '28 of Charlotte, N.C., on Sept. 9, 2000. He was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha and Omega Delta Kappa, an honorary fraternity. He worked for Stanley Bank and Trust Co., Page Trust Co., Fisher Body Co., and General Motors Acceptance Corp. He was sales manager of City Chevrolet Company of Charlotte for thirty-three years, during which time he bought the business and later sold it. He was a past president of the N.C. Automobile Dealers Association and received the Benjamin Franklin Quality Auto Dealer Award for his work in the auto industry and his community. He was a past board member, treasurer, and president of Charlotte's Central Lions Club; a member of the board of directors, treasurer, and president of Myer Park Country Club; treasurer and president of the Mecklenburg County chapter of the Red Cross; president of Goodwill Industries of Charlotte; and president of the Citizen's Safety Association of Mecklenburg County. He served on the boards of the Family and Children Service, the Red Shield Boys Club, Pfieffer College, the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, and Central Piedmont Industries. He is survived by a daughter, Joyce H. Hendrix; a granddaughter; and a great-grandson.

Thomas H. Swofford '28 of Maryville, Tenn., on April 17. He had been a member of Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church since 1927. After retiring, he taught religion at Isothermal College in Forest City, N.C. He is survived by a daughter, seven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Landis S. Bennett '30 of Raleigh, N.C., on May 18. After earning his Ph.D. in plant breeding from the University of West Virginia, he was appointed an associate agronomist by the USDA at the University of Arkansas. He left agriculture to study photography at the New York Institute and was an apprenticeship at the Fifth Avenue studio of Ira Hill. After working in the laboratory of Agfa Ansco in Binghamton, N.Y., he returned to Raleigh to work as a photographer of babies and weddings. He later combined both fields when he took charge of the visual-aids program at N.C. State University, from which he retired in 1969. He then spent eighteen months teaching visual aids at Egerton College in Kenya, under sponsorship of West Virginia University. He is survived by his wife, Louise; a daughter, **Ann Bennett Rogers** '65; a son; and two grandchildren.

Virginia Mims Hawley '31 of Denver, Colo., on Jan. 20, 2001. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

Fern Green King '31 of Durham. At Duke, she was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma sorority. She taught at Durham's Oak Grove School and then in private schools. After retiring, she was a substitute teacher in the public schools for several years.

Joseph A.J. Farrington '34 of Farrington, Fla., on Feb. 14, 2001. He was an Army lieutenant colonel at the 234th General Hospital in Chabua, India, before returning to Duke to complete a residency in dermatology. He practiced in Jacksonville, Fla., from 1948 to 1983. He was a member and secretary of the Duval County Medical Society; a fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology; and a past president of the Jacksonville, the Florida, and the Southeastern dermatology societies. In 1976, he was honored by the Florida Dermatology Society as Outstanding Clinical Dermatologist. He was chief of dermatology at Riverside Hospital for 25 years and at St. Vincent's Hospital for 19 years. He was a member of the Rotary Club of Jacksonville, which awarded him a Paul Harris Fellowship. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor; a daughter; a son; and a niece, **Nan Farrington Christton** '50.

James W. Snipes Sr. '35 of Dunn, N.C., on June 9. He was the co-founder of Snipes Insurance Services with his twin brother, and owned and operated his own real estate and appraisal business for 35 years. He was a past president of the Dunn Lions Club, where he served as secretary and treasurer for 12 years; a past president of Dunn Chamber of Commerce; and a charter member of the Hartnett Board of Realtors and the Chicora Country Club, where he served on its board of directors and as secretary-treasurer for 32 consecutive years. He is survived by his wife, Camilla; two sons; one daughter; and five grandchildren.

John Boyce Bennett '36, Ph.D. '42 of Jacksonville, Fla., on May 23. He retired from teaching and college administration in 1979, having taught at Emory & Henry College, Olivet College, Mount Union College, East Carolina University, Western Carolina University, and Brevard College, where he was dean of academics for eight years. He is survived by his wife, **Rosanelle Cash Bennett** A.M. '35; four children; and four grandchildren.

William F. Drummond M.D. '37 of Shreveport, La., on Feb. 28, 2001. He had retired from the Highland Clinic's department of internal medicine, where he practiced for 40 years. He was a past president of the Highland Hospital Staff, an honorary colonel on the staff of Gov. James H. Davis, and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Confederate Memorial Medical Center. He is survived by his wife, Marie; four sons; 10 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

William Baker Farrar '38 of Summerville, Ga., on Jan. 9, 2001. He was a research chemist with Texas Co. before working Sinclair Oil from 1943 to 1949. He returned to Summerville to establish and manage radio stations WGTA and WAGA-FM. He was on the Chattooga County Board of Education for six years and was founder and president of the county's chamber of commerce. He is survived by his wife, **Carolyn Kidder Farrar** '49; three daughters, including **Susan Farrar-Bulit** '77; and three grandchildren.

Joe F. Berini B.S.C.E. '39 of Durham, on Oct. 25, 2000. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was the founder of Joe F. Berini Construction Co. He is survived by his wife, Mary; three stepsons; five grandchildren; and three brothers, including **Richard N. Berini** '41.

John Glasson '39 on Feb. 7, 2001. He earned his M.D. at Cornell University and, during World War II, was a captain in the U.S. Medical Corps, serving in a hospital that followed Gen. George Patton's 3rd Army in Europe. An orthopedic surgeon, he founded Triangle Orthopedic Associates and was an associate clinical professor in orthopedics at Duke Medical Center before retiring in 1990. He was also a delegate from North Carolina to the American Medical Association for 17 years, during which he chaired its council on ethical and judicial affairs; chaired the first peer review committee for the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, which published the national criteria for orthopedic practice; and was a past president of the N.C. Medical Society and the N.C. Orthopedic Association. He received the Harris Memorial Award from the N.C. Medical Society in honor of his lifetime of service in health care. He served on the board of the Durham public schools. He received the Hixson Award from the International Kiwanis Club for contributions to their project of eliminating worldwide iodine deficiency. He is survived by his wife; three daughters; two sons; a sister, **Marjorie Glasson Ross** '33; and 10 grandchildren.

Marjorie Mountjoy A.M. '39 of Columbia, Md., on May 25.

William Lee Beasley Jr. M.F. '40 of Littleton, N.C. He was in the first graduating class in forestry at Duke, going on to become the associate state forester of North Carolina. He owned and operated lumber companies in Scotland Neck, Gold Rock, and Louisburg, N.C. He was an Army captain during World War II and was decorated with two battle stars for service in the Battle of the Redoubt and the Battle of the Bulge. He is survived by a daughter; a son, **William L. Beasley III** '69; a sister; two brothers; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Milo H. Fritz House Staff '40 of Anchor Point, Alaska, on Aug. 31, 2000. He was a physician and a three-term state legislator, representing Anchorage for his first two terms in the House of Representatives and the Kenai Peninsula in his third. During World War II, he was a flight surgeon in the Army Air Corps, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. He received letters of commendation from the military for his acts of heroism, including his rescue of a man in a burning plane at Elmendorf Air Base and a stranded pilot who had crashed on Mt. Redoubt. After the war, he moved to New York to set up a practice, but was called back to Alaska by the state commissioner of health to investigate the problem of blindness among native Alaskan children. He also became the first board-certified surgeon in Alaska for ophthalmology, otolaryngology, and facial plastic surgery. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and a son.

Edward Perry Benbow Jr. M.D. '41 of Oriental, N.C., on May 23. He served in the U.S. Navy Reserve Medical Corp during World War II. A pediatrician, he was a charter member and past president of the Greensboro Heart Association, and a member of the N.C. Heart Association. A former Eagle Scout and a member of the Boy Scouts of America's board of directors, he received the Silver Beaver Award from the General Greene Council for his lifelong involvement. He is survived by two sons; two daughters, including **Betty Benbow Sanders Heath** A.M. '71; a sister; and eight grandchildren.

Charles Maness Mitchell '41, B.D. '44 of Raleigh, N.C., on March 7, 2001. He was an ordained minister in the North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church. From 1944 to 1990, he served 23 churches across eastern North Carolina. From 1961 to 1984, he was managing director of Methodist Ministers Credit Union. He is survived by his wife, Vivian; three sons; two daughters; a twin sister; and 10 grandchildren.

John A. Yarborough '41, M.D. '44 of Maryville, Tenn., on Sept. 30. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Duke Marching Band. He was a captain in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. A general and thoracic surgeon, he was former chief of staff and chief of surgery at Blount Memorial Hospital. A past president of the Knoxville Area Surgical Society, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the Blount Memorial Hospital Foundation in 1998. He was one of the founders of the Davison Club at Duke Medical Center. He was president of Duke's medical alumni association in 1967-68 and chaired the National Council in 1972. In 1994, he received the Duke Alumni Association's Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service. He is survived by two sons, **William Yarborough** '70 and **Michael Yarborough** '77; two daughters; and eight grandchildren, including **Tom Garner** '04; and two daughters-in-law, including **Kathleen M. Sanzo** '79.

CHRIS HILDRETH

THE DUKE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION 2000-2001 ANNUAL REPORT

ABOVE: JIM WALLACE. RIGHT, LES TODD

From the excitement of a national championship in men's basketball through Reunion Weekend 2001 to club and education and travel events that spanned the world, the Duke Alumni Association has had a year of growth and success. The Clubs program hosted the Official Final Four Party in Minneapolis, and with the Education and Travel program, worked with University Development to organize Alumni Education Events in Boston, Philadelphia, Dallas, and San Francisco. Clubs also held University Dinners with President Nannerl O. Keohane in the Triangle and in Los Angeles. Education and Travel reached more than 3,000 alumni with travel and study programs, on-campus and off. Alumni volunteers were more important than ever—more than 3,600 alumni served the Alumni Admissions program by interviewing prospective students, and for Reunion Weekend, 690 alumni volunteers worked to help bring attendance to a record 3,458. Throughout the year, the Duke Alumni Association and the Office of Alumni Affairs brought Duke and its alumni together.

There are 24,340 dues-paying members and 2,851 life members of the Duke Alumni Association.

INCOME	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Annual dues	$714,772	$766,823	$780,677
Lifetime member endowment fund	$283,643	$200,356	$274,841
Magazine subscriptions	$73,269	$69,990	$63,455
DAA credit card	$787,541	$700,000	$700,000

DUKE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President: Gary D. Melchionni '73, J.D.'81

President-elect: Wilton Dale Alston B.S.E.'81

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Immediate past president: Ruth Wade Ross '68

Past president: Gwynne A. Young '71

Duke Magazine Editorial Advisory Board representative:
Nancy L. Cardwell '69

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James Francis Akers '73
Thomas C. Clark '69
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James Edward Gibson Jr. '50
Carole Thompson LeVine '86
Jacquelyn Michelle Hatch B.S.E.'85
Dina Elisa Meyers '94
William P. Miller '77
Sarah Burks Schmalz '87

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Joyce Harrold Hamilton '65
Patricia Dempsey Hammond '80
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Cedric Decorrus Jones '82
Kathryn Lynn Sords Mercer '77
Jane Rohlf-Boyer '70
Bruce Jay Ruzinsky '80, J.D.'83
Michele Miller Sales '78, J.D.'81

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Charlotte R. Clark '79, M.E.M.'83
Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences
Roy William Kiefer M.B.A.'78, *Fuqua School of Business*
Judith Ann Maness M.H.A.'83, *Department of Health Administration*
Sarah H. Adams '70, J.D.'73, *School of Law*
Dale Russell Shaw '69, M.D.'73, *School of Medicine*
Allen William Wicken M.S.'74, *Graduate Program in Physical Therapy*

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Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
Alex Roland Ph.D.'74, *Department of History*

Student representatives
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Heather Renee Oh '03, *President, Class of 2003*
Michael Louis Sacks '04, *President, Class of 2004*
C.J. Walsh '02, *President, Duke Student Government*
Elayne J. Heisler, *President, Graduate and Professional School Council*

Honorary members
William J. Griffith III '50, *former Vice President for Student Affairs*
N. Allison Haltom '72, *Vice President and University Secretary*
William E. King '61, A.M.'63, Ph.D.'70, *former University Archivist*
Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A.'78, LL.M.'93,
Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs

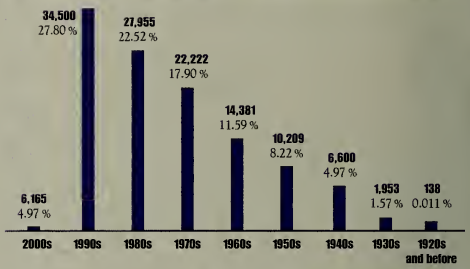
Retiring from the board in 2001 were:
John A. Schwarz III '56
Charles V. Goorah '91, A.M.'94, J.D.'94
David A. Johnston '62
N. Page Murray III '85
Laura Wilson Smith '90
Allen H. VanDyke Jr. '67
Hope Morgan Ward '73 M.Div.'78
Robert Reginald Chapman B.S.M.E.'56
Laura Jean Kistler B.S.N.'83, M.S.N.'95
Shirin Odar '01, *senior class president*
Dorian Arche Statom '02, *junior class president*
Jordan Bazinsky '01, *Duke Student Government president*
Cybelle McFadden Ph.D.'04,
Graduate and Professional School Council president

The median age of Duke alumni is 44; the median class is 1982.

In 1998-99, there were 17,427 holders of the DAA-sponsored cred

There are 111,973 active Duke alumni: 59.87 percent a

ALUMNI BY DECADE OF GRADUATION



Duke has 3,957 international alumni, with clubs in 20 countries **WHERE OUR ALUMNI ARE**

The Top Foreign Countries			The Top States		
Canada	437	11.04 %	North Carolina	21,922	20.33 %
England	385	9.73 %	California	7,996	7.42 %
Japan	383	9.68 %	Virginia	7,752	7.19 %
Taiwan	201	5.08 %	New York	7,436	6.90 %
Germany	163	4.12 %	Florida	6,622	6.14 %
India	158	3.99 %	Georgia	5,221	4.84 %
France	148	3.74 %	Maryland	4,673	4.33 %
Switzerland	147	3.66 %	Texas	4,292	3.98 %
China	141	3.56 %	Pennsylvania	4,100	3.80 %
Korea	123	3.11 %	New Jersey	3,450	3.20 %
(57.71% of international alumni)			(68.13% of all Duke alumni)		

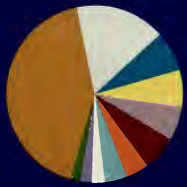
				Boston	3,328
Seattle	1,394			Philadelphia	2,439
Chicago	2,282	Greensboro	1,886	New York	8,545
Denver	1,404	Winston-Salem	1,148	Baltimore	1,815
San Francisco	3,954	Charlotte	2,317	Washington D.C.	7,675
Los Angeles	2,669	Atlanta	4,220	Richmond	1,233
Houston	1,290	Tampa Bay	1,317	Durham	5,026
Dallas	1,274	Miami	1,353	Raleigh	3,941
				Chapel Hill	1,839

40.13 percent are women.

There are 9,615 members of the Half Century Club.

RACE

- **Caucasian** 87.20 %
- **Asian American** 3.90 %
- **African American** 3.46 %
- **Hispanic** 1.37 %
- **Native American** .17 %
- **Other** 3.90 %



ALUMNI BY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

- **Trinity 50.936** 40.98 %
- **Graduate 19.823** 15.95 %
- **Woman's 8.857** 7.13 %
- **Fuqua School of Business 8.019** 6.45 %
- **Pratt School of Engineering 7.604** 6.14 %
- **Law 7.593** 6.11 %
- **Medicine 5.017** 4.04 %
- **Divinity 4.983** 4.01 %
- **Nursing (B.S.N.) 2.860** 2.24 %
- **Allied Health 2.786** 2.12 %
- **Nicholas School of the Environment 2.282** 1.74 %

SCHOOLS

- **Undergraduate 70.257** 56.53 %
- **Graduate 19.823** 15.95 %
- **Professional 34.202** 27.52 %

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD

Edmund T. Pratt Jr. B.S.E.E.'47

ALUMNI DISTINGUISHED UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING AWARD

Peter Feaver, *professor of political science*

CHARLES A. DUKES AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER SERVICE

James "Jake" F. Akers '73, *class agent*

Peter Burian, *professor of classical studies and comparative literature*

James A. Byerly '74, *president, Duke Club of Houston*

Melody Tope Hainline '82, *events coordinator, Duke Club of Greater Jacksonville*

Michael R. Hemmerich '80, J.D. '85, M.B.A. '94, *co-chair, Fuqua School of Business' Alumni Council; alumni chair, Fuqua School of Business Annual Fund*

Page Ives Lemel B.S.E. '84, *president, Duke Club of Greater Jacksonville*

Ruth Ann Hall Sauter '71, *AAAC chair, Nassau County, New York*

John Tolsma '95, *member, Annual Fund executive committee*

Joseph E. Walker '51, M.D. '60, *class agent, Medical School Class of 1960; past president, Medical Alumni Association*

Harold G. Wallace B.D. '71, *chair, Divinity School board of visitors*

Patricia Speight Wilson '76 and William T. Wilson III '76, *co-chairs, Annual Fund Reunion Leadership Committee*

Russell S. "Rusty" Wright '71, *co-chair, Attendance Networking Committee, Class of 1971*

ALUMNI SCHOLARS

Myra Elizabeth Hiott '05, *York, South Carolina*
David Andrew Lewis '05, *Mountainhome, Pennsylvania*
Michele Eileen Pugh '05, *Raleigh, North Carolina*

***Duke Magazine*'s website receives visitors from around the world from Australia to Poland, Malaysia to Jordan, Israel to Iceland New Zealand to Chile**

In 2001, there were 34 websites for the classes attending their reunions and for graduating classes.

For the first 11 months of 2001, DUKEALUMNI.COM averaged 21,068 page views and 8,236 unique visitors each month.

On-line registration capability has been added for Reunions 2002 at www.DukeAlumni.com/cc/reunions.

With the addition of Google search capability, the *Duke Magazine* website went from 5,000 unique visits each month to 3,000 in a week.

TOP TEN WEBSITES VIEWED FROM DUKEALUMNI.COM IN 2001

DukeAlumni.com www.dukealumni.com
Duke Clubs www.dukealumni.com/cc/clubsites
Duke Reunions www.dukealumni.com/cc/dukereunions
DUMAA (New York) www.dukealumni.com/cc/dumaa
Duke Club of Washington www.dukealumni.com/cc/dcw
Duke Club of Southern California www.dukealumni.com/cc/dukesoutherncalifornia
Duke Club of Boston www.dukealumni.com/cc/dukeboston
Duke Club of Northern California www.dukealumni.com/cc/dukenortherncalifornia
Duke Class of 1997 www.dukealumni.com/cc/1997
Duke Class of 1992 www.dukealumni.com/cc/1992

TOP FIVE WEBPAGES VIEWED FOR *DUKE MAGAZINE* FOR 2001

That Championship Season www.dukemagazine.duke.edu/dukemag/issues/030401/depspe.html
True Blue www.dukemagazine.duke.edu/alumni/dm32/trueblue.html
Conservation Vs. Culture www.dukemagazine.duke.edu/dukemag/issues/050601/conserve.html
Illuminating Duke Chapel www.dukemagazine.duke.edu/dukemag/issues/091001/chapel.html
Dreams of the Deep: The Urge to Submerge www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/dm1/dreams.txt.html

Hulbert J. Kanter '42 of Gloucester, Va., on Sept. 16, 2000. After graduating first in his class from Chicago Medical School, he served as a captain in the Army. He had a private practice in general surgery for 30 years. At Chesapeake General Hospital, he had been chief of the department of surgery, president of the medical staff, and chair of the admissions committee and the Committee on Individual Privileges. He was a member of the Norfolk Academy of Medicine and a member and past president of Chesapeake Medical Society. He is survived by his wife, Joan; two daughters; a son, **Kevin L. Kanter** '73; a grandson; two stepchildren; and four step-grandchildren.

Will Camp Sealy House Staff '42 of Greenville, N.C., on Jan. 27, 2001. During World War II, he served in Europe in the Army Medical Corps, earning the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was chief of thoracic surgery at Duke's medical school from 1950 to 1977. Known as the father of arrhythmia surgery for his pioneering work in the development of a surgical treatment for Wolfe-Parkinson-White Syndrome, he wrote extensively on the subject and lectured worldwide, receiving a number of awards. He retired as a professor emeritus in 1982. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline; a daughter; sons **Neil H. Sealy** '78 and **Brian H. Sealy** '78; stepdaughter **Jacqueline Lancaster Williams** '76 and her husband, **John Mark Williams** '73, M.D. '77; and a brother, **Hugh Key Sealy Jr.** M.D. '48.

Ray Elam Weathers M.Ed. '42 of Winchester, Va., on June 6. He was a representative for ER Squibb and Son (now Briston-Meyers/Squibb) before retiring in 1975. A Navy veteran of World War II, he served on the *USS Enterprise*. He taught algebra and was basketball coach at Hanes High School in Winston-Salem. He is survived by two children, two grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

Marshall Page Yarborough '42 of Maryville, Tenn., on Jan. 19, 2001. At Duke, she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She was active in the medical auxiliary at Blount Memorial Hospital. She is survived by two sons, **William Yarborough** '70 and **Michael Yarborough** '77; two daughters; eight grandchildren, including **Tom Garner** '04; and two daughters-in-law, including **Kathleen M. Sanzo** '79.

Stephen R. Bartlett Jr. M.D. '43 of Greenville, N.C., on Feb. 8, 2001. He was a veteran of the Pacific Theater as a surgeon during World War II. He practiced surgery in Greenville and eastern North Carolina, working as chief of staff of an local hospital and an associate professor of surgery at East Carolina University. He was a member of the Parnlico Sound Barbershop Singers. He is survived by his wife, **Marion Whitener Bartlett** B.S.N. '41; two sons; a daughter; and four grandchildren.

Dale E. Eaton '43 of Raleigh, on April 25. A veteran of World War II, he worked for City Bank and in Brazil for Firestone. After retiring, he earned an M.B.A. at the University of Miami. A member of Duke's Friends of the Library, he had been a docent in the Rare Book Room since 1992. He is survived by his wife, Betty; daughters **Virginia Eaton Horner** '72 and **Patricia Eaton Crisenberry** '75; and two grandsons.

Richard B. Smith '43 of Kents Store, Va., on Jan. 23, 2001. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He had a 32-year career in the U.S. Marine Corps, having served on the *USS Springfield* off the coast of Iwo Jima during World War II. He received the Legion of Merit Medal during the Vietnam War, two Bronze Stars in the Korean War, and the Joint Services Commendation Medal. In 1954-55, he had a tour of duty with the Royal Marines in England and the Middle East. He was a former Boy Scoutmaster, executive director of the Lee-Jackson Foundation in Charlottesville, senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church in Columbia, president of the Fluvanna County Historical Society, and president of the Fluvanna County Development Foundation. He is survived by six sons, a brother, and seven grandchildren.

Hazel Mae McCoy Ferguson R.N. '44 of Chapel Hill, on March 10. She had been a nurse at Duke Hospital. She is survived by a son; a daughter; two brothers; seven grandchildren; and a cousin, **Mary F. Farrar** B.S.N. '43.

C. Gibson Hooten Jr. M.D. '44 of Belleair, Fla. on Dec. 24, 2000. He was a cardiologist and internal medicine physician in private practice for 42 years. He was an Army captain during World War II. He was a past president of the Carlouel Yacht Club, the Pinellas County Medical Association, and the Florida Heart Association. He is survived by his wife, Anne; two sons; a daughter; and six grandchildren.

John A. Lowder B.D. '45 of Charlotte, N.C. on May 5, 2001. He was a retired United Methodist minister. He is survived by his wife, Mae, and three sons.

Lucille Oakes Humphreys '46 of Thomasville, N.C., on March 12, 2001. At Duke, she was a member of Delta Delta Delta sorority. She taught junior high school English in her hometown, Weldon, N.C.; in Macon, Ga.; and Lancaster, Pa. She was an active member in the local, state, and national Association for Retarded Citizens for 40 years. A supporter of Christian youth organizations, she helped establish a chapter of Campus Crusade for Christ in her Macon, Ga., high school and she led a chapter of Young Life in Thomasville. She was a founding member of the Forest Hills Methodist Church in Macon and a lifetime member of the United Methodist Women's Organization. She is survived by her husband, Milton;

A Heritage Of Giving

The **Heritage Society** was founded in 1989 to honor the thousands of people who have made gifts to Duke in their wills or in another type of planned gift. While the society is relatively new, planned giving to Duke is not — it is the foundation upon which the University was built.

If you have included Duke in your estate or trust planning, we would be most honored to welcome you into the **Heritage Society** and provide you with a small token of our appreciation.

The staff of the Office of Planned Giving are available to consult with you or your advisers about planned giving opportunities at Duke. For further information, please contact us:

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four sons, including **John Milton Humphreys** M.Ed. '74; a daughter; two sisters; four brothers; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Morton Klein B.S.E. '46 of Haworth, N.J., on April 26. He was a professor of industrial engineering and operations research at Columbia University, where he taught for 45 years. His work used mathematical principles to solve large-scale organizational problems such as movements of men and materials in wartime, transportation, industrial and functional management, telecommunications, and health care. His work led in 1978 to the creation of the Department of Industrial Engineering and Operations Research at Columbia. He also published numerous papers and books. He is survived by his wife, Gloria; and two daughters, including **Melanie Klein** '86, A.M. '91.

Thomas Bayton Suiter Jr. M.D. '46 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on Jan. 11, 2001. He served in the Army Medical Corps as a captain before joining the Boice Willis Clinic to practice internal medicine. He retired in 1990. He also taught at the Parkview School of Nursing. In 1950, he was appointed by North Carolina's governor to the State Board of Hospital Control. He was a past president of the Edgecombe Nash Medical Center and a lifetime member of the N.C. State Medical Society. He served on the first human-relations committee in Rocky Mount, the Braswell Memorial Library board, and the Tar River Chorus and Orchestra board. He sang in the Arts Center Christmas Chorus and directed the First United Methodist Church choir for ten years. He was a Little League coach for 17 years and was named a Hometown Hero at the State Little League Championship Games in Rocky Mount. He received the Optimist Youth Leadership Award and the Elks Lodge Patriotism and Community Service Award. He is survived by his wife, Antonette; a daughter; a son; daughter-in-law **Julia Hosimer Suiter** '76; a sister; nephew **John Thomas Gatsis** B.S.E. '84; and a cousin, **Virginia Suiter Gavin** '46.

Eugene H. Phillips LL.M. '47 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on January 20, 2000. Before earning his master's, he worked for the N.C. Parole Commission and volunteered for the Army Air Corps during World War II, attaining the rank of major in a bomber group in the European Theater. He practiced law in Winston-Salem for more than 35 years. He was a founder of the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, serving as secretary and president, and was later being named president emeritus. He was a member of the board of governors of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. He served as judge to the N.C. Court of Appeals from 1982 to 1991. He was a past president of the Forsyth County Bar Association, the Forsyth County Deacon Club, the N.C. State Elks Association, and the Forsyth County chapter of the American Cancer Society, and a founder and president of Pine Brook Country Club. He is survived by his wife, Mary; a son; a daughter; a brother; a sister; and three grandchildren.

Clayton Alder White Sr. '47 of Sumter, S.C., on Jan 19, 2001. During World War II, he served in the 4th Division infantry that landed on Utah Beach. He is survived by his wife, **Carol Poole White** B.S.N. '42; three sons; and six grandsons.

Jean Betty Whiting R.N. '47 of Greensboro, N.C., on March 8, 2001. She worked at Duke Medical Center and Wake County Memorial Hospital. She was a member of the Raleigh chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is survived by her husband, George; two sons; two sisters; and six grandchildren.

Sophie A. Rosinski M.Ed. '49 of Erie, Pa., on May 31, 1999. She taught English and Latin on the middle-school level and retired from the Erie School District in 1982. She is survived by a sister, a niece, two nephews, and a cousin.

Ann Gano Cecil '50 of Annesbury, Mass., on Jan. 6, 2001. She is survived by a cousin, **Jody Jones Hunter** '51.

Elizabeth Harris Ferrell '50 of Durham, on Dec. 20, 2000. She taught school in Alexandria and Norfolk, Va., and was headmistress at a Triangle area school. She is survived by a sister, Ann Allen.

Rudolph William Bramberg Jr. '57 of Indian Shores, Fla., on Jan. 20, 2001. He is survived by his wife, Mary Anna, and a son, **Rudolph William Bramberg III** '88.

Robert F. O'Hora '61 of Chocowinity, N.C., on July 10, 2000. He retired as a vice president of investments for Chase Manhattan Bank and as a vice president at Solomon Smith Barney. He is survived by his wife, Ann, and a daughter.

Robert G. Peeler House Staff '61 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 25, 2000. He served for two years in the Navy and then moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he practiced medicine for 36 years, mainly at Riverside Hospital. He was president of the hospital's staff in 1972-73 and from 1987 to 1989. He was on the board of medical directors from 1971 to 1974 and the general board of directors in 1989-90. He was a lifetime member of the Duval County Medical Society. He is survived by his wife, Gayle; two sons; a daughter; a brother; a sister; and four grandchildren.

David D. Gregory '64 of Freeport, Maine, on Dec. 9, 2000. He earned a law degree at the University of Maine and a master's in law at Harvard University. From 1968 to 1971, he was trial and appellate attorney for the civil rights division of the U.S. Department of Justice. From 1972 to 1978, he was counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was a professor of law at the University of Maine's law school and at University College in Galway, Ireland. Since 1984, he was counsel to the York County District Attorney's Office. He was appointed special master by the U.S. District Court for the District of Maine in 1978. He was co-author of the treatise "Maine Tort Law." He is survived by his wife, Jane; two daughters; a twin brother; and a granddaughter.

Barbara Blohm Vaudreuil '65 of Greenwood, S.C., on May 9, of cancer. She retired from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C., in 1996. She was a past director of the Greenwood Area Chamber of Commerce, had taught at Piedmont Technical College, and tutored at the elementary-school level. She also assisted high-school curriculum development in the area of quality principles, and was active in the Boy Scouts of America at the district and local unit level. She was a member of Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee for the Northern Virginia area for many years. She is survived by her husband, **Wilfred J. Vaudreuil** B.S.C.E. '63; a son, **Gregory M. Vaudreuil** B.S.E. '89; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

Kim Allan Bittermann '67 of Middlesex, Vt., on Jan. 15, 2001, of a heart attack while playing basketball. He was a Pi Kappa Phi and was on the Duke freshman basketball team. During the Vietnam War, he and his wife, Susan, moved to Canada, where they lived for six years, returning to the U.S. in 1977. He was director of marketing at Conant Custom Brass in Burlington, Vt. He also worked for Hearthstone Stoves and Vermont Castings, for the Rock of Ages granite company, and for Silo Records. He was an athlete and an avid outdoorsman, playing basketball and tennis, canoeing, sailing, and windsurfing. He is survived by his wife, **Susan Thomas Galt** '67; two daughters; a brother; and a sister.

Dick DeVenzio '71 of Charlotte, N.C., on May 19, of cancer. He was president of The Sports Foundation in Charlotte. At Duke, he was a point guard, helping the Blue Devil basketball team carve records of 15-13, 17-9, and 20-10, averaging 8.6 points, shooting 46.4 percent, and handing out 388 assists over three varsity seasons. A former coach, he became a lecturer and author. His books include *Smart Moves: How to Succeed in School, Sports, Career, and Life*; *Rip-Off U: The Annual Theft and Exploitation of Major College Revenue-Producing Student-Athletes*; and *Stuff! Good Players Should Know*. He is survived by his wife, Laurie Jamieson; his father; two brothers; and a sister.

Carolyn Ann Staats '74 of Alexandria, Va., on Nov. 13, 2000. She was a transcriptionist at the Washington Clinic. She is survived by her father, Robert.

Meredith Millspaugh Durham '80 of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on Dec. 24, 2000. At graduation, she was awarded the President's Leadership Award for outstanding service. She worked as an administrative aide in the president's office at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md., and was special assistant in the office of the chief executive officer of Duke Hospital. Later, she worked as a graphic artist at The Hunter Museum of Art in Chattanooga, Tenn., and chaired the Hunter Museum Volunteers Association. She was president of the Lookout Mountain School PTA and was active in Family and Children's Services of Chattanooga. She is survived by her husband, **Joseph Porter Durham Jr.** '83, J.D. '85; a son; two daughters; her parents; a sister; and two brothers.

Barbara Marcus Kolton '93 of Arlington, Va., on Jan. 27, 2001, of breast cancer. She was general counsel and corporate secretary of Frandata Corp., a franchise information company. She earned her law degree at Georgetown University. She is survived by her husband, Jeffrey; her parents; a sister, **Stacy J. Marcus** '96, M.D. '00; and two grandparents.

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Bonkers for Bonk

Editors:

When I saw the title "Bonkistry" on the front cover of the July-August 2001 issue of *Duke Magazine*, I immediately turned to the article to find out what had happened to Dr. Bonk since 1978, when I had him for introductory chemistry. I rank him in the top two of all the professors in my academic career, primarily due to the exquisite clarity of his presentations, but also because of his compassion.

During the chemistry lab final of my first semester at Duke, my calculator battery died and I did not have a spare. I tried to complete the calculations to the required nine significant digits by hand, but managed to finish less than half the test before time was up. I appealed to the graduate student to let me find another calculator so that I could complete the test, but he said I would "have to talk to Dr. Bonk."

The thought of approaching the man who "wrote the book" on introductory chemistry was quite intimidating, but he made time for me that morning to speak with him. He arranged for me to complete the test later that day, undisturbed in the chemistry library, with a fresh calculator, and gave me all the time I needed. Thank you, Dr. Bonk, for treating me as more than "just a number" at Duke. I wish you well in this next segment of your academic career.

Patricia M. Cisarik-Fredenburg '82
(via e-mail)

Editors:

My aborted career as a chemistry major, Professor James Bonk must understand, is assuredly not his fault. Thanks to an extraordinary high-school chemistry curriculum, I came to Professor Bonk perhaps a little better prepared in chemistry than the average freshman. Instead of letting me coast, however, Professor Bonk simply ratcheted up the expectations he had for me.

Even in a survey course with more than 150 students, Bonk demonstrated an atomic perspective: each student is unique, with the ability to react one-on-one with a professor's intelligence, and capable of catalyzing a profound learning experience across the rows of the lecture hall. No, the chemistry department's loss came when I realized I would rather write about science than do science. After some years as a science writer, struggling to explain the intricacies of a subject that always resists simple explanations, I came to appreciate James Bonk's talents and dedication even more.

John Kador '73
(via e-mail)

Cover Shock

Editors:

I am shocked and dismayed to see the cover of the July-August *Duke Magazine*. I wonder if the magazine staff understands the content of the cover? Such ghastly language should not appear on the cover of the *Duke Magazine*. Please understand the material you are printing. That is the job of the editor.

Frank Wang
(via e-mail)

While it is not the magazine's intent to offend, it is also not the magazine's intent to censor the artistic expression of the calligraphy studies by C.C. Wang. The prominently displayed character translates: "To Ask."

Conservation Question

Editors:

In reading "Lemur Laments" [July-August 2001], I was puzzled at how little was written about the current state of conservation in Madagascar. Without more resources and attention, Madagascar will soon lose most of the already scarce habitat where lemurs belong. It seems odd for researchers at the Duke University Primate Center to spend so much time studying the evolution and physiology of lemurs, and then pay relatively little attention to the lemurs' long-term future.

It seems that the lemurs' fate and the Primate Center's fate might be better addressed by focusing more resources on places in Madagascar like Betampona and Ivoloina, where Duke is already providing some assistance. The Primate Center could team up with other parts of the Duke community, like the Center for Environmental Education or the Center for Environmental Solutions, to provide increased attention to the lemurs' plight in Madagascar. Duke students and researchers, in turn, would gain greater access to one of conservation's most compelling challenges. The lemurs, the students, the researchers, and the Primate Center could all benefit.

I don't expect Duke to solve all of the environmental problems in Madagascar, but I do think a more holistic approach to lemur conservation will improve the situation for all involved.

George D. Ivey '91
(via e-mail)

Town-Gown Talk

Editors:

Your recent article ["Taking the Initiative," September-October 2001] described the major efforts Duke has undertaken to make itself a true partner in the Durham community. Many residents have a vivid recollection of the years during which Duke seemed aloof from the community, but the actions by President Keohane and the trustees in 1996 really changed the relationship.

Durham has benefited significantly from Duke's efforts in the schools, the revitalization of housing in economically disadvantaged areas, and the development of housing for Duke faculty and staff in Trinity Heights. All these commitments have made the areas surrounding the Duke Campus a better place to live.

Residents of Durham need to remember that Duke can't solve all our problems, nor should they be expected to. Duke's primary mission is to maintain a first-rate education-

al and research institution and a medical facility second to none. We, the residents, benefit from the successful execution of this mission. Duke attracts well-educated faculty and staff to Durham. And we have access to outstanding medical facilities.

We applaud Duke's efforts and hope that the relationship between the community and Duke continue to strengthen.

W. Barker French '63
Durham, North Carolina

Editors:

I wanted to take a moment to applaud your article on the partnering between Duke and the surrounding neighborhoods.

The mention of Lakewood Elementary School brings back memories of some of the most precious times in my life, and of myself at perhaps the best I've ever been. It was the fall of 1974 when the call went out to the fraternities asking for students to help tutor challenged students in the Durham area. The idea appealed to me and I signed up. I was paired with Ava Hobgood, a second-grade teacher, and Mr. Woody, the principal over at Lakewood. I remember my initial visit as if it were yesterday: Twenty-two students, nineteen of them black (and for me, who grew up in a lily-white borough in New Jersey, this was an eye-opener), and fifteen of them, I was told, from broken homes, some of whom didn't even have a father figure in their lives. It was the beginning of a wonderful journey for all of us.

The plan was for me to spend about an hour a week at the school tutoring some of Mrs. Hobgood's children in reading and arithmetic. Soon, though, I found out that the school had no phys. ed. teacher and that it was up to the individual teachers to run their own gym classes. Mrs. Hobgood confessed that she had no talents in that area and wondered if I might have an extra hour each week to take the kids out and teach them kickball or softball—something to let them get some organized run-around time. Did I become a hero! It got to the point where my arrival was the basis for "incentive" behavior: The kids knew that if they misbehaved, they'd lose their time with "Mr. Skip," and my one-hour sessions soon turned into ninety-minute sessions—thirty for tutoring, sixty for activities.

During that year, my junior, I was president of the DUMB [Duke University Marching Band], active in my fraternity, up to my ears in engineering classes and organic chemistry—and nothing enriched my life like "my" kids. I renewed my commitment during my senior year and had another wonderful year, often bumping into the kids I'd come to love the year before.

Recently, my engineering team here at the Ford plant in Norfolk decided to enter a "Partners In Education" program with an elementary school just down the street. We go over there for about forty-five minutes each Wednesday. I have two darling little girls (one in third grade and one in fourth) under my wing with whom I'm hopelessly in love.

As I write to you on this beautiful afternoon, somewhat overcome with emotion, I pray that the now thirty-two-year-olds who meant so much to me are happy, healthy, productive members of their communities, even though they have surely forgotten Mr. Skip. Yes, I sit on the floor with my little girls and I realize that all these years later, after twenty-three years of hard work in a dog-eat-dog industry, three great kids, and lots of volunteer coaching, teaching in Junior Achievement, and booster clubbing, those forty-five minutes a week may still be the best that I ever am.

May God bless everyone associated with Duke who has come to realize that Duke is by no means a sequestered, unapproachable hamlet nestled within Durham; it is a part of the town, wealthy in money and talent, that is able and eager to be a vital part of the community. But it didn't just start recently. It goes way back. Your article reached way into my soul and made me proud of what I was once part of and reminded me that even now, what I do down the street is such an important part of my life as well as those whom I can only hope to touch.

Skip Heyman '76
(via e-mail)

Doing unto Others

Editors:

Regarding "Under the Gargoyle" [September–October 2001]: Whatever happened to righteous anger when evildoers visit destruction upon us?

If we as a nation could be outraged by the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, where the deaths of innocents (albeit military) reached half the number of those who died on September 11, why can we not commit to destroy the evildoers this time?

Our reply to the Japanese "day of infamy" defined our commitment to destroy their war-making power, knowing full well the cost might include the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans and Japanese, both military and civilian. That was anger at its best.

Now comes President Keohane, who writes: "If the abdication of our common humanity that led to this horrible attack is allowed to seep into our own lives and minds, then the terrorists will have achieved their diabolic aim."

I ask: Who abdicated? What common humanity? Common to whom?

To avoid condemnation of evildoers is a current phenomenon. Duke of the 1940s and 1950s (my years) would have focused first on the evildoers and then on the 4,000 persons who were incinerated and crushed—and their 7,000 children left behind. We would not have worried about over-reacting against mass murderers and their protectors.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair put these attacks in perspective. Why not print his speech to the House of Commons for all to appreciate the proper response to these evildoers?

C. Lee Butler '52 J.D.'53
(via e-mail)

'I Wish I'd Called'

Editors:

The Duke community lost six alumni in the horror of September 11, and one, Todd Rancke, was a friend of mine. We spent a fair amount of time together our last two years at Duke, including our last two spring breaks. I realize hardly anyone who reads this will have known "Rancks," but we all know someone like him. Ask anyone to describe Todd, and they would immediately say, "a good guy." It seems in all the memories I have of him, he's smiling and laughing.

We played a lot of basketball together. I've always believed you learn a lot about a person by playing ball with them, and Todd was a "pass first" guy who you always wanted on your side. After graduation, we both ended up in Charlottesville at U.Va. for grad school. We played ball in the city league, and briefly shared a house one year.

Then he went back to New Jersey and I went to California—we hadn't been in touch since.

Since I learned of his death, on September 30, I've struggled to come to grips with his being gone. I've learned he has three young children. I've looked through my photo albums from Duke and cried. Todd was a good guy—no hard edges, and probably could have used some. I wish I'd called.

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Anyway, I somehow feel his death places a greater responsibility on me to live my life—and maybe on you, too. I now understand—*really* understand—that tomorrow may not come, and that what I do today needs to be done so that I have no regrets if there is no next day.

How? First, I must pursue the career, the activities, and the people that evoke passion in me. It is so easy to fall into a career, for example, that is comfortable, or begets comforts, yet is uninspiring. I was trained to achieve, to succeed, and the process of getting there was of secondary importance. September 11 and Todd's death make that not good enough any more.

Second, I need to do more to nurture my relationships, because I know more than ever that it's the people in my life that make it special. Todd was one of those people, but we both let things fade as we pursued career and family on opposite sides of the country. I wish I'd called.

The final realization I have is the need to make sure I'm giving something back to others. Todd gave me a lot—he was upbeat, enthusiastic, and nonjudgmental. That he should be taken away, that someone so positive should disappear for no good reason, leaves me grasping for a way to fill the void. As I look now at my two-year-old son, so excited by each day, so constantly curious, I'm reminded to do more for those around me. I have no illusions about changing the world, but rather the need to make sure I'm doing my part to make it better.

The Duke community lost a good guy on September 11. His name was Todd Rancke, and he was my friend. I wish I'd called.

Rick Seidel '81
(via e-mail)

Readers who wish to share reminiscences about Todd Rancke '81, Michael Taylor '81, Rob Lenoir '84, Peter Ortale '87, Todd Pitman '93, or Frederick J. Rimmele III M.D. '94 may send them to the features editor or go to our online memorial page at www.dukemagazine.duke.edu

CORRECTION: In "Taking the Initiative" (*Duke Magazine*, September-October 2001), Mary Davis, program coordinator of the Juanita McNeil-Joseph Alston West End Teen Center, was misidentified as the wife of Fred Davis. The Rev. Fredrick Amos Davis is married to Judith Hayes Davis. We apologize for the error.

The Grad School Grind

FINDING A DELICATE BALANCE

BY MIRIAM SAULS

A passion for thinking seems to be the common denominator among graduate students. They must be driven by something deep to weather the long journey to a Ph.D., with very little money or time for outside interests along the way.

Married with challenge: Grad students Antony John and Audrey Odom, who wed in May, stand on the threshold of balancing two academic careers

CHRIS HELGREN

To catch a glimpse into the harried life of a Duke graduate student, ask Audrey Odom '96 about her wedding weekend. Odom, an M.D.-Ph.D. student, describes how after she and her British fiancé, Antony John—a Duke graduate student in music—set their wedding date for early May, she learned she had been chosen to receive the prestigious Weintraub award for excellence in graduate study in the biological sciences. The meeting at which she and twelve others from across the nation were to receive the award was the same weekend as her wedding, but on the other side of the continent. No problem. Odom flew to Seattle on Thursday, gave a talk Friday morning, flew home on the red-eye, drove straight to her wedding rehearsal in High Point, and the next day said, "I do."

Or ask Marco Davila, another M.D.-Ph.D. student, who had his heart set on proposing to his girlfriend at her graduation from her master's program at Columbia University in New York. Davila was too busy in his lab to do a lot of shopping around, so he purchased a diamond ring from the Internet. But he couldn't have it shipped to himself in Durham because on the way to his proposal, he, too, had a meeting in Seattle. No problem. He had the ring shipped to a FedEx office he had noticed near Columbia on a previous visit, took the red-eye back to North Carolina, walked across the airport, hopped another plane to New York, dashed to the FedEx office to pick up the ring between the graduation ceremony and reception without even being missed, breathed a sigh of relief that the ring had arrived and was as beautiful as advertised, and popped the question in Central Park. "She said yes."

While these stories may be extreme examples of the pace of graduate life at Duke, they're typical of the level of dedication that can be found in campus labs and libraries where 2,200 graduate students quietly, almost invisibly, conduct their research. Cathy

N. Davidson, vice provost for interdisciplinary studies, welcomed the new class of graduate and professional school students last fall semester: "We are living in a cultural moment where adventure has been equated with speed, rapidity, innovation, change—extreme sports, extreme machines, extreme commerce, extreme success. At this glittering, speeded-up, excited, frantic, and frenetic moment, you have made a major commitment to opt out of the whirlwind in order to take time to become educated. Given the myths of our moment, I cannot imagine a more daring possibility than the one you have chosen. Let's call it extreme thoughtfulness."

A passion for thinking seems to be the common denominator among graduate students, whether they study cell biology or cultural anthropology, philosophy or theology, biomedical engineering or environmental engineering. They must be driven by something very deep to weather the six- or eight-year journey to a Ph.D., with very little money or time for outside interests along the way.

While maintaining focus on a subject for more than half a decade can be tough, sometimes the real challenge is to disconnect from the work. "I love science and I love bench work, and it can be difficult to pull myself away," says Davila. "The most difficult thing for me is to be able to recognize that I have responsibilities outside of my education. I get infinite pleasure from my work."

D'Arcy Brissman, a history student finishing her dissertation on the United States' occupation of Haiti from 1915 to 1934, says she feels privileged to have spent her twenties in graduate school. "It's not a luxurious life, but I got to sit around and think big thoughts and write about them, and get paid for it."

"I'm working on new antibiotics for tuberculosis. I enjoy the work, but I feel a great personal loss if I don't see my kids for an entire day."

JOHN HATTEN
Doctoral candidate in biological chemistry

"It is so rewarding to live and breathe a subject and finally make a contribution," says Rob Deaner, a Ph.D. candidate in biological anthropology and anatomy. "And when others say, 'This is interesting,' or 'I wish I had thought of that,' it feels great."

Biological chemistry student John Hatten agrees. "It's exciting when something works. You start with a theory and prove it and learn something no one knew before. That's the greatest joy." But no matter the joy, Hatten can't stay in his lab all the time testing theories. His time is divided between his research; his family of a wife, a three-year-old, and a one-year-old; and a part-time job doing genetic sequencing to make ends meet. "I'm working on new broad-spectrum antibiotics for tuberculosis," he says. "I enjoy the work, but I feel a great personal loss if I don't see my kids for an entire day, so often I come home and eat dinner with them and then go back to the lab after they're in bed."

Molecular physics student Mary Dwyer knows how that feels. She juggles her long hours in the lab with rearing three children, ages eight, five, and three. She and her husband take turns with afternoon duty, and on the days she takes the afternoons, she often comes back to the lab after her children's bedtime. "We try to remain as flexible as possible," she says. "And it's hard sometimes. But I think I'm a better mom when I'm working. Otherwise, I wouldn't be happy."

Dwyer and her husband are used to taking turns. Midway into her graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, she took five years off from the rigors of academic research while her husband completed his Ph.D. She continued to work in labs, so she didn't fall behind in her field or lose her rhythm, and she started back to school at Duke when her husband got a job in Research Triangle Park. "It helps to have a husband who has been through it himself, so he is very supportive. We planned and saved a long time for this and he has a good income now."

Food for thought: Hatten at dinner with his family before returning to work in his lab

Dwyer would like to follow her husband into industry, but many students want to stay in academe. Kylie Prymus, a Duke Endowment Fellow, James B. Duke Fellow, and University Scholar, has known for a while that he wanted to study philosophy in graduate school and then teach others. During his senior year of high school, an English teacher turned him on to philosophy, so he decided to major in the subject at Howard University. Then, through the Institute for Recruitment of Teachers (IRT), whose mission is to help minority students seek advanced degrees for careers in teaching, he found out about the graduate program in philosophy at Duke. Duke is a consortium member of IRT and has made a commitment to recruit IRT students. "What I enjoy

is enlightening other people to philosophy," he says. "Besides, with a Ph.D. in philosophy, you can only teach or stand on a street corner and ask for change."

Nayeli Garci-Crespo, an international student from Mexico in the film and video Ph.D. program, has seen her own interest in teaching wax and wane during her graduate career. "Graduate school can be quite a soul-deadening experience when you're taking your initial coursework in subjects you're not necessarily passionately interested in," she says. "But then when you're done with exams and have more freedom writing your dissertation, you can focus on your real passion. At first I wasn't interested in academia, but I've come around."

For students who want to know more about what to expect from a career in higher education, Duke participates in the Preparing Future Faculty (PFF) program, a national project to prepare graduate students for the multiple roles they may play as future faculty. The project brings together faculty members, administrators, and graduate students with colleagues at partner institutions.

Duke is clustered with North Carolina Central University, Guilford College, Durham Technical Community College, Elon College, and Meredith College, and graduate students can make site visits or establish mentoring relationships with faculty at the sister institutions. Pedagogical workshops are held to teach the basic elements of teaching, and Fellow dinners, brown-bag lunches, and round-table discussions offer opportunities to discuss the job market, research funding, publishing, and the academic community in general.

Logistics of graduate love: Marco Davila planned his marriage proposal with a timetable in mind

PFF participant Amy Gladfelter, who just earned her doctorate in the genetics department at Duke, says the program broadened her education at Duke, taking it beyond focused lab experiments and basic research. "PFF enabled me to cultivate skills that may not have developed within the framework of the traditional graduate-school experience."

PFF and IRT are only two of many programs Duke participates in or sponsors to offer its students enhanced graduate experience. The Office of Graduate Student Affairs plays a role in establishing support services that address the specific needs of students, both in their personal growth and in achieving educational objectives. The office reaches out to students from different nationalities and ethnic backgrounds, to gay and lesbian students, to students with disabilities, and to many other groups by making sure they know about the resources available to them. A recent issue of *The GRIND*, the graduate student newsletter published by the Student Affairs office, presented a long list of student groups, including the Black Graduate and Professional Student Association, Duke Chinese Students and Scholars Association, the Native American Student Coalition, Queer Grads, the Turkish Students Association, and Women in Science and Engineering.

"After only four issues of *The GRIND*, our newsletter has become a true community builder," says Jacqueline Looney, associate dean of the Graduate School. "We wanted to have a publication that reflects the academic rigor and complexity of graduate student life, while providing useful information about university services."

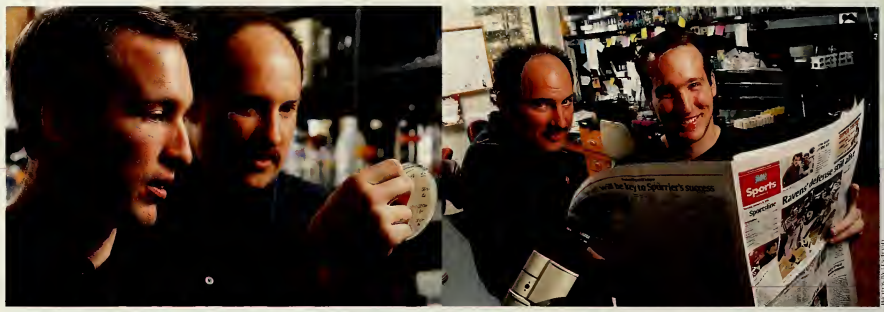
The university community is an important part of the graduate experience, especially for reaching students who often hole up with their research for hours or days on end. Students are reminded that Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) is available if they are feeling overwhelmed or feel a sense of isolation in their work, and they are advised to develop outside interests and relationships beyond their departments. As Kylie Prymus says, "Philosophy department parties always start out as nice social events, but soon degenerate into philosophical discussions. I say, 'Don't you people ever do anything else?' "

"The only thing that has gotten me through these intense years is having outside interests and friends," says Garci-Crespo. "And sometimes I ask myself, when was the last time I read a novel for pleasure? I have to remember to do things I enjoy."

Tips for coping with the "dissertation blues" or establishing a good mentoring relationship are also offered. In fact, one whole issue of *The GRIND* was devoted to mentoring, because having a good mentor can make all the difference in a rewarding and successful graduate school experience.

"I've realized so much of how successful you are in grad school depends on the relationship with your adviser," says Julie Kaplow A.M. '00, who is writing her dissertation on the development of post-traumatic stress symptoms in sexually abused children. "It is tricky to negotiate your research topic as you evolve as a student.

"I've been lucky to have two excellent mentors. My current mentor, [public policy's] Ken Dodge [Ph.D '78, A.H.C. '79], is the busiest man I've ever met in my life, but the minute



Work and play: The relationship between Rob Davidson, left, and his mentor, Joe Heitman, mixes scientific study with a dash of sports

I say I need something, he's there. He's been a great model for how to get things done," she says. "An adviser needs to be able to tap into the student's interest instead of just projecting his or her own interests."

Mentoring is so valuable that graduate students are encouraged to seek out multiple mentors. "No single faculty member can be the sole mentoring resource on all matters for any graduate student," says A. Leigh DeNeef, associate dean for academic programs. "Certainly there are faculty members who are extraordinary mentors: They are always available for their students, they support and encourage development of the students' interests, they help students make wise professional contacts, they willingly share their own professional experience, they regularly involve students in collaborative projects, and they routinely offer sound advice on multiple career opportunities. But most faculty mentors are just normal people; they are good at some things and not at others."

Garci-Crespo has found it useful to have two mentors. "Their styles are completely different, but they are both dedicated to supporting their students. Jane Gaines is very good at pushing me to get things done and introducing me to new books in my area of film studies. Susan Willis is wonderful at supporting me in fulfilling my own aspirations, no matter what they are," she says. Both are professors in the literature program. "Graduate school can be very daunting, particularly in the later years when there is a lack of structure. It's really good to have someone rooting for you."

Some students have a sense that they've found their mentor before they even enroll at Duke. In fact, many students enroll at Duke based on the reputation of its faculty members. Rob Davidson, a young scientist now in his fifth year in the cell and molecular biology program, felt he had found his mentor the first time he met Joe Heitman. "I just clicked with him in the interview. I felt a mutual respect. His lab was serious but laid back at the same time," he says. "My co-workers don't have tunnel vision—they can talk about more than science, especially during basketball season. I like that."

And the mutual respect has only grown. Heitman says of Davidson, "He has matured into a fierce scientist at the bench, one who is completely unafraid to tackle something new and difficult, and it's been a pleasure to watch him develop."

"Joe really teaches people how to finish research, not just start it and leave it tattered, but really polish it," says Davidson. "He shows by example, and not just how to research but how to share and show."

After he earns his doctorate, Davidson will stay on in Heitman's lab for a post-doc to finish a couple of papers they want to submit for publication. Then his options are wide open after an already well-developed résumé of publications, poster presentations, and invited seminar presentations at international conferences. "I've always been interested in studying law, and law schools are crying for scientists to pursue patent law now," says Davidson. "And then there's academia and, of course, industry, which might pay more, but you sometimes lose the individuality in your work."

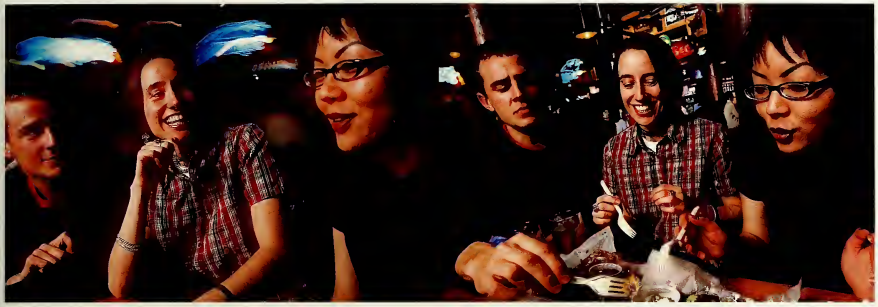
On the home stretch of her dissertation, D'Arcy Brissman credits her adviser and mentor Alex Roland Ph.D. '74 with helping her keep her momentum. She took a risk by leaving the Duke campus before dissertation completion to become a government analyst in Washington, but she knew Roland would push her to finish. "I am surrounded in my office here by ABDs," all-but-dissertations—graduate students who have completed course work but not the writing and therefore haven't earned their doctorates. "But Alex would never let that happen to me. He has high expectations of me and that's a big motivator.

"My subject [Haiti] has not been especially easy to pursue. I remember sitting at a table piled high with papers at the National Archives in Port-au-Prince and looking up to find chickens pecking at my backpack. But he never once dissuaded me or told me how difficult it would be."

Harvard graduate Carina Curto, also a Duke Endowment Fellow, James B. Duke Fellow, and University Scholar, came to study math and theoretical physics. She finds the combination of a strong mentor in string theorist Ronen Plesser, a physics professor, and bright fellow students to be perfect for her. "My preferred method of learning is talking to people, and Duke has been a good place for finding that dialogue," she says. "Grad school is better than I ever expected."

Psychology Ph.D. candidate Alison Aubrecht has had a roller-coaster ride with mentors. She has had four advisers in three years. Her first didn't get tenure and left, her second took a job at another university, her third was the head of the department who stepped in to help until her fourth one joined the faculty. Aubrecht lost a whole year of research in the transitions, but says—with surprisingly little bitterness—that the faculty have been supportive and have made every effort to help her through the unusual situation.

She would like to stay on an academic research/teaching track in the future, but says she has learned something of the fragility of positions in academe through her adviser experience. And she's not sure how easy it will be to combine family and career down the road. Her fiancé is a post-doc in physics



PHOTOS BY CHRIS HELGREN

On the town: Garci-Crespo, center, has learned to make room for socializing in her hectic grad-school schedule

at UNC, so they will have the added challenge of finding academic positions in the same area.

This is a familiar challenge to many students who have met and married other grad students. Audrey Odom and husband Antony John have developed a strategy. Music composition is a field in which there are annually perhaps a half-dozen openings in academe nationwide. Odom has veto rights over any possible positions John would pursue, because she must be assured an excellent medical facility that trains residents when she graduates from the M.D.-Ph.D. program. The one thing they have ruled out is a long-distance marriage. So if he lands a job in a place she can work with, she will follow. If not, he will follow her where she chooses to do her residency work and delay at least some of his professional gratification.

Delayed gratification is a theme that plays over and over again. Rodney Sadler Ph.D. '01 says he has always wanted children, but he and his wife, Madeline McClenney-Sadler Ph.D. '01, couldn't imagine having children and working on their dissertations in the religion department at the same time. Now after graduating last May, they say they are looking forward to catching up on missed milestones and events.

"I haven't been able to go to Bermuda and see my family in two and a half years," says Sadler. "I missed my great-aunt's funeral because it fell during exam period, and I've missed watching my nephew and nieces grow up. I feel like there's a large part of my life unaccounted for."

The Sadlers are ready to get beyond the financial struggles of student life. "Graduate school is not designed for a two-grad-student family," says Sadler, who is now teaching at Duke. "Living on stipends places you near the poverty level. And most stipends aren't year-round, so you end up with minimum-wage summer jobs when you wish you could be continuing with your research. The end of May is a period of dread for students."

"Sometimes I ask myself, when was the last time I read a novel for pleasure? I have to remember to do things I enjoy."

NAYELI GARCI-CRESPO
Doctoral candidate in film and video

The administration is well aware of the need for more dollars for scholars. Five years ago, the school set goals for raising the amount of money available for funding graduate students. Those goals have largely been met. By the beginning of the 2000-01 academic year, the Graduate School was able to commit to seeing that all Ph.D. students at Duke would be supported (from a combination of institutional funds and external awards, such as research grants or national fellowships) for at least their first five years of Ph.D. study, and with stipends that met the academic-year cost-of-living in Durham.

"We have been able to achieve this goal largely through reducing the overall Ph.D. population in a number of disciplines where applications have been dropping nationally and job markets have been tight," says Lewis Siegel, vice provost and dean of the Graduate School. "As we survey further needs of our graduate students, particularly in humanities and social science disciplines where the Duke median time-to-degree is seven years or so—generally still one to two years below the national averages for those disciplines—we have undertaken to try to see that students in those disciplines can be supported for six academic years, beginning in 2001-02.

"We have introduced a program of competitive summer research fellowships that will permit students in those disciplines to conduct research on their dissertation projects for up to two summers. We are also raising the stipends of our Ph.D. students at levels significantly above inflation in order to position Duke at the midpoint of the stipends offered by the twelve elite private universities we consider to be our peer group."

As financial issues are addressed, the Student Affairs Office tries to anticipate other needs and seeks to make sure current and incoming students understand expectations for graduate education at Duke. It shares with students a handout that clearly delineates the roles of faculty, students, and administration.

While there may be the occasional grumbles about money or heavy teaching loads or interrupted work or changing faculty, most students seem to be too busy to complain. Or perhaps they intuit that they are experiencing one of life's unique opportunities. As Cathy Davidson reminded the new recruits last fall, "A research university is one of the only places where society permits the creation of knowledge for its own sake."

"The university, in its mission," she says, "declares itself a place where new ideas are generated free of ideology or the need to turn a profit. Those constraints will enter your lives soon enough. For now, you have license to indulge a promiscuous curiosity....You are leaving behind the safe waters of the predictable in order to compete in the most extreme sport of all: riding the swells and furrows of the possible." ■

Sauls is a freelance writer living in Raleigh.

Stem-Cell Science

Continued from page 9

on investment. Though Kurtzberg's work is also now supported by the Red Cross and the American Cancer Society, she still maintains that "when you need a lot of money, the government is the best place to get it."

For his part, Williams believes that we have entered "the heroic age of biomedical science," and that Duke is well positioned to be driving some of the advances. "These transforming events are disruptive and sometimes challenge our sense of right and wrong," he says, "but these decisions will not be left to science alone. We need to govern ourselves in a wise manner and inform the public about the potential for discovery."

Continuing the conversations about the ethical implications of such technological breakthroughs is the most crucial element, says religion historian Joyce. Duke's interdisciplinary approach to the dialogue is part of a relatively new trend. "It is helpful to get a perspective on how recent these concerns are. Some critics have suggested that the U.S. is a society adrift downward, not being sensitive to moral and religious issues."

Joyce argues to the contrary that the last twenty-five years have been unique in the increasing attention being paid to the intersection of medicine and ethics. "In the past, men of science made decisions based on scientific criteria," she says. "So much of what was done in medicine in the past was done out of sight. People were not aware of the sterilization of developmentally disabled people or the choice some doctors made not to treat severely ill infants." Medical information today, she suggests, is more widespread than ever.

"Technology is so often seen as this sterile agent of modernity," she adds, "but the opposite is true." As an example, she cites the cell-phone calls and e-mail messages sent from the World Trade Center at the time of the September 11 attacks, which made the disaster all the more human and real to us.

"What is difficult about our situation now," says Joyce, "is the pace of research. Developments in the past were much more incremental and spaced out over time. Bringing our religious beliefs to bear on these issues both humbles us and forces us to confront the limits of our power and finitude and to induce a constructive discomfort."

And this discomfort, Joyce would argue, is ultimately healthy. ■

Eubanks '76 is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

Faith Under Fire

Continued from page 13

can look back upon the marriage and call it love. It is a hard discipline over many years.

The difficulty, therefore, is that Christians, when they approach this issue, no longer know what marriage is. For centuries, Christians married people who didn't *know* one another until the marriage ceremony, and we knew they were going to have sex that night. They didn't know one another. Where does all this love stuff come from? They could have sex because they were married.

Now, when marriage becomes a mutually enhancing arrangement until something goes wrong, then it makes no sense at all to oppose homosexual marriages. If marriage is a calling that makes promises of lifelong monogamous fidelity in which children are welcomed, then we've got a problem. But we can't even get to a discussion there, because Christians no longer practice Christian marriage.

What has made it particularly hard is that the divorce culture has made it impossible for us to talk about these matters—and many of you know, I'm divorced and remarried. It has made it impossible for us to talk about these matters with an honesty and candor that is required if you are not to indulge in self-deceptive, sentimental lies.

For gay Christians who I know and love, I wish we as Christians could come up with some way to help them, like we need to help one another, to avoid the sexual wilderness in which we live. That's a worthy task. I probably sound like a conservative on these matters, not because I've got some deep animosity toward gay people, but because I don't know how to go forward given the current marriage practices of our culture.

A question from Stanley Hauerwas

[Dean Jones asks:] Bill has asked you a lot of questions, others have asked you several questions. What question would you like those of us gathered here to be thinking about as we depart from here?

What do I need, or what do we need, to be a community of friends that can not only tell one another the truth, but want to be told the truth?

Taking the Field

Continued from page 17

Similarly, just as human culture varies by geographic locale, so too do the behaviors that make up chimp culture. Termite fishing, for example, is not practiced in all chimpanzee communities. "I'm interested in culture—the fact that we can see local and regional differences in chimpanzees that have no explanation based on ecology or genetics or the environment," says Lonsdorf. "It gives me a clue of why I eat rice with a fork and my friend eats rice with a chopstick."

Studying termite fishing also may suggest ways in which studies of human anthropology may come up short. "These [termite-fishing] tools are vegetation," notes Lonsdorf, "so they're not going to be saved in any archaeological site. That opens up a whole new realm. What are the tools that early humans might have used that we don't even know about because they're not preserved?"

Lonsdorf won't complete her doctoral work until the spring of 2003, but she's already putting her experience with the Gombe chimps to good work. She is occasionally asked to speak to community groups. With the release of *Jane Goodall's Wild Chimpanzees*, she's expected to serve as an educational resource for science educators and school groups. These are opportunities she relishes.

"People say to me, 'The chimps are so much like us. I can't believe they use tools and I can't believe they do this and that.' And I'll tell them some obscure fact about animal behavior—about a male bird that incubates the eggs because the female is too wiped out from breeding—and they'll think that's fascinating. People relate easily to chimps, more so than other animals, but that opens the door to telling them about all kinds of other neat animal-behavior facts and findings."

Still, Lonsdorf is wary of being seen as Jane Goodall's heir. "The thing that's a fallacy is that anyone is the next Jane Goodall," she says. "Nobody can fill a lecture hall like Jane can. Nobody did what she did. Nobody went out there in the Sixties by themselves and walked around looking for chimps. Nobody's going to be able to replace her."

Perhaps not. But Lonsdorf is among those making sure that Goodall's work continues to evolve and benefit future generations—of chimps, and humans. ■

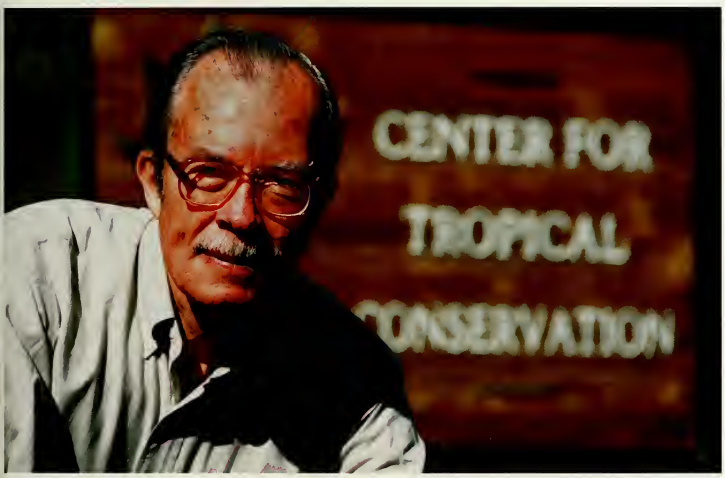
Hoekstra is a freelance writer based in Minneapolis.

Identifying the Forests' Prime Evil

JOHN TERBORGH

BY MONTE BASGALL

For nearly four decades, this environmental scientist has combed varied tropical settings to study birds, primates, herbs, trees, and their interactions. Through research, advocacy, teaching, and writing, he has sought to understand and protect what is left of the natural world.



JIM WALLACE

Terborgh: his quest is to preserve and conserve

Just to reach his longtime biological Shangri-la, John Terborgh must travel for days in a motor-driven dugout canoe. He describes the remarkable site in his 1999 book *Requiem for Nature*: "To my left, a towering forest looms over my lakeside office, its edge a tapestry of vines and branches that offer thoroughfare to throngs of monkeys. Long accustomed to the benign presence of humans in their midst, they parade before my view, hardly more than an arm's reach away on the other side of the screening."

For more than a quarter-century, Terborgh, James B. Duke Professor of Environmental Science at Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, has been coming to this strikingly pristine place, the Cocha Cashu Biological Station within Peru's Manu National Park. He returns each year because the huge park contains more biodiversity than any other on Earth. Encompassing the watershed of the Manu River from the 13,000-foot heights of the eastern Andes Mountains to the Amazon jungle lowlands below, the park boasts more than 200 species of mammals, almost 1,000 different kinds of birds, and up to 200 different tree types per each 2.4 acres.

Terborgh believes that places like Manu are crucial for preserving this biodiversity, defined as the variety of plant and animal species still living on the planet. Conserving biodiversity, he writes starkly, means "establishing conditions that will serve to minimize future extinctions." His elegaic *Requiem for Nature* (Island Press) is not so much a celebration of nature and an exceptional park as it is a tale of developing tragedy.

Throughout a professional career that began in 1963, he has combed various tropical settings like this one—because most of the planet's plants and animals live there—to study birds, primates, herbs, trees, and the interactions among them. Through his research, his advocacy, and his often lyrical writing, he has sought both to understand and protect what is left of the natural world. In the process, he has also had to bear repeated witness to the general destructiveness of humans.

Earthmoving machines seem to have dogged his every step—an inevitable symptom, he says, of the inexorable pressures of too many humans seeking work and a better life. Too many times, the result is the destruction of forests and grasslands and the pollution of streams and waterways. Such destruction can be the result of primitive slash-and-burn

agriculture as well as advanced corporate farming, road building, and development.

In country after country, Terborgh has also borne witness to what he calls inadequate government efforts to create sanctuaries for the nature that remains. He dismisses many of the results as "paper parks." He has started a monitoring program, with so-far inadequate funding, to improve some of these places.

At age sixty-five, this MacArthur Fellowship winner and National Academy of Sciences member, who also co-directs Duke's Center for Tropical Conservation, remains as engaged in battles to fund his conservation efforts as he is to produce scientific papers that challenge the conventional wisdom. He also continues to turn out books. His next one, *Making Parks Work*, will be, he says, uncharacteristically optimistic about the prospects for nature reserves.

Born in Washington, D.C., Terborgh was raised in a version of Arlington, Virginia, that no longer exists. "I remember when it was mostly farms," he says. "The farm scene in Arlington disappeared between 1946 and '48." Before that green bubble burst, "my whole formative period was devoted to biology. Its attraction just pulled me in, a fascination for nature, organisms, and natural places."

By age five he was already studying snakes.

Islands on the Brink

BY BRAD BALUKJIAN

Six of us are bunched together in a small blue boat, enjoying a cool breeze under the relentless Venezuelan sun. A maze of islands surrounds us, little green gumdrops whose reddish-brown shores slope steeply into forested interiors. Powered by a moody Yamaha motor, we chug our way toward Chiguire Island, a smidge of dry land named after the giant aquatic rodents that hang out there. As we draw closer, a ball of orange fur becomes visible at the top of one of the island's largest trees, a vigilant howler monkey not willing to share his space with other primates. This invasion of humans must be nothing short of terrifying to an animal that has lived most of its life peacefully on this little island retreat.

Our destination is just one of hundreds, maybe thousands, of islands in Lake Guri, a vast 4,300-kilometers-square hydroelectric compound in the largely uninhabited state of Bolivar, Venezuela. The most humbling statistic is that the lake is 1.6 times the size of Rhode Island, my home state. For two months this past summer, I joined a dozen or so scientists from around the world in calling this muddy oasis home. While we each had different research projects and organisms to study, we shared the goal of deciphering exactly what was going on in this system, a natural laboratory unlike any other in the world.

Lake Guri was formed artificially with the construction of the Raul Leoni Dam in 1968 and grew in size in 1986 when the second stage of dam construction was completed. Its purpose is to provide water-powered electricity to large regions of Venezuela. When the lake was enlarged in 1986, the flooding of the land formed an archipelago of green-studded islands that shed their former lives as hilltops. The remains of the trees are still visible in the "ghost forest," the chilling name given to the rings of dead trees that poke above water, their bases buried underwater some fifteen or twenty meters down like the lost city of Atlantis. A drought this summer left the water extremely low and revealed whole thickets of this ghost forest, creating magnificent graveyards of once-dominant trees now treading water. Their trunks are clumped so close together that navigating a boat between them requires ace piloting skills and, more often than not, the ability to duck and brace for collision.

Where most islands in the world were formed or separated from the mainland hundreds or thousands of years ago, these islands are a mere fifteen years old, making them ideal study sites. The plants and animals that survived the flooding are now confined to the borders of the islands, no longer able to roam the once-continuous land. This restriction on their movement has produced some unusual and ominous ecological phenomena that have been monitored by our research program for several years.

We ram our boat into the mud bank of Chiguire Island and claw our way up to its vegetated crown. The outer thickets resist our intrusion, but a few scratches later we penetrate to the interior. At just over half an acre, Chiguire is covered in trees both young and old. Save for some hardy leaves, the island is like a skeleton picked dry, a tangle of pale gray branches wrapped up by twisting vines.

John Terborgh, James B. Duke Professor of Environmental Science and leader of our group, says in his syncopated staccato voice, "Look at this God-forsaken place. And monkeys live here. It's amazing that anything can live here." The adroit veteran ecologist has thin, silvery hair pushed back straight from his long, tanned face, and a trim gray mustache. In his decades of working in the jungles of Peru and Venezuela, he seems to have found the fountain of youth. Agile and upbeat, Terborgh is often seen around camp wearing a tongue-in-cheek T-shirt that reads, "Thank God for Evolution," a gift from his graduate students at Princeton many moons ago.

Caught up in our exploration of the island, we forget about our howler-monkey host up above, who reminds us of his presence by attempting to air-drop yesterday's meal on our heads. Ken Feeley, a sandy-haired Duke graduate student and Terborgh apprentice, narrowly sidesteps the assault. Completely frustrated and baffled by our presence, the black-faced monkey resorts to that age-old means of escape—run, or frantically swing, as the case may be. In a few short, orange-blurred seconds, he darts through the trees, across a connecting land-bridge, and disappears into the safety of a neighboring island.

Then he took up bird watching and plant collecting. His early career choice, he says, had much to do with "being able to walk out my back door and walk all the way to the Potomac River without passing another house."

In *Requiem*, he describes what happened to Arlington during the post-World War II building boom. "Seemingly overnight, the forests vanished. Broad red scars in the Earth, the future streets and lanes of middle-class

PHOTOS COURTESY OF BRAD BALUKJIAN

Nature out of whack: left, one of the smaller islands' landscape of defoliated trees from ecological imbalance of leafcutter ants and howler monkeys; below, one island's healthy forested interior; far left, a view from Iguana Island to mainland Venezuela in the distance

After ogling the jailbreak, the rest of us slowly turn our attention back to the trees, while Feeley stews over the implications of this event for his dissertation research. His project, an impressive web of hypotheses connecting everything from monkey dung to bird densities, relies in part on the idea that the monkeys do not move around between islands. This is normally a safe assumption, since they live in the trees and almost never come to the ground—except, that is, when a gang of bothersome biologists comes a-knocking.

The forest on Iguana Island is an imperfect tangle of life, a finger-painted canvas streaked with browns and greens, a ruddy masterpiece. A crispy carpet of leaves crunches under my feet with every step. The scene is awash in trees, some scattered large trunks, but mostly skinny trees and malleable lianas, spreading haphazardly in twists and turns, arched doorways, a gnarled mass, trip wires, monkey ladders, loops like swings, a dangling Y, an S, a C, intersections, overlaps, no beginnings, no endings. In the thicker parts, foliage blots out the sky above, so dense that you could tuck a pink school-bus beneath and never find it from the air. Among the leaves on the ground stands the occasional ant-hole, a small volcano of red dirt that spews fat-headed ants, hungry for the surrounding green in this world apart.

We leer, peer, and downright gawk at numerous trees, trying to identify them for Feeley's project. Here in the deep wild of Venezuela, there are no glossy field guides to consult, forcing scientists to rely on more unconventional, yet equally effective techniques. Approaching one particularly troublesome tree, Terborgh unveils a thick knife and shaves off a piece of bark. Leaning forward, he presses his face against the fresh white wound. Taking a deep breath of the tree's sweet smell, he concludes that it is *Guatteria schomburgkiana*, apparently not only part of the *Annonaceae* family, but also of the scratch-and-sniff family as well.

Hiking the short distance to the other end of the island, Terborgh again comments on the landscape around us: "Have you ever seen a place this trashed before? And humans didn't even do it. Usually it's bulldozers that do stuff like this, but this is ants and monkeys and other things." We don't usually think of an ant as the king of the jungle, but here on the small Lake Guri islands, this six-legged beast rules. In fact, it is mostly leafcutter ants that are responsible for the barren state of islands like Chiguire.

Here in Guri, the health of the island depends largely on its size. On larger islands and the mainland, a wide variety of predatory and large-sized animals thrive. Some are familiar, like the jaguar, puma, predatory birds, and wild cats, and others strange and unfamiliar, like the agouti, the tayra, the tapir, and the coati-mundi. But the smaller islands are unable to sustain these large-bodied animals.

Without vertebrate predators and seed-dispersing animals, the small islands have experienced population explosions of certain herbivores, creating a glut of lizards, rats, iguanas, and leaf-cutter ants. In addition, howler monkeys stranded on the small islands when the lake was created have lived on them predator-free for many years. This overabundance of herbivores is having devastating effects on the island vegetation, stripping the trees bare. Such an avalanche of ecological dysfunction is called a "trophic cascade," or alternatively, Terborgh's more dramatic term, "ecological meltdown."

While the scope of the research in Lake Guri is obviously quite large, my field work consisted, quite literally, of hugging trees. Armed with a tape measure, some maps and a tool-belt, I worked on several islands measuring the diameter of adult trees that had been initially measured five years ago. The purpose of this work was to quantify scientifically the vegetation damage that was clearly visible all around us.

My mentor for this task was a garrulous Peruvian, Percy Nuñez, who works as a kind of freelance botanist, dabbling in eco-tourism here, writing field guides there. Known for his "hands of silk," he has a broad, padded face with wings of black hair that protrude from his baseball cap. Though he is nearly forty, his smile flashes a mouth full of braces. He speaks with a kind of wise serenity, and whenever I asked him a question, he rubbed his thick hand over his face, as if waking up the cells in his brain to think a little harder. Nuñez is one of the world's most knowledgeable tropical botanists, and has seen 10,000 different tree species in his career. He even has discovered and helped describe ten new species, including his favorite plant of all, *Styrax nunezii* (named for him).

Although the awkwardness of my last name may preclude the honor of ever having a species named after me—*Balukjianii* does not exactly roll off the tongue—I look forward to a career of discovery among the world of islands. I have been an "islephile" ever since the mullet-haired days of elementary school, when I pored over maps dotted with islands and declared that in my lifetime, I would visit every island in the world.

suburbs, bespoke the agony of the land. For me, the experience was shattering."

Nevertheless, Terborgh recovered from the sad plight of his hometown and kept going. In 1958, he received a bachelor's degree in biology with honors from Harvard. He followed that in 1963 with a Ph.D. in plant physiology.

As he noted in another of his books, *Diversity and the Tropical Rain Forest* (Scientific American Library, 1992), he was first drawn to tropical ecology just after earning his doctorate when he and a colleague made a "celebratory expedition" to South America. What continues to draw him back to the jungle year after year? "If I had to choose one word, it would be peace," he writes. "Being daily witness to the endless cycle of life and death brings a reassuring sense of symmetry and continuity. The lives of the plants and animals that share the forest are inextricably linked in a web of interactions—a web held together by a system of checks and balances that we are only beginning to understand."

Terborgh not only went on expeditions. From the beginning, he also taught the next generation of biologists and conservationists. For five years, he was an assistant professor of botany at the University of Maryland before moving to Princeton, where he even-

Islands have always captured people's imaginations, not only for their physical beauty but also for their symbolism as a secluded entity. Sir Thomas More saw water on all sides around him when he sketched out his vision of Utopia. And while poet John Donne declared that "no man is an island," we are time and again lured into the isolation afforded by islands' simple pleasures.

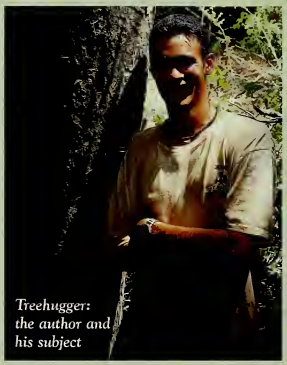
No matter where I drift, I hope never to stray far from the world of islands, those self-contained little worlds isolated from the smear of civilization. Island biogeography is my own self-designed curriculum, put together under the auspices of Duke's Program II, which provides students the opportunity to design an interdisciplinary curriculum without being limited to one of the conventional majors. That opportunity is what brought me to this team, and to Lake Guri.

Today's islands are often associated with white beaches and resort hotels; life on Lake Guri was not so glamorous. Our research team was divided between two camps, one on the large island Danto Machado and the other on Iguana Island, so tiny that John Elway could probably heave a football over half its length. The only permanent structure in either camp was a small shelter made of logs spaced far apart and held together by wire. A plastic tarp draped over the top of the shelter kept us dry during the torrential rains.

Words like "clean" take on a whole new meaning when you live in a tent for two months on an island where there is no running water, no electricity, no buildings, and, of course, no toilets. Food was simple, cooked over either a campfire or a gas stove, and inevitably consisted of some combination involving sauce and beans, rice or pasta. Every day after working in the field, we bathed in the murky lake water, jumping off trees in the ghost forest and withstanding the nibbles of little fish that enjoyed snacking on our bare bodies.

Scientists shuttled in and out of the camp over the course of the summer. They studied all sorts of things, from rats to land tortoises to the most pungent of all study organisms,

Although the scope of the research in Lake Guri is obviously quite large, my field work consisted, quite literally, of hugging trees.



Treehugger: the author and his subject

dung beetles. Days were filled with collecting data on different islands, and nights were spent playing cards, writing, and chatting, while rowdy bugs flew into camp and pesky moths fluttered and flopped around as if someone had spiked their nectar. The whole while, life teemed around us—the horrid grunts of far-off howler monkeys in the distance and the screeching and squawking of parrots tearing through the air like squirrels in a china closet. The soft, continuous hum of hidden insects was occasionally interrupted by the whirling sound of a cicada, like an overcharged sprinkler.

Many of the processes and phenomena occurring on islands reflect those that occur on the mainland. But the isolation of islands has produced some pretty wacky results. Only certain intrepid species are able to colonize isolated islands (e.g., Hawaii), and once there they may remain separated from their native population for several generations. The isolation allows organisms to evolve into the outlandish and the bizarre, producing such fanciful creatures as Komodo dragons and the giant tortoises of the Galapagos. These are the island eye-catchers that any channel-surfer recognizes from brief flashes on the Discovery Channel. Although not as stunning, the leaf-cutter ants and howler monkeys of Lake Guri proved to be just as interesting.

The leaf-cutter ants are particularly effective in defoliating the small islands. While doing my field work one day, I saw a parade of leaf fragments dancing in a nice orderly line down the forest floor. An ant was underneath each leaf, clasping it tight with its mandibles. Ants stash great gobs of foliage in underground burrows and feed off of a fungus that grows on them.

Although things seem peachy for the ants and their vegetarian accomplices, the island trees will not be able to withstand this assault much longer. In the near future, we predict that a large number of tree species will go extinct on the islands (some already have), and that the only survivors will be snarling vines and inedible plants loaded with chemical and physical defenses. Without any more food, the ants, monkeys, and other herbivores are destined to crash, leaving the island a virtually empty wasteland.

At first glance, it might seem that while this obituary-to-be is a shame, it is at least confined to some obscure islands in the middle of nowhere in Venezuela. The bad news is that this same phenomenon is occurring all over the world. As our planet's natural habitats become increasingly fragmented because of human expansion and development, mainland landscapes are being chopped up into mosaics of "islands." Studying the Lake Guri islands is like looking into a crystal ball to see what looms for the rest of the world. ■

Balukjian is a senior from Greenville, Rhode Island.

Shangri-la: Terborgh's favorite place, Peru's Manu National Park, which has more biodiversity than any on Earth

JEREMY HOMER / CORBIS

tually became the Class of 1877 Professor of Biology. In 1989, he moved to Duke as the Ruth F. DeVarney Professor of Environmental Science.

In 1991, he became a James B. Duke Professor of Environmental Science. The next year he received a $335,000 MacArthur Fellowship, popularly known as a "genius grant." Nobel Prize-winning physicist Murray Gell-Mann of Caltech broke the news to him. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation announcement noted that he would use the money in an on-foot "vegetation mapping" survey in Manu National Park and another Peruvian site.

Terborgh wrote in *Requiem* that he "discovered" the Manu park in 1973 after having to flee "the most beautiful place I had ever seen," Peru's Apurímac Valley. He was chased out of that valley after a road-building project funded by the U.S. program Alliance for Progress (implemented during the Kennedy administration) had paved the way for waves of human invaders, who chopped down trees and fomented illicit cocaine production and trafficking. Since that year, he has directed Manu's Cocha Cashu Biological Station under the auspices of the Peruvian government, supporting it with fees charged to the investigators who use the site.

According to the station's website (www.duke.edu/~manu/), its role is "to provide a base within a large region of virgin forest from which to study all aspects of the ecology of lowland tropical forests." One major research emphasis is the variety of large resident vertebrates "that tend to be reduced or extirpated at other neotropical research sites," the website notes. Examples include jaguars, pumas, and harpy eagles, species that have been hunted out or eliminated by forest fragmentation at less remote reserves.

Cocha Cashu can accommodate nearly forty people at a time in primitive facilities that include a kitchen with two kerosene stoves (but no refrigerator) and a small library. Communication is by satellite phone and two-way radio, and there is an office with desks and shelves. There is no dormitory, so users must sleep in tents. They also traditionally bathe at the nearby lakeshore, though two showers were recently added.

"It is one of the most beautiful forests I have ever been in," recalls Jennifer Powers Ph.D. '01, whose doctorate in biology was accompanied by a certificate in ecology. Powers visited Cocha Cashu last fall as part of an advanced field course sponsored by the Duke-headquartered Organization for Tropical Studies.

While that course included visits to four tropical Latin American sanctuaries, "I think Cocha Cashu has, by far, the most spectacular trees," she says. "It's so remote that they have the full complement of animals. At night, even, you'd zip the door to your tent and hear the forest around you. All these insects, all the birds moving around, the monkeys—it just felt like the forest was alive."

Powers, who studied for her doctorate under Nicholas School Dean William Schlesinger, is equally enthusiastic about working with Terborgh. "Just being in the field with him was so exciting because he has worked in that forest for decades and he knows all the stories there," she says. "We took a couple of walks that he led and every five feet we were stopping. It took hours to get 500 meters down the trail because he knows all the plants, and he knows all the animals. He's an incredible naturalist. But then he also is one of the major players in terms of thinking about ecological theory in tropical systems."

Terborgh's early work at Manu was with the twelve species of primates that live there. "We made a lot of progress in trying to understand the variation in primate social systems that one sees in nature," he says. He is still co-authoring scientific papers on the tree surveys done with colleagues at Manu and other South American tropical forests.

His findings reported in one such article, published in 2001 in the journal *Ecology*, "challenge popular depictions of Amazonian vegetation as a small-scale mosaic of unpredictable composition and structure." These surveys instead "provide additional evidence that tropical tree communities are not quantitatively different from their temperate counterparts where a few common species…can dominate immense areas of forest."

Other research at Manu has documented the vital role that top meat-eating predators

like jaguars play in preserving the jungle ecosystem. He and fellow scientists found that an absence of such hunting animals can allow overpopulations of seed-eating animals, which in turn suppress the forest's principal tree species.

"I've been harping on that theme for more than twenty years," Terborgh says of the importance of predation—an argument he and ten other scientists expounded in an article in the November 30 issue of the journal *Science*. Field work for that *Science* paper was not done in Peru but at a research site Terborgh directs in Venezuela with National Science Foundation funding. There, a non-natural lake called Lago Guri, encompassing an area almost the size of Connecticut, was created by a hydroelectric dam. In the process, many former hilltops became islands that isolated a variety of plants and animals.

Because Lago Guri's smaller islands contain no meat-eaters, they provided a good test for a controversy long raging in the ecological community, whether "top-down" or "bottom-up" drives natural systems. Proponents of the top-down view hold that predators play the key role in perpetuating plant and animal diversity in nature. The opposing bottom-up scenario argues that such biodiversity is driven by the variety of available consumable plants, because that determines the mix of plant eaters that then serve as food sources for predators.

The *Science* article, for which Terborgh was senior author, provides support for the top-down view. With no predators present, the investigators found strikingly "hyperabundant" numbers of plant eaters ranging from howler monkeys to iguanas, rodents, and leaf-cutter ants. In response, trees were dying off at accelerated rates, and many of the young plants were being consumed before they could grow.

Terborgh notes that the same process is under way in the humid eastern woodlands and arid grasslands of the United States. With the virtual elimination of former predators like wolves, Terborgh says the eastern regions now carry excess numbers of white-tailed deer, beavers, raccoons, and possums. In the west, he says, the culprits are livestock like cattle, horses, and sheep, and over-permissive government grazing policies.

In another book, *Where Have All The Birds Gone?* (Princeton University Press, 1989) and in a *Scientific American* article "Why American Songbirds Are Vanishing" (May 1992), he probed losses in migratory-bird populations that are causing quieter spring seasons in the United States. Just as in the tropics, a major cause here seems to be human destruction of habitats.

Since 1963, Terborgh has made annual field excursions to tropical sites as widespread as New Guinea, Madagascar, Cameroon, and Gabon, as well as to various Latin American sites. As he has studied the biology of all these places, he has also become an acute observer of what human societies are doing to nature. One chapter in *Requiem*, "Parks: The Last Bastions of Nature," describes most purported natural refuges in the tropics as "a sorry lot."

A majority of parks "exist only on paper," he writes, "having no staff whatsoever." Most are "poorly designed," and a "great many" have people living within them. "Some no longer exist in a biological sense." Terborgh describes his shocking visit to one Peruvian "paper park." Though it had technically been in existence for a decade, he and a companion learned they were its first visitors. He labels another park in Kenya, within sight of Nairobi's skyline, a "glorified game ranch."

Most tropical parks exist only on paper and have no staff. In reality most are poorly designed, and even having people living within them.

Even 3.7-million-acre Manu, which he considers an exception, has had its share of problems. While strongly supported politically and administratively when it began in 1973, the park declined as economic problems, which have since improved, overtook Peru. During the darkest days, he wrote in *Requiem*, supply boats for park guards failed to appear, as did their pay and fuel, leaving Manu's guardians "obliged to hunt and fish to feed themselves."

Meanwhile, there could be a looming people problem caused by Manu's indigenous inhabitants, some of whom remain isolated from outsiders. Terborgh says he wonders what will happen as more natives exchange stone-age tools for guns and chainsaws, and begin seeking jobs to pay for more creature comforts—let alone educations for their children.

Terborgh's own funding has also seen hard times. In 1996, the year he received the National Academy of Sciences' Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal for meritorious work in zoology, his Center for Tropical Conservation was near to closing down after losing what was then its main financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development. This loss came at the same time Terborgh, through his center, was just beginning to start ParksWatch (www.parkswatch.org) as a watchdog organization seeking partnerships with local conservation groups in various sanctuaries in order to improve conditions there.

While the center and ParksWatch have both since scraped through (ParksWatch now has active projects in Venezuela, Peru, and Guatemala and is starting new ones in Mexico and Brazil), the financial futures of both remain uncertain. Yet Terborgh sounded surprisingly upbeat during his latest interview, held at his center's spartan offices near the Duke Primate Center.

That positive outlook is reflected in the new book he is helping edit, *Making Parks Work: Strategies for Preserving Tropical Nature*, in which "we try to see the bright side of the picture." Set for late-winter publication by Island Press, the new book is a sequel to *Last Stand, National Parks, and the Defense of Tropical Biodiversity* (Oxford University Press, 1997), in which he and eleven other authors (several from Duke) stressed the problems.

"In a relatively short span of time, just four or five years, there have been a lot of changes," he says. "There's more money going into conservation both from formal sources like the World Bank and other big development banks and from private sources as well."

He holds great hopes for one in particular, the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, which will draw on a multibillion-dollar contribution from the co-founder of computer chip maker Intel Corporation and his wife. One of that foundation's four program areas will be dedicated to biodiversity conservation, Terborgh says. "New mechanisms are coming in line for management of parks through non-governmental organizations and international organizations. Governments are getting more broad-minded about allowing and encouraging international participation in management of wildlands and protected areas."

While "the official U.S. government has been dragging its feet on all kinds of green issues for a long time," he says, pointedly, "much of the rest of the world is realizing that we're over-exploiting the Earth's resources."

"Conserving biodiversity is the responsibility of the generation that's alive and active right now to think about its future," he insists, "and not to turn over a destroyed world to the next generation." ■

Basgall is senior science writer in Duke's Office of Research Communications.

Four for the Rhodes

Four Duke students—three seniors and one graduate student—have been chosen this year as Rhodes Scholars. With more students picked this year than any other school in the country except Harvard, Duke's total number of Rhodes recipients has reached thirty-four.

Undergraduates Alexis Blane, Pavan Cheruvu, and Samuel Malone were selected from 925 applicants at 319 colleges and universities throughout the country. Graduate student Christian Campbell, a native of the Bahamas, was selected through a similar process for Caribbean residents.

Campbell, twenty-two, is a published poet in his third year of work on his doctorate at Duke. He says he will use his time at Oxford to get a M.Phil. degree: "I see this as a bridge to completing my dissertation work here in British modern literature and Caribbean literature. I thought Oxford was the ideal place to do that."

As a Caribbean poet and literary scholar, Campbell is working in a tradition that has exploded in the past two decades with some of the world's most prominent and celebrated authors writing in a number of different languages. Poets such as Nobel laureate Derek Walcott have explored the oral traditions of poetry while, at the same time, creating a work that intends to tell Caribbean history and construct an identity for the region.

"Walcott is a major influence in my life, one of the main reasons why I decided to pursue graduate study in order to be a poet," says Campbell. "It's his interest in exploring a relationship to poetry's traditions and finding a creative inheritance for the Caribbean. That's a great tradition to work from, but I'm also interested in moving beyond that in a more experimental mode.

"That's one of the reasons why I'm excited about going to Oxford. At first I thought that Oxford would be too conservative for what I want to do. And it is conservative. But I realized its traditions could help me. The kinds of people it attracts are exciting, and I will have opportunities to travel and learn from other places that are important to me."

Blane, Cheruvu, and Malone, all A.B. Duke Scholars, were named recipients of the Faculty Scholar Award, given by the Duke Academic Council in honor of general academic excellence. All were involved with student publications.

Blane, of Charlotte, North Carolina, majors in English and biology. She helped start *The Duke Mind*, an undergraduate journal in the cognitive sciences, and is interested in fields as diverse as neurosciences and poetry. She is writing her senior thesis on novelist E.L. Doctorow and poet Adrienne Rich. She is involved in karate, has been president of the Volleyball Club, and is a member of the Undergraduate Judicial Board. One summer, she did Alzheimer's research on a Howard Hughes research fellowship; another summer she did relief work in Kosovo. Blane plans to pursue a M.Phil. in English studies at Oxford.

Cheruvu, of Tampa, Florida, is a triple major in biomedical engineering, electrical engineering, and chemistry, with a 4.0 grade point average. He has been involved in research on artificial hearts and has helped develop a software model for a cardiac device. He spent a summer in southern India, where he worked in a community hospital as the organizer of a prevention campaign concerning sexually transmitted diseases. He is senior editor of the campus magazine *Eruditio*, a publication for undergraduate writing; president of the North Carolina chapter of an engineering honor society; and a former officer in Spectrum, the undergraduate organization that promotes diversity and cultural understanding on campus. He is also the organizer of the Duke cricket team, and has served as a patient advocate in the neurosurgery ward of Duke Hospital. Cheruvu plans to do graduate work in biomedical engineering at Oxford.

Malone, from Zebulon, North Carolina, majors in mathematics and economics. At Duke, he edited *Vertices*, an undergraduate journal of science and technology, and recently won first place in an international Mathematical Contest in Modeling (MCM), his third award in MCM competition. He's been involved in the publication of six scholarly papers; has won the Goldwater Scholarship, a national science award; and is active in karate and distance running. Malone plans to pursue an M.Phil. in economics through the Oxford Financial Research Centre.

Rhodes Scholarship winners are selected on the basis of high academic achievement, personal integrity, leadership potential, and physical vigor, among other attributes.

Off to Oxford: graduate student Campbell, top; and undergraduates, above, from left to right, Cheruvu, a triple major in biomedical engineering, electrical engineering, and chemistry; Blane, an English major; and Malone, a mathematics and economics major

Unity through Scholarship

After September 11, there were many responses from students, faculty, staff, and administrators. Whether throwing fund-raisers for the United Way or the New York Fireman's Fund, selling flag pins and ribbons on the Bryan Center walkway, attending forums and classes, or holding vigils of peace or remembrance, the Duke community came together to work for others.

A group of Duke students wanted to capture that feeling of unity and of helping the survivors of the terrorist attacks. The students worked with Duke administrators to develop The Americanism Scholarship, an endowed fund that will provide scholarships in lieu of the loan normally included in need-based aid to students affected by the events of September 11 who demonstrate a need. Those eligible to compete for the scholarship are children of alumni lost in the disasters, children who lost an immediate family member, or students from lower Manhattan public high schools. The Americanism Scholars will be asked to write two essays on "Americanism" during their Duke career, to be placed in an archive.

Seniors Courtney Spence and Scott Goodwin developed the idea with Duke Student Government president C.J. Walsh, and have spearheaded the development of the scholarship. An initial e-mail message sent to various administrators led to a meeting, at which Spence and Goodwin were surprised to be joined by senior officials from development, public affairs, and financial aid. "It was great, because they never said, 'Is this the right thing to do?'," Spence says. "Instead, it was, 'We're going to do this, so *how* do we do it?'"

Spence and Goodwin were invited to attend a meeting of the Duke Financial Partners Group in Manhattan as part of a visit from President Nannerl O. Keohane. During that trip, the two also met with Keat Crown '00, a former Duke lacrosse captain who escaped from the higher floors of the World Trade Center on September 11, and enlisted his support.

"This has been student-initiated, but it's a combined effort," Goodwin says, citing such requirements of establishing the scholarship as university support, fund raising, and the need to establish the basic $100,000 endowment. "It's the Duke community coming together."

More information on The Americanism Scholarship may be found at www.duke.edu/web/americanism.

JIM WALLACE

Lecture Structure

East Campus unveiled another new building with the opening of the Richard White Lecture Hall in the fall. The two-story building, located between East Duke Building and Aycock residence hall, is named for the botanist, the former dean of Trinity College and vice provost for undergraduate education, who is now director of the Sarah P. Duke Gardens.

The $2.5-million edifice provides advanced electronic teaching equipment, raked seating, and a stage for student performances, concerts, and films. In addition to offices, there is an elevator and a connecting link to East Duke to accommodate handicapped access to the Nelson Music Room.

On Their Toes

Gustav Holst's *The Planets* inspired ballet choreographer Antony Tudor to write *Planets* in 1934. Nearly seventy years later, the Duke Dance program has received a $10,000 grant from the National College Choreography Initiative, funded by the National Endowment for the Arts, to reconstruct two sections of Tudor's ballet.

Tudor is considered one of the most important ballet choreographers of the twentieth century. Along with NCCI, the Antony Tudor Ballet Trust and the university's own Institute of the Arts are supporting the project at Duke. This is the first award year for NCCI, which selects one college per state for funding. Duke is the inaugural North Carolina grantee.

Planets, set to Holst's music, had its premiere in 1934; Tudor restaged the work in 1939 with an additional movement, but that was the last time it was performed. "We view this project as being of potential national and international importance to the ballet field," says Barbara Dickinson, director of the Duke Dance program. "We hope, through this reconstruction, to be able to reintroduce this choreography to the active repertory of professional ballet companies. The preservation of the work of Antony Tudor is critical to understanding and apprehending twentieth-century ballet."

Duke's dance program is presenting a series of events around the reconstructed movements of *Planets*. A "Ballet ChoreoLab Concert" will be performed on March 28 and 31; a March 30 symposium on Tudor will include artists who have staged and performed Tudor works.

For information on the Ballet Choreolab performances or the symposium, contact the Duke Box Office at http://auxweb.duke.edu/boxoffice/ or (919) 684-4444.

Chemical Marker for Cardiac Risk

Patients who test positive for the presence of a specific biochemical marker of heart-cell death in their blood but who do not exhibit other risk factors for future heart attack should be treated as higher-risk patients, according to a new analysis by cardiologists at Duke Medical Center.

The researchers found that troponin, a protein that is released into the bloodstream as heart muscle cells die, can be a reliable indicator of future risk even when other traditional measures of heart health are negative. This is important, the researchers say,

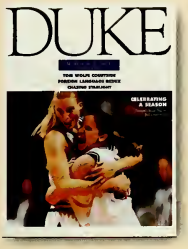
WOLFE CALLED FOR COMMENCEMENT

Update

Award-winning journalist and author Tom Wolfe, whose daughter Alexandra is a Duke senior and whose book-in-progress is set on a college campus, will deliver the 2002 commencement address on Sunday, May 12. Announcing Wolfe's selection, President Nannerl O. Keohane cited Wolfe's "well-justified reputation as one of the most perceptive chroniclers of American culture."

Wolfe is the author of such acclaimed books as *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* (1968), *The Right Stuff* (1979), *The Bonfire of the Vanities* (1987), and *A Man in Full* (1998). Soon after the publication of *A Man in Full*, Wolfe reflected on the Cameron basketball culture for *Duke Magazine* ("A Fan in Full," May-June 1999).

Wolfe's first book, a collection of articles about the flamboyant Sixties written for *New York* and *Esquire* and published in 1965 as *The Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake Streamline Baby*, established him as a leading figure in the literary experiments in nonfiction that became known as the "New Journalism."



A FAN IN FULL
TOM WOLFE

In 1968, he published two bestsellers on the same day: *The Pump House Gang*, made up of more articles about life in the Sixties, and *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*, a nonfiction story of the hippie era. In 1970, he published *Radical Chic & Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers*, a controversial book about racial friction in the United States.

In 1979, Wolfe completed *The Right Stuff*, an account of the rocket airplane experiments of the post-World War II era and the early space program, focusing upon the psychology of the rocket pilots and the astronauts and the competition between them. The book became a bestseller and won the American Book Award for nonfiction, the National Institute of Arts and Letters Harold Vursell Award for prose style, and the Columbia Journalism Award.

In 1984 and 1985, Wolfe wrote his first novel, *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, in serial form against a deadline of every two weeks for *Rolling Stone* magazine. A story of the money-feverish 1980s in New York, *The Bonfire of the Vanities* was published in book form in 1987, staying at number one on *The New York Times* bestseller list for two months and remaining on the list for more than a year.

His second novel, *A Man in Full*, was published in November 1998. The book's protagonists are a sixty-year-old Atlanta real-estate developer whose empire has begun a grim slide toward bankruptcy and a twenty-three-year-old manual laborer who works in the freezer unit of a wholesale food warehouse in Alameda County, California, owned by the developer.

Before the story ends, both have had to face the question of what makes a man "a man in full" at the beginning of a new century and a new millennium. The book headed *The New York Times* bestseller list for ten weeks, sold nearly 1.4 million copies in hardcover, and landed Wolfe on the cover of *Time* magazine in his trademark white suit with white homburg and white kid gloves—and with his claim inside that the kind of detailed realism of the book was the future of the American novel.

The New York Times once wrote that Wolfe "understands the human animal like no sociologist around. He breaks his reader's every buried thought and prejudice. He sees through everything."

in light of the recent recasting of the definition of heart attack by the major cardiology organizations to place more emphasis on the results of troponin testing, in addition to the presence of chest pain and electrocardiogram abnormalities.

"Our analysis shows that patients who test positive for troponin but not for creatine kinase-MB (CK-MB) should still be treated as if they tested positive for both," says Duke cardiology fellow Sunil Rao. "This is important because in the past these patients would usually not be treated aggressively." Rao prepared the results of his study for presentation during the annual scientific sessions of the American Heart Association.

Both troponin and CK-MB are proteins within cells that spill out into the bloodstream as the cell wall breaks apart during cell death. The difference between the two is that troponin is only released by heart muscle, while CK-MB can be released by both dying heart and skeletal muscle.

"We believe that even low levels of troponin in the bloodstream indicate the presence of tiny heart attacks, or infarctlets," Rao explains. "The question is, does the death of a few heart cells matter, and can they be a reliable predictor of larger infarctions, or heart attacks, in the future?" According to the Duke analysis, it does matter.

The researchers say the troponin test, which is an extremely specific and sensitive indicator of cardiac cell damage, can help physicians detect those patients who would be described as low-risk, but who actually are at a higher risk of future cardiac events. They would even argue that troponin levels should be used instead of CK-MB in the definition of heart attack.

Other members of the Duke team were Vic Hasselblad, Robert Christenson, W. Brian Gibler, Christopher Granger, and Magnus Ohman. The data analysis was supported by the Duke Clinical Research Institute.

A Dramatic Change

After more than two decades of work by faculty and administrators, the drama program has attained departmental status, and is now officially recognized as the department of theater studies.

"It signifies for many that theater is now a fully embraced academic discipline at the university," says Richard Riddell, chair of the new department.

The upgrade to departmental status represents the culmination of an effort that be-

gan more than a quarter century ago. As early as 1975, English professor John Clum, founder of the program in drama, began advocating the establishment of a department. Clum's longstanding dedication to theater and multifaceted contributions helped strengthen the program over the years, Riddell says, as well as affirm theater in the eyes of many at Duke as a discipline worthy of academic emphasis.

In 1999, Riddell submitted a proposal to William Chafe, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, to establish the Department of Theater Studies. He noted that the program had grown considerably since its founding and established a clear artistic and intellectual profile.

Today, the department's focus on new work encourages playwriting by students, faculty, and guest artists. Staged readings, laboratory theater, and main-stage productions in Reynolds Theater all give Duke students access to outlets to experience new work in theater.

"We feel that presenting new work fits perfectly into the mission of a research university," says Zannie Voss, producing director of Theater Previews, the professional theater arm of the department. "The real value of research is to add to the greater body of knowledge. With the creative acts of the writer or actor or designer, they, too, are adding to knowledge."

The proposal to establish a department was reviewed by the Academic Priorities Committee over the course of 2000 and formally approved by the board of trustees last May. The upgrade in status also fit with goals outlined in the university's strategic plan, "Building on Excellence," including the integration of the arts into the mission of the university and a greater emphasis on interdisciplinary work. Over the past year, professors in classical studies, English, literature, and Romance studies have been appointed to secondary appointments in theater studies.

New Kilgo a Go

Duke trustees approved $17 million for renovations to the Kilgo Quad dormitory. The action is part of the university's plan to modernize existing residence halls, beginning with the three oldest existing dormitories (Kilgo, Crowell, and Craven), and build the new 350-bed West-Edens Link dormitory. This will facilitate the university's larger plan to enable all sophomores to live on West Campus, beginning next fall, along with most juniors and seniors.

Renovation of the first three houses in Kilgo will take place this summer. Air conditioning and new data ports for each student will be added, hallways will receive new lighting, sprinkler protection will be provided throughout the building, an elevator will be added, and all bathrooms will be renovated and made accessible to the disabled. Duke Facilities Management will manage the construction process.

The university will renovate the remaining three houses in Kilgo during the summer of 2003.

And the Winner is...

Jane Gaines, professor of literature and director of the program in film and video, has been named an Academy Film Scholar by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Gaines has been awarded a research grant to study and write about the women who made movies during the silent film era, between 1895 and 1920.

Gaines and a University of Southern California historian are only the second pair of film scholars to be selected by the Academy. The program was created in 1999 "to stimulate and support the creation of new, inno-

con·tent·ment

n. a state of pleasure, delight, satisfaction, gratification.
See also: The Forest at Duke.

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I'm going to be honest. I don't want to be writing this column right now. I sit here facing a blank screen with swollen eyes and a half-eaten jar of peanut butter on my desk, and I am as unhappy as I've ever been."

So began sophomore Mary Adkins' monthly *Chronicle* column last November. And so began her mission to get the Duke community talking about an issue she has struggled with for more than five years—disordered eating.

Most people who suffer disordered eating try to keep their problem quiet—they don't want their friends or family to find out, they worry about how their peers will perceive them. But for Adkins, telling others about her problem was exactly what she needed to do. "I was sick and tired of living a lie," says Adkins, who has struggled with disordered eating since her freshman year in high school. "I was living a double life."

So Adkins decided to use her *Chronicle* column to solicit stories from other students facing similar problems. "I have a vision of incorporating your messages into what I hope will be a vehicle for change," she wrote. "We can't change society, but we can change Duke. It will just take a lot of courage, creativity, and a little effort."

Adkins' idea was to meld the stories together into a play about disordered eating. After receiving more than eighty e-mail messages responding to the column, including fifty personal stories from Duke students (two men among them) with disordered eating, Adkins assembled a team of eleven to conduct thirty in-depth interviews. Those interviews will form the basis of the play, a series of monologues, that Adkins is writing now.

Adkins says besides wanting to talk about her own problem, she wrote the column "to suggest that we need to start talking about the topic because it's taboo." She says that while she believes students know the problem exists, it is "more prevalent on campus than people talk about. I would like to see the administration pay this issue as much attention as they pay alcohol, because it's as big a problem."

LEE TUCK

Adkins: a collection of personal stories of disordered eating now basis for a play

Too often, plays and movies about disordered eating are "about how the girl makes herself throw up, how she relates to the people around her, but they don't get at why she's doing that." In the movies, she says, when a woman suffers disordered eating and recovers, "she's thin and attractive and still has a boyfriend. People see that and say, 'She got away with it, and I can, too.' "

Adkins doesn't like to go into detail about the specifics of how she tried to lose weight, because she thinks that "glorifies the disease in a way that entices people rather than deters them." She says that a number of interviewees had said that after watching a popular television movie about disordered eating, they "learned how to be anorexic."

A Benjamin N. Duke Scholar, Adkins says her appearance has always been a big part of her identity. "I was the pretty girl who made good grades, and being pretty and neat, I learned early on to associate that with being successful."

Through high school, the intensity of her disordered eating fluctuated, but during spring semester of her freshman year, it got to be too much. "When I first came to Duke, I was too busy being a freshman" to think about her appearance, she says.

But then, she says she began to feel she didn't compare to her peers. "I gained weight at the beginning [of the year], and that made me less than average. And that wasn't acceptable. I'm used to being the best, like everyone else here." She finally confronted her mother about the issue, and began going to therapy.

Adkins, who also sings in the *a cappella* group Lady Blue and teaches dance classes to students from the West End Community Center, says she thinks for someone suffering from disordered eating, Duke can be an especially tough place to live. "A problem like this is contagious....When you're around people who are living in this competitive atmosphere academically, the competition transcends academics into other arenas, too. We go to a prestigious university, we want to be successful. It's a positive and negative thing."

In response to Adkins' column, Duke Student Government passed a resolution in December calling for the hiring of an eating-disorders coordinator to streamline the efforts of the different campus groups working on the issue.

—*Lucas Schaefer* '04

vative, and significant works of film scholarship about aesthetic, cultural, educational, historical, theoretical, or scientific aspects of theatrical motion pictures."

As a part of an ongoing effort to recognize the contributions of early women filmmakers, Gaines chairs the Duke-based Women Film Pioneers Project, and served last year as a consultant to the Turner Classic Movies cable channel's "A Salute to Women Film Pioneers." Co-hosting the series, she introduced and provided commentary on more than thirty films that aired during the month-long series.

"For years, we thought there were maybe three or four women in the early film industry," she says. "We recently learned that in fact there were hundreds all over the world who were directors, producers, exhibitors, editors, camerawomen—not just actresses and screenwriters. We now know that there were more women working in those early years than in any other period since."

Gaines' AMPAS-supported project, to be titled "Women Film Pioneers: Their Fictions, Their Histories," will take her to film archives in the United States and in Europe and will involve collaboration with film scholars from around the world.

Getting I.T. Done

Tracy Futhey, vice provost and chief information officer at Carnegie Mellon University since 1999, is the new vice president for information technology at Duke.

As senior officer for information technology, Futhey will spearhead computing and network technology initiatives that support

Furthey: new v.p. at OIT

the university's academic and research missions, one of the primary goals outlined in the university's strategic plan, "Building on Excellence." She also will provide leadership in using information technology to disseminate knowledge and educational programs across the campus and beyond.

Futhey's appointment follows a national search involving about a hundred candidates. She succeeds Betty Leydon, who left Duke last year to assume a similar post at Princeton University.

Futhey, scheduled to begin her new job in mid-March, says she was attracted to Duke because of its commitment to integrate information technology into university life. She says she was impressed with the faculty members, administrators, students, and management staff of Duke's Office of Information Technology (OIT).

As vice provost and chief information officer at Carnegie Mellon, she promoted technology experimentation by faculty, students, and staff in a "living laboratory" environment through projects such as "Wireless Andrew" and "Handheld Andrew." Those two initiatives allow a person to roam anywhere on campus and have e-mail and Internet access from a laptop or handheld computer. She also helped launch a wireless laptop checkout program; a campus-wide scheduling system available to all faculty, staff, and students; and major renovations of computer labs and classroom technology.

Before being promoted to vice provost and chief information officer, Futhey was executive director of Carnegie Mellon's computing services division from 1997 to 1999. Throughout her Carnegie Mellon career, she was responsible for the creation of departments and programs aimed at making technology usable and accessible to all, including the Computer Education Department, the Desktop Support Program, the Strategic Consulting Group, and the Help Center. She earned both her bachelor of science and master of science degrees at Carnegie Mellon.

Steps to Stop Sweatshops

Duke has joined the Worker Rights Consortium (WRC) and is delaying the renewal of its contract with New Era Cap Company, the latest steps in Duke's continuing effort to promote safe working conditions and fair labor practices for apparel workers.

The WRC is a nonprofit organization that keeps affiliated colleges and universities informed about conditions in the factories that produce goods bearing their names and logos. Duke's membership will complement its existing membership in the Fair Labor Association (FLA), another national organization that assists campuses in monitoring the labor practices of manufacturers. More than a hundred colleges and universities belong to one or both of the organizations.

Duke previously had declined to join the WRC. In explaining the change in a November letter to the organization, President Keohane said she was "greatly heartened to know that you see the Worker Rights Consortium as complementary in its efforts and strategy to the Fair Labor Association at this stage of its development. As you know, one of the impediments to Duke's considering joining the WRC has been our founding support for the FLA and our hopes that it can continue to evolve." In joining the WRC, Keohane said, "we will do our best to provide the kind of leadership that Duke has given in this area across the years."

In a related action, Keohane notified New Era Cap Company that Duke would postpone the renewal of its license with the company until New Era provides independent verification of its labor practices. In a letter to

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Selections from the Rare Book Room

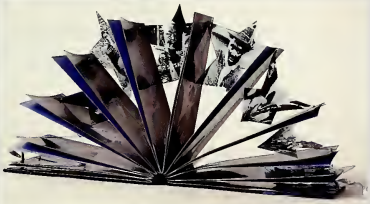
When is a book not a book? When it's an "artist's book." Artists' books, a genre collected by the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library's Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture, challenge the commonly accepted idea of a book as a set text printed on sheets of paper that are bound together and protected by a cover. But if the artist's book is not what a book is expected to be in either content or form, what is it?

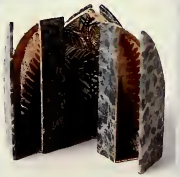
Defining the genre has been an entertaining if daunting task, leaving most observers to describe what an artist's book is not. For example, an artist's book may not have pages and a cover. It is not a book filled with reproductions of artworks. It is not necessarily a finely bound volume, and it is not a monograph recounting the life and work of a particular artist.

An artist's book intentionally blurs the boundaries between its form and content. It does not refer outward to other subjects, but rather constantly refers inward to itself. The author/artist of such a book often serves as its editor, printer, publisher, and distributor, controlling every aspect of its creation and presentation. An artist's book is a work of art with characteristics borrowed from traditional books.

The history of artists' books is just as imprecise and debatable as its definition. Some experts point to the nineteenth-century publisher Ambroise Vollard—who hired Toulouse-Lautrec and Manet to illustrate literary works—as the producer of the first artists' books. Others point to William Morris and his reintroduction of bookmaking as a fine art craft. Still others look to the trends of the 1960s, and especially to the burgeoning world of alternative art forms, as critical influences on today's artists' books.

Though artists of many persuasions and backgrounds produce artists' books, the collection at Duke, which currently consists of approximately 150 volumes, focuses on works produced by women. These authors have seized the artist's book as an apt medium for exploring social, political, and personal issues. According to some authors, the "book" is inherently patriarchal in its efforts to proclaim a truth and establish a cultural order. Many women artists have thus transformed the genre as a means of subverting established concepts of power and order.





Books as art: But She's a Star, *1998, a limited edition of fifteen by Sande Wascher-James, above;* Old Growth Altar, *1995, from a series of six by Karen Stahlecker, right*

Highlights of Duke's collection include Sande Wascher-James's *But She's a Star,* Karen Stahlecker's *Old Growth Altar,* and Julie Chen's *Bon Bon Mots.* Produced in a limited edition of fifteen in 1998, *But She's a Star* is a handmade piece that folds out like an accordion. Postage-stamp images of famous women are printed on each page, and pop-out mylar stars embossed with images of "ordinary" women physically link each page together. The concept behind the book is that each woman is a "star" because of her individual strengths, regardless of society's recognition of her. The book is covered in cloth and embroidered with metallic stars.

Karen Stahlecker's *Old Growth Altar,* six copies of which were produced in 1995, offers another variation on artists' books. Stahlecker's creation, which resembles a shadow box, opens up into a miniature altar only a few inches tall. Handmade of speckled kozo paper, each leaf of the altar offers natural objects such as fern leaves, lichen, and tiny pinecones. Throughout the book, Stahlecker evokes interconnections between nature and spirituality.

Julie Chen's *Bon Bon Mots* offers an unusual tactile and visual experience to its reader/viewer/handler. This book looks like a candy box and opens to reveal five separate artists' books, each in the form of a piece of candy. The books, all composed by Chen, are clever and intricately shaped poetic reflections. A map of the box's contents is printed on the inside cover of the lid, and each candy/book is nestled in folds of richly colored cloth. Produced in 1998, Duke's is one of a hundred copies. The book's subtitle suggests the contents of both *Bon Bon Mots* and the Bingham artists' books collection overall: "a fine assortment of books."

the Derby, New York, company, Keohane said Duke had "received information from Duke students, among others, citing complaints from New Era factory workers who have alleged that unsafe conditions and discrimination have been continuing concerns at New Era." The company produces hats for Duke.

In her letter, Keohane noted that New Era had defended its labor practices and commitment to its employees, but said Duke considered it a "guiding principle" that allegations be assessed by independent monitors. In 1997, Duke was the first university in the country to adopt a code of conduct that required licensees to agree to independent monitoring of factory working conditions.

The two decisions follow a series of discussions on campus involving several members of Students Against Sweatshops, administrators, and others. Says Keohane, "We all share a desire to help protect the workers who produce apparel with our university's name and logo. Duke will continue to insist on independent monitoring of conditions in their factories." She says James Wilkerson, director of licensing at the university, has been an "active leader on this—not only at Duke but nationally—from the beginning."

Jonathan Harris '02, a member of Duke Students Against Sweatshops, says the group "applauds the administration for taking a true stand for workers' rights by signing onto the WRC. We hope the administration will stay active on this issue by becoming a leading participant in the WRC."

Additional information about the WRC is available at www.workersrights.org and the Fair Labor Association at www.fairlabor.org.

Foundations of Art

In honor of its founder, Raymond D. Nasher '43, the Nasher Foundation of Dallas, Texas, is giving $2.5 million to support the new art museum at Duke. President Keohane announced the gift at a groundbreaking ceremony for the museum.

Nasher, an internationally renowned art collector, philanthropist, and real-estate developer, gave Duke $7.5 million in November 1998 toward the cost of the new museum. The museum's designer is architect Rafael Viñoly, perhaps best known for his design of the Tokyo International Forum, who was selected from among a small group of internationally prominent architects in March 2000.

The Nasher family has strong and deep ties to Duke. Nasher was a Duke trustee from 1968 through 1974, when he was elected trustee

emeritus. His daughter Nancy Nasher Haemisegger J.D. '79 is currently a Duke trustee and serves on the board of the Nasher Foundation; she is a lifetime member of the law school's board of visitors and a member of the steering committee of the Campaign for Duke, the university's $2-billion fund-raising campaign.

The new museum will consist of five separate pavilions, including three galleries; an auditorium; and a building housing classrooms and offices, all linked by a glass-roofed atrium. It will be located on the northeast corner of Anderson Street and Duke University Road.

Construction on the museum is to begin this spring. The $20-million Nasher Museum of Art is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 2003.

PUBLIC POLICY 126S

Syllabus

Internet Politics and Policy

A former journalist, political scientist Ken Rogerson began publishing scholarly articles on Internet regulation while still a graduate student. Today his seminars attract junior and senior engineering students, computer scientists, sociology majors, cultural anthropologists, and historians, as well as public policy majors. "They're very interested in it," he says, "but it's been challenging for me. When I talk about the technical side, the computer science students are falling asleep; when I get into politics and public policy, the engineers are lost. It's been fun for me to adapt to an interdisciplinary mode."

Part of the solution was to engage the students with one another in small groups. As a class, they start by reading Andrew Shapiro's *The Control Revolution* and Lawrence Lessig's *The Future of Ideas: The Fate of the Commons in a Connected World*, books that set up a basic dialectic that informs the whole semester. "The world contains Internet pessimists and Internet optimists," explains Rogerson, "those who believe that the Internet and accompanying technologies can change the world for the better, and those who believe that the Internet is just going to give those in control more control. When we're talking about privacy, we talk about privacy-optimism and privacy-pessimism, and that makes for a nice basis for the course."

They have discussions on democratic pluralism, political aspects of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (the nonprofit group that parcels out domain names), the basics of policy-making theory. They invite such guest speakers as the technology reporter for MSNBC.com in Seattle, who specializes in covering "hacktivists"—computer hackers with a moral mission; a computer security expert for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, who discusses the changing face of security on government websites; and Brian Cantwell-Smith, Duke's Kimberly J. Jenkins University Professor of New Technologies and Society, who talks about the normative dimensions of computing.

Students spend the first half of the term studying domestic issues in the United States—the digital divide, the Internet in campaigns, interest groups, and elections. Online voting isn't yet a burning issue anywhere in the world but here, even though the populations of countries such as Estonia are far more "wired." Then comes Internet regulation, taxation, and free-speech issues—also peculiar to the U.S., Rogerson says, because unlike even our closest European cousins, we treat free speech as an inherent right rather than one that must be created through legislation.

The second half of the class concentrates on international issues, and the room always seems to contain an international student or two to add thoughtful perspective and a dose of non-virtual reality. Here they look into global information infrastructure, Internet governance and history, and, of course, e-commerce. In their final week, they cover computer-based terrorism and cyberwarfare.

Students must write two "policy memos," a research paper on geographical Internet diffusion, a report and presentation on sites they have monitored for hot policy topics such as online gambling and pornography, and a final essay. Much of their effort goes into small-group efforts at creating a merged class website containing links, analysis, and bibliographies about an Internet-related subject. At www.pubpol.duke.edu/centers/dewitt/course/internet/images/internet.htm, for instance, last spring's class explored the broad areas of copyright, privacy, piracy, medicine on the Net, intellectual property flow, voting, and financial fraud.

But if any syllabus focused on the Internet sounds like it must be a moving target or self-destructing artifact, consider that for next semester Rogerson may also assign a book published in 1944, a generation before the invention of the personal computer: economic anthropologist Karl Polanyi's masterwork, *The Great Transformation*, which chastised the capitalist world for not looking at the negative consequences of an economic model that enslaved government to the dictates of ruthless mercantilism and ignored the very poverty the system generated. "I think I might invite my students to try to apply his concepts to the information revolution," Rogerson says.

—*Paul Baerman M.B.A. '90*

Building a Better Tumor-Fighter

Letrozole, a new cancer drug (tradename Femara), worked better at shrinking breast cancer tumors than did the frontline breast cancer drug tamoxifen among a group of postmenopausal women with estrogen-positive tumors, according to a study coordinated by a Duke Medical Center physician.

Sixty percent of women taking letrozole showed tumor shrinkage after four months on the drug, whereas 41 percent of women taking tamoxifen showed tumor shrinkage. Patients taking letrozole also underwent fewer mastectomies (complete breast removal) than women who were taking tamoxifen. Moreover, letrozole actually slowed the rate of cell division, and thus tumor growth, better than tamoxifen did, according to cellular studies conducted on the actual tumors.

Results of the study were presented in December at the annual San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. The study was funded by Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp., which manufactures letrozole.

"We are very excited by letrozole's potential because it appears to block the growth-promoting effects of estrogen within cancer cells better than tamoxifen does," says Mathew Ellis, a Duke oncologist and lead author of the study. "Estrogen is involved in up to 80 percent of all breast cancers, so blocking its effects is vital to successful treatment.

"Although our results are preliminary, letrozole appears to block estrogen more effectively than does tamoxifen, suggesting that letrozole may work for women whose tumors are relatively resistant to tamoxifen."

Letrozole could even replace the more toxic chemotherapy drugs in some patients, or it could be taken together with other non-cytotoxic drugs like Herceptin for maximum effect. Its distinct mechanism of action makes letrozole quite different from current therapies like tamoxifen and other, more toxic chemotherapies, Ellis says.

He cautions that, while his results are highly significant, they must be replicated in larger and more standard types of studies. The current study design was unique because it examined the drugs' ability to shrink tumors before women had surgery to remove their tumors rather than after surgery, as is

commonly done to eradicate any undetected cancer cells. Also, the sample size of 324 women is not large enough upon which to base a change in routine clinical practice.

Letrozole works by depriving the tumor of estrogen. Specifically, letrozole inhibits an enzyme called aromatase, which converts the male hormone androgen into the female hormone estrogen. Women taking letrozole, therefore, make almost no estrogen at all. Without estrogen, tumor cells that rely on the hormone for growth cannot divide and do not continue to grow.

Ellis says letrozole's ability to completely block estrogen from the cell is, in part, responsible for its apparent benefits over tamoxifen in some women.

In Brief

☞ Mike Krzyzewski, head men's basketball coach, has signed a new contract that will keep him at Duke for the rest of his career. The contract extends to at least 2011, and includes a new status for Krzyzewski as special assistant to the president. Recently installed in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, he has led the Blue Devils to three national championships, and has been active in Duke-Durham community efforts through such projects as the Burch Avenue Community Center and the establishment of the Duke All-Star Charity Basketball Game. For more than a decade, he has worked with the Duke Children's Classic and the Duke Children's Miracle Network Telethon, and with his wife, Mickie, co-chaired the successful $32-million campaign for the McGovern-Davison Children's Health Center. Earlier this year, they created an endowed scholarship fund to raise scholarships for Duke undergraduates from North and South Carolina. In 1997, the university recognized his leadership by awarding him Duke's highest honor, the University Medal.

☞ Michael D. McCormick '70 of Zionsville, Indiana, has given more than $2 million to support Duke basketball, football, and golf programs. McCormick has donated slightly more than $1 million to the basketball Legacy Fund, $940,000 for Duke's new football training facility, and more than $100,000 to the Michael McCormick Golf Scholarship Endowment.

Duke's Legacy Fund, whose honorary chair is NBA star Grant Hill '94, meets a variety of needs for the Duke men's basketball program, including financial aid for student athletes. The football contribution will be applied toward the construction cost of the Yoh Football Center, a $20-million training facility scheduled to open next year.

McCormick, a graduate of Indiana University law school, recently retired as executive vice president and general counsel of the Bindley Western Industries of Indianapolis, a wholesale distributor of pharmaceuticals.

☞ Charles Payne, a scholar of urban education and the civil-rights movement, has been appointed director of the Program in African and African American Studies. Payne, a professor of history, will serve a two-year term. He is the author of the prize-winning 1995 book *I've Got the Light of Freedom: The Organizing Tradition and the Mississippi Freedom Struggle*. He succeeds Barry Gaspar, who stepped down to assume the editorship of the new journal *Contours* and to devote more time to a book he is writing.

☞ Julius L. Chambers, past chancellor of North Carolina Central University and noted civil-rights attorney, has resigned from Duke's board of trustees because of a potential conflict of interest resulting from work at his law firm in Charlotte. "I have tried any number of scenarios to resolve this matter but the North Carolina Bar Association advises that I have a conflict in each of the scenarios I proposed," Chambers wrote in a letter to President Keohane. He was to have begun his term on July 1.

Visit the Gazette section of the magazine's website, www.dukemagazine.duke.edu, for links to more information about these stories.

THE ENGRAVED PASSION

Gallery

A selection from DUMA

The Engraved Passion: The Lamentation was donated to the Duke University Museum of Art in memory of Duke history professor Richard L. Watson and Ruth E. B. Watson by their children, Richard L. Watson III '67, James B. Watson '70, and Patricia Watson Bartlett '71.

The Lamentation is one in a series of sixteen prints Albrecht Dürer engraved between 1507-1512 on the subject of the Passion. The program of the so-called *Engraved Passion* is brief; the whole story is told in only sixteen episodes, each of the slender proportion of about 4.5 by 3 inches.

As the famous German art historian Erwin Panofsky points out, "there is something sumptuous" about the *Engraved Passion*. *The Lamentation* is a case in point. The scene is carefully worked out with picturesque costumes and accessories, telling gestures, and physiognomies of grief and of death, and emphasis is placed on the refinements of lighting and surface texture. The few areas of the print left untouched—thus white, compared with the grays of the half-shadows and the black of the deep ones—serve to unite the composition by forming an light oval around the central figure.

This is a print that demands an unhurried viewing. One should note Dürer's consummate skill in rendering the contrast between the rough tree bark and its smooth inner trunk; between the worn rungs of the wooden ladder and John's soft, curly hair falling into a central part; between the varying stiffness of the different drapery materials and the exposed, dead flesh of Christ. The artist bears down for the darks, lightens up for the grays, turning the plate to create his distinctive curved, elegant strokes, patiently going back to cross-hatch where it was needed.

In *The Lamentation*, Dürer invents a powerful symbol of spiritual suffering in the clasped, upraised arms of the Magdalene, who screams out in mental anguish from a mouth wide open. This desperate gesture is juxtaposed with the sad yet peaceful resignation of the mother and John, the life-robbed face of Christ, and the indifference of the onlookers behind.

The Engraved Passion: The Lamentation, *by Albrecht Dürer, engraving, ink on paper, published in 1513*

Wrong's What I Do Best: Hard Country Music and Contemporary Culture
By Barbara Ching Ph.D. '90. Oxford University Press, 2001. 186 pages. $22.

If country music produces a weak return on the cultural-studies radar, its rebellious offspring, hard country, flies under the beam. Until now, that is, with Barbara Ching's lively critique of the personalities and canon of a gritty musical genre associated more with honky-tonks and truck stops than literature.

Ching opens the barroom door to the stale tobacco and cheap beer of hard country. This is not a place for social climbers. Hard country is not about country at all, but about losers and outcasts on the margin of a materialistic society defined by middle-class values and aspirations. With *Wrong's What I Do Best* (the title comes from a George Jones song), Ching files her claim as the premier interpreter of hard country.

Like mainstream country music, which traces its origin to such 1920s troubadours as Jimmie Rodgers, hard country also has a pedigree. In this case, most of its founders—Willie Nelson, Waylon Jennings, George Jones, Merle Haggard, and David Allan Coe, among others—are still alive.

Around 1970, these performer-songwriters strode onto the country music stage with "outlaw music," so called because it not only celebrated antisocial behavior—drug and alcohol abuse, even violence—but also because the genre's rowdiest practitioners came with real rap sheets. David Allan Coe, the most accomplished outlaw of the group, spent the first thirty years of his life in some kind of trouble, up to and including prison.

Hard country came from hard living and hard dying. Hovering over the genre is the shade of hard country's founding father, Hank Williams Sr., and the presence of the once and future pretender to the throne, Hank Williams Jr. Ching lavishes more attention on father and son than on other hard-country performers, and for good reason.

Williams Sr. died in the back seat of his Cadillac on January 1, 1953. He was twenty-nine years old, done in by drug and alcohol abuse. In Ching's words, Williams set a "high performance standard" for hard country. His short, troubled life (he had been excommunicated from the mother church of country music, Nashville's Grand Ol' Opry, five months before his death) propelled him into legend. For years afterward, many small Southern radio stations played nothing but Hank Williams records on New Year's Day.

Hank Williams perfected losing into musical art. The characters in his songs are low-class, poorly educated white males who come into this life knowing that the deck is stacked against them. Their anti-triumph comes in losing on the grandest scale possible; indeed, losing is the only career path open to them. They lose women, money, jobs, life itself. Theirs is a fiercely deterministic world with one outcome, failure.

Not coincidentally, it would be Hank Williams Jr. who rescued hard country from its early demise. "Bocephus," a nickname given young Williams by his father, attempted suicide at twenty-five. In 1975, he fell down a Montana mountainside, ripping up his face so badly he had to learn to talk again. Hank Jr. is clearly not among Ching's favorites, but she properly credits the reconstructed Williams with revitalizing hard country and its trademark disdain for middle-class values.

For Ching, an assistant professor of English at the University of Memphis, her topic is more than a genre; at its purest, she argues, it is a form of burlesque. And like the refined burlesque of literature, hard country strikes at the knees of a majority culture that it distrusts.

It may well be, as she suggests, that hard country was destined to become the one true country music when Nashville segued into its smooth "countrypolitan" sound in the 1960s. Eddy Arnold could look as sophisticated as Cary Grant in a tuxedo and warble with a pleasant blandness about a room full of roses, but it took rough-as-a-cob Waylon Jennings to declare defiantly that he was too dumb for New York and too ugly for Los Angeles. Hard country would not salute the crossover flag.

Hard country began, and remains, a province populated mainly by white males. Yet, the genre is not and never has been racist in its portrayal of the other side of the American success machine. Hard country is obsessed with class distinction and, to a lesser extent, gender, but wrong really is what it does best. Fortunately, hard country has in Barbara Ching an appreciative critic who gives the genre a distinction it would never seek, academic respectability and a well-earned niche in cultural studies. Ol' Hank, the hillbilly Shakespeare, would approve.

—*Bob Wilson*

Wilson A.M. '88 is editor of the editorial pages for The Herald-Sun *in Durham.*

Fire in the Rock
By Joe Martin Ph.D. '72. Novello Festival Press, 2001. 253 pages. $21.95.

This is the first novel by Joe Martin, a native of Winnsboro, South Carolina, and what a novel it is. Billed as a coming-of-age story, *Fire in the Rock* is a provocative and thoughtful account of one man's struggle to make sense of both his past and present, at a time when racial politics compromised the reality and the fantasy of small-town Southern life.

The story begins in the summer of 1956. Much of the action takes place at the Rocks, the area surrounding an abandoned rock quarry. Bo—hired by his church to oversee the construction of a camp at the Rocks—meets Pollo and Mae Maude, his summer companions, at the country store. The three teenagers charge around in Bo's pick-up truck, drinking Cokes and sneaking off to skinny-dip in the quarry. But this is no ordinary trio. Bo, the "city boy," is the son of a white Presbyterian preacher. Mae Maude, a daring beauty, is the daughter of the local landowner. And Pollo is the darling of the "settlement," where the black labor force that had hauled the granite from the quarry lived, eking out an existence on Mae Maude's father's land, once the quarry company left town.

Though Mae Maude provides enough sexual tension to keep the boys on their toes, it's Pollo who emerges as the star. Pollo is

refreshingly original, oblivious to the social norms that keep Bo in check and encourage Mae Maude to take risks. Though naïve in the ways of the world, Pollo is no stranger to white folks, due to his unusual relationship with an elderly white woman named Delphine Templeton. Under Miss Templeton's tutelage, by the summer of '56 Pollo had blossomed into a mini-Renaissance man: Not only is he sharper and more creative than Bo, but he's infinitely more comfortable in his own skin.

Bo finds much to admire in Pollo, from his fine physique to his storytelling, but he is never able to abandon a sense of superiority over his friend. He is shocked to find that Pollo, so well-versed in Greek mythology, geography, and other disciplines, thinks all the black people in the world lived in the settlement; he's incredulous when Pollo admits he has never heard of Tarzan, or seen a picture show. Pollo's ignorance about such "obvious" things is just one manifestation of the true gap between the boys, a gap Bo never really grasps.

Fortunately, Bo doesn't purport to have all the answers. Conflicted on one hand over having to keep his friendship with Pollo a secret from his own family, and frustrated on the other by having to make sure not to offend "colored" people, Bo is as unsure as any teenager caught up in the Jim Crow South should be. Nevertheless, Bo and Pollo genuinely enjoy each other's company and manage to pass a number of friendship benchmarks before summer's end.

The end of every summer usually forces a natural break in friendships. But Bo, Pollo, and Mae Maude's friendship doesn't just peter out, it ends with an explosion that rips the teenagers from their bubble at the Rocks and punishes them for their transgressions. Bo conveniently forgets the summer, unaware that tensions underlying its ugly end will come back to haunt him years later: "The summer I spent in the country dropped from my mind as if it had been the trunk of some fallen tree, floating waterlogged for a time below the surface of the lake, then sliding away to the bottom without any warning.... With a teenager's attention to the surface of life, I saw no ripples, heard no splash, took no notice of the loss.... I don't even remember forgetting it."

Ten years later Bo, pursuing a Ph.D. in history at Duke, is reunited with Pollo, who has returned to the Rocks as a minister. Pollo—ever clever—had become a magnet for Ku Klux Klan fury. The phone at this church —the first phone in the settlement—was tapped by the local deputy sheriff; he was beaten up and thrown in jail. He'd even lost the support of the settlement elders. "We get along by going along," one of them tells him. "Been doing that for some time. It is not your job to upset all that.... You stick to preaching."

When Bo intervenes to help, he begins to piece together what really happened that summer and, in so doing, discovers the underside of the South he thought he knew. He learns that a local black college with connections to the settlement had been burned to the ground by the Klan. He learns that the most dangerous racists of his world go unpunished—they simply change out of their sheets and into suits and police uniforms. The deeper Bo digs, the more disturbing the facts become. But by uncovering the truth, he and Pollo encourage the settlement to stand up for itself and to defy those who expect it to be forever trapped as a backwater in white-washed history.

Once Bo moves beyond "the teenager's attention to the surface of life," *Fire in the Rock* becomes a page turner as, one by one, local mysteries unfurl. The story is all the more impressive given the author's physical struggle with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, better known as Lou Gehrig's disease. Left completely paralyzed, Martin finished the book with the aid of an eye-gaze computer, which makes the telling of the tale as remarkable as the tale itself. *Fire in the Rock* has the staying power of a classic.

—*Katherine Guckenberger*

Guckenberger '93 is the former fiction editor of Atlantic Unbound, *the online journal of* The Atlantic Monthly.

Under the Gargoyle

Continued from page 18

Date. It looks out on a huge canvas-backed digitized image of Duke's main West Campus quad. Through appropriate lighting, the scene beyond the room can be turned into quad at dawn or quad at twilight. Someone pronounced it "the most attractive backdrop ever." More succinctly, a student said, "This is so weird."

Weird, but inviting. On the *Dawson's* website, the production designer says he was aiming to create "the most idealistic dorm room anyone had ever seen"; people should "see this dorm and wish that they could attend the college." In researching real-life dorm details, the crew realized that "even at prestigious schools like Duke and Harvard, the dorms were still tiny little rooms with very utilitarian hallways. So reality kind of took a back seat, which freed us to create a very warm, yet semi-imposing space."

The reality on the show is that Dawson is drawn to filmmaking—nothing self-referential there—and he isn't a great college success story on the West Coast. But if college is all about role-playing, it can be a great ride. As Dawson observes in a recent episode, "I love college. It's like going to a French movie." Back on the East Coast, the creative-writing professor has a more limited view of the worth of Worthington: He describes the place as "a progressive if over-priced liberal-arts college." Sometimes those creative types are just too cynical about reality.

Is there a history to unreality? The fictional Worthington University has a real website worthy of a progressive, over-priced, fake institution. Worthington's case for itself proves that history belongs to those who can fake it best: "When Worthington University opened its doors in September 1787, it had forty-eight students and a faculty consisting of its founder and president, Josiah Worthington, three professors, and one tutor. Today Worthington offers instruction in forty-one departments and programs and fifty major fields of study and awards the bachelor of arts and graduate degrees." (One wonders what's happened to the bachelor of science degree.)

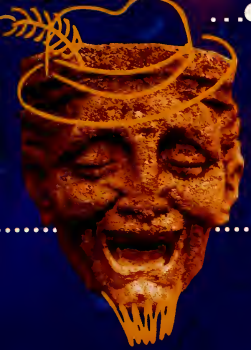
There's an "ongoing faculty" of "more than 280," which is to be preferred to a retreating faculty of 280. The library houses "Sarah Ashford Worthington's impressive collection of Americana"—perhaps extending to teacups and television scripts.

Admission is, of course, competitive: Applicants must possess "intellectual talent, mental discipline, and imagination." One might imagine, getting to the basics, that good looks would be a more reliable ticket into Worthington.

On the studio tour, someone asked actress Katie Holmes, who plays Joey, that smart and serious Worthington freshman inhabiting the designer dorm room, whether she'd like to be a student at Duke—or Worthington, if there's any meaningful difference. She said it would be "too stressful." That doesn't sound very entertaining. But for the *Dawson's* denizens, there's the weekly encounter with campus life the way it should have been and never quite was. Is Worthington a worthless fantasy? Not at all—certainly not for those who would be slow to let go of their genuine Worthington T-shirts. ■

LEE TODD

Easy driver: statue of a golfer on the back side of Kilgo Quad appears to be lining up a shot over the Bryan Center



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MARCH-APRIL 2002

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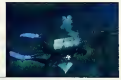

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f-stop **72**
Moving upward in scientific circles

Ben Franklin, considered the founding figure of American magazines, was concerned not just with words and ideas but also with visual impact in print. He used the latest typestyles in his *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Since it began in 1983, *Duke Magazine* has thought of itself as a magazine dedicated to ideas. But not every interesting idea is a big idea. In that spirit, the magazine has worked to reinvigorate the pacing of the reading experience.

The newly paced production mixes in departments—such as "Gazette," the campus news section, and a "Q & A" with a faculty expert on some timely issue—with longer features. Information boxes are a more frequent feature accompaniment. The "Alumni Register," historically embedded in the center pages, now follows rather than interrupts the feature content. And the magazine ends with "f-stop," which presents an arresting campus scene. Some issues back, the magazine revamped its cover to be more inviting and image-rich.

One conspicuous consequence of the rethinking is "Face Value," which makes its debut in this issue. Conceived by Chris Hildreth, director of University Photography, "Face Value" is both a continuing department in the magazine and an evolving portrait exhibit in the Gothic Reading Room of Perkins Library. The goal is to showcase staff, faculty, and students—not just as portrait subjects but also as individuals reflecting on how they value Duke and how they value their life priorities. Hildreth, working with University Photography's Brent Clayton, says he prefers to "create an image with my subjects rather than just take a picture of them."

This issue offers in-depth exploration, extending even to the ocean depths, in a package of ideas and images designed to entice and inform.

—*Robert J. Bliwise, Editor*

Quad Quotes

Heard Around Campus

"I told Garrett I was the first because I was in front of him in the sled. But, seriously, it's an honor."

—Randy Jones B.S.E. '92, who, along with bobsled teammate Garrett Hines, became the first African-American male in U.S. history to win a medal in the Winter Olympics when the U.S. team took the silver in Salt Lake City, in *The Boston Globe*; in 1998, Jones' team was .02 seconds away from the bronze medal

"Most of today's U.S. news organizations do not have as their ambition creating well-informed readers, viewers, and listeners."

—Robert Kaiser, associate editor of *The Washington Post*, in a March Sanford Institute talk with co-author Leonard Downie Jr. on their book *The News About the News: American Journalism in Peril*

"What captures attention nowadays is not the same old thing done better. It's the notion of playing the game taken to extremes that gets people's attention."

—J. Walker Smith, president of Yankelovich Partners, in a March speech celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Duke Libraries' Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising, and Marketing History

"The most significant challenges to the critical hegemony of modernism in the mid-1960s lay in forms of internal apostasy. These created conditions that saw the emergence of texts, 'models,' and other apparent dematerializations. Are any of these connected to painting?"

—from an announcement of a series of March lectures, sponsored by the art and art history department, on "Art and Language"

"We agree with you that it is inappropriate for us to hold contractors responsible for this compliance in far-flung regions of the world and not hold a firm in our own state to the same standard."

—President Nannerl O. Keohane in a letter to Duke Students Against Sweatshops on the university's decision to continue its four-year-old boycott of the Mt. Olive Pickle Co., based on charges of unfair labor practices, unsafe and unsanitary living and working conditions, and ill treatment of employees who complain

Pop Quiz

One of the referendum questions on this spring's Duke Student Government election ballot was "Do you favor a residential smoking ban?" With less than half of the campus voting, 57.70% of students said yes and 35.11% said not in favor.

Do you favor a residential smoking ban?

Personal choice—with a roommate's consent—slightly outnumbered the "banners" in our random poll of students, with some prejudice. "As long as your roommate doesn't mind if you smoke, I don't see the problem," said junior Donna Rice, a self-identified smoker. "If it's a conflict, then you resolve it. By the time you get to college, you should be able to resolve conflicts like that. I don't think it's the administration's business."

Tanisha Robinson, a junior, who is "not a fan of smoking," said, "I think a person has the right to smoke in their room. It's not illegal. It's a person's own business if they want to smoke. I am against smoking, but I am also against a smoking ban."

Said freshman, and smoker, Nick Snyder, "I hate it, everyone hates it. If you go to a party on West, everyone is smoking. What are they gonna do? Have police making sure you don't smoke? What's going to be the penalty? I haven't heard much about why we're having this [ban]."

Second-hand smoke was a factor in those favoring the ban. "If there's a health risk to other people by smoking in the dorms, then yes, I'm in favor of it," said junior Jillian Johnson. For first-year student Catherine Roberts, "It bothers me when you can smell smoke in a hall and it infiltrates the dorm rooms. There's no reason you can't go outside to smoke."

Sophomore Gabriel Griffin says he's for the smoking ban. "In general, if individual behavior affects the community in a negative way, I think the community has a right to limit it in some way."

Ask the Expert

How will the recent pedophilia scandal affect the clergy and laity?

The pedophilia crisis facing the Catholic Church is tragic in its consequences. Those closest to the incidents of abuse are obviously the most seriously affected—especially the victims, their families, and their fellow parishioners. Besides the actual abuse, the hierarchy's handling of the crisis has been scandalous. But there is another victim: the bond of trust that is so essential to clergy-parishioner

JON GARDNER

relationships and to the clergy's moral authority.

Clergy relate to people in the deepest moments of their lives, in moments of profound sorrow as well as great joy. These are often times of great vulnerability, and parishioners need to be able to trust that their vulnerability will not be exploited. Being ordained as one called by God symbolizes that the pastor can be trusted. When, however, clergy engage in pedophilia, in other forms of sexual abuse, or abuse of their position generally, this sacred bond is violated and their moral authority is called into question.

Would that the damage could be limited only to those involved, as serious and painful as this is; yet all priests and laity are implicated. The large majority of exemplary Catholic clergy will suffer the effects of their brother priests' failures, and many Catholic parents will think twice about allowing their child to be an altar boy or girl—regardless of their respect for their priest.

Furthermore, there will no doubt be a spillover effect. The relationships between clergy and laity of other faiths are also likely to be tainted by these events. Public-opinion data from the past two decades revealed that the public's confidence in religious leaders dropped substantially for all age groups and especially among the young. The pedophilia crisis will do further damage.

The poet John Donne once wrote that "No man is an island." Neither is any priest or minister an island. What one does has consequences for all.

—Jackson W. Carroll, Ruth W. and A. Morris Williams Jr. Professor Emeritus of Religion and Society in the Duke Divinity School, and director of Pulpit & Pew: Research on Pastoral Leadership

Amazement: Originally constructed as a metaphor for pilgrimage and life's journey, the canvas replica of an 800-year-old church maze allowed visitors to walk the labyrinth for prayer and meditation. The event was sponsored by the Resource Center for Women and Ministry in the South Inc. and Duke Chapel

First, with Clarification

Editors:

Is the first sentence in the recent article on Stanley Hauerwas ["Faith Fires Back," January-February 2002] at least misleading if not completely inaccurate? A number of Americans have given Gifford lectures in the last four decades. These lectures are given at four different schools—Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen—so Hauerwas may be "the first American theologian in four decades to deliver the prestigious Gifford Lectures at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland," but I even doubt that.

You may be interested in knowing that Ian Barbour of Carleton College, who gave these lectures at Aberdeen in the early Nineties, received an A.M. degree in physics from Duke in 1946.

Joseph Mitchell M.Div. '53, Ph.D. '62
(via e-mail)

According to our sources at the Divinity School: "The writer is correct that other Americans have given the Giffords, but not U.S. theologians, as far as we can tell."

Evil After All?

Editors:

I am ashamed that Michael Hardt is affiliated with my alma mater, Duke University ["Empire: Not So Evil," November-December 2001]. I consider his ruminations on Marxism, that nineteenth-century idea so thoroughly discredited by the events of the twentieth century, to be acutely embarrassing to the university. I'm irritated that your magazine chose to devote so much ink to Hardt and I was unimpressed by your uncritical tone.

I also was troubled by Robert Bliwise's cavalier treatment of Hardt's collaborator, Antonio Negri, who in Hardt's own words has "been charged with and convicted of being responsible for acts of political violence." Negri is evidently unrepentant of his affiliation with the group of thugs that murdered Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Indeed, Negri is believed to have telephoned Moro's wife to taunt her just before Moro was shot dead.

The saddest aspect of this smear on Duke University might be that Hardt doesn't think of *Empire* as "a very original book." So Duke is ultimately tarred with the brush of an Italian terrorist for the sake of a book with no new ideas that instead recycles incendiary slogans of the new (old) left.

I'm cautiously optimistic that my fellow alumni and alumnae will not treat *Empire* as uncritically as you have. I hope that they will remember that, after all, we have to fight bad ideas, because you never know when they will turn into matters of life and death.

John Sterling '99
(via e-mail)

Editors:

I was astounded to see the photo of author Michael Hardt, on page 43 of the November-December issue, crouched in the middle of a railroad track. Every year, hundreds of people are killed and seriously injured while trespassing on rail property, as Mr. Hardt is doing in this photo. Our industry works hard to prevent such careless acts, and publishing this photo does not help. Please consider the consequences of such displays in the future.

Robert C. Fort
Norfolk, Virginia

Fort is vice president of public relations for Norfolk Southern Corporation.

Grief and Remembrance

Editors:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff of *Duke Magazine* for remembering those alumni that we all lost on September 11.

Until this point, it has been very difficult to have any type of closure on the lives of the wonderful and innocent people who were simply living their lives, and upholding their citizenship of this wonderful country. For those I did not have the opportunity to know, I hope that their families and loved ones realize the entire Duke community, past and present, has them in their prayers and thoughts. Each and every one of these brave citizens shall never be forgotten for their courage and citizenship.

The Duke community is a family, and I think that I am not alone in saying that it is with this family that we all evolved into our adult selves. So to all those who have been touched by this awful and inhumane tragedy, we, the Duke family, will always be with you and here for you.

Thank you again for acknowledging our grief and our feelings of family. Godspeed.

Ellen L. Hellman B.S.N. '79
(via the website)

Editors:

The touching letter of Rick Seidel in the January-February *Duke Magazine*, about people who lost their lives on September 11, prompts me to write a long-overdue response.

On September 11, my husband and I were in England, staying at Oxford's Rewley House as members of the "Oxford Experience," sponsored by Alumni Affairs. It is frightening to be away from home in a foreign country when one's own country has declared war. Even worse was to wonder when or if we would get home. In those first days of shock and fear, no planes were flying, and the possibility of another terrorist attack even more devastating than the first was on everyone's mind.

Geoffrey Thomas, president of Rewley House, opened the phone lines so that we could call home at any time and at no cost to us. Nothing could have been kinder and more reassuring. Ed Coker, programme director, was ready with comforting help and advice, and our Duke/UNC representatives, Rachel Davies and Ron Hyatt, were always available when we needed support.

The second day after the tragedy, a fax from President Keohane was posted on our bulletin board in the common room. Her expression of concern and reassurance brought tears to the eyes of my husband and myself. It was a never-to-be-forgotten time of people reaching out to others in compassion.

Nancy H. Roberts '48
Greensboro, North Carolina

What's Wrong and Right with Early Decision?

BY NANNERL O. KEOHANE
President, Duke University

Yale University president Richard Levin launched an important debate this year by charging that early-decision plans at American colleges and universities promote inequity, unhealthy homogeneity, and mission creep. The only one who benefits, he told a reporter, is the admissions office.

A stern editorial in *The New York Times* on December 16, 2001, agreed with him that the 200 or so institutions that use early decision stand to benefit more than their students do. Although a Harvard study has shown that students improve their odds of acceptance by applying early, still "the early-decision process is harmful to most students," says *The Times*.

Critics claim that early decision is primarily an institutional gimmick for boosting the admissions yield, since candidates agree in advance to matriculate if accepted. It saves a lot of trouble, counter the advocates, by relieving high-school students who are completely certain of their college choice of the burden of multiple applications, and the stress of awaiting a decision late in their senior year.

Duke, like most of our peers, uses early-decision plans to admit a portion of the class. We believe that such plans can serve both students and institutions well under certain circumstances. However, like a number of our peers and some parents and guidance counselors, we are concerned that the increasing use of early-decision plans is skewing college choices prematurely for many students, threatening to compromise the diversity and heterogeneity of admitted classes, and, as *The Times* editorial says, making the senior year of high school "almost irrelevant."

The main problem with early decision is that it has become so popular—or at least so prevalent—that it sweeps up within its purview many students whom it was never designed to serve, and for whom it may actually be counterproductive. If students believe, with some justice, that their chances of admission are greater if they apply early, and if most of their peers are doing so, the pressure to choose a college by the summer after their junior year becomes very hard to resist.

Early decision was originally designed to cater to the student who has wanted to attend a specific college all her life, never wavering in her loyalty. This is the student who has had a Blue Devil on her pillow and a Duke poster on her wall since birth, and for whom Duke is seen to be a good fit by those who know her and the institution well. For such a student, there is no point in applying to several schools unless the first choice doesn't work out, and early decision gives her that information in plenty of time to apply elsewhere. If the student is admitted, the college gains a committed matriculant without having had to screen large numbers of applications. Everybody wins—but only so long as other equally strong students, unsure for very good reasons of their college choice until they go through the application process, are not excluded.

The key to the integrity of the program, then, is to keep the number of early-decision admits to a reasonable proportion of the whole admitted class. Duke has normally admitted about a third of the class under early-decision plans. As the number of early-decision applicants goes up, as it did last fall, we simply admit fewer of them and protect the same number of slots for regular-decision applicants.

However, the clear short-term advantages of early-decision plans for the university and for the student mean that some institutions, including some that are very highly regarded, now fill a higher percentage of their classes with early-decision candidates. It is not uncommon for more than half an entering class to be filled through the early-decision process.

What's wrong with that? The problem is that early-decision applicant pools are heavily weighted toward certain kinds of students—particularly white, upper-middle-class Northeasterners from private schools. These are the students who have the information and advice that leads them to understand that early application can increase their chances of admission. At Duke, for instance, while we admitted 32 percent of the early applicants this year, we average around 23 percent from our regular pool. But some of these early applicants may not really have their hearts set on coming to Duke. They may simply feel the pressure to choose a college—any college—by October of their senior year in order to be part of the success system. With more information, and more opportunity to reflect on that information, they might in the end choose another institution that fits their talents and ambitions more closely.

Equally important, other students from other parts of the country or the world, from smaller schools or families with less sophisticated counseling—students for whom Duke might be the best possible fit—have a slightly lower probability of being admitted if they apply regular decision. We want plenty of these students, too. Among them are many of the kinds of students *not* well-served by early decision. They have eclectic and wide-ranging tastes, may not have a well-formed preference by their junior year of high school, and will gain useful information on the strengths of different colleges from the admissions process itself, frenzied as it may seem. They may need more time to build their résumés; their self-image and goals may still be rapidly developing at age sixteen or seventeen or they may need more information about financial aid available at different institutions before making their decision.

From the institution's point of view, if early admission allows too many students to come in early, it denies the chance to admit large numbers of students who would enrich the class with their diverse perspectives, greater maturity, independence, and adventurousness. The more than 15,700 applications to Duke

Continued on page 54

Iciss Tillis

Sophomore, Women's Basketball Forward

Describe yourself in three words: **Fun, outgoing, witty**

Describe Duke in three words: **Challenging, drab, different**

Why Duke? **A combination of a great academic school and a great basketball program**

What one thing would you change about Duke? **The town it's in**

Who is your favorite person? **My mom**

What do you value? **Strong belief**

PORTRAIT BY CHRIS HILDRETH

Edifice complex: Pratt School of Engineering's $97-million, 320,000-square-foot teaching and research structure

Trustees: Tuition Up, Buildings Approved

At their annual winter board meeting in February, Duke trustees approved a 3.9 percent increase in tuition, fees, and room and board for students entering Trinity College of Arts and Sciences next fall. They also endorsed plans to build on the university's investments in financial aid for students, including foreign students.

Tuition and mandatory fees for entering Arts and Sciences students enrolled in Trinity College will be $27,844 for fiscal year 2002-03, up 4 percent from $26,768 for the current year. Eighty-five percent of Duke undergraduates are enrolled in Trinity College, with the balance in the Pratt School of Engineering. Undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees at the Pratt School will be $27,844 next fall, also an increase of 4 percent over the current year. The total cost to attend Duke, including room and board, will be $35,765, an increase of 3.9 percent.

The trustees also approved tuition rates for Duke's graduate and professional schools. The largest jump was in the Graduate School, which will increase its combined tuition and registration fees in its Ph.D. programs by 10.8 percent, primarily to increase the resources available to fund competitive graduate awards. Most graduate students will see a corresponding increase in their fellowships as tuition levels rise. The Graduate School will implement an increase of 4.5 percent for master's degree students, who are generally not fully supported through competitive fellowships.

The tuition rates for 2002-03 for the graduate and professional schools are:

- Divinity School, $12,240, up 4.1 percent over the current year;
- Fuqua School of Business, $31,350 (daytime M.B.A. program), up 5.9 percent;
- Graduate School, $24,000 (Ph.D. programs), up 10.8 percent;
- Law School, $29,920, up 5.9 percent;
- Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, $21,300, up 3.6 percent;
- School of Medicine, $29,706, up 4 percent;
- School of Nursing, $23,256, up 4 percent.

The trustees' Buildings and Grounds Committee approved the design of a $97-million West Campus building complex that will more than double the Pratt School of Engineering's teaching and laboratory space, and that is meant to bridge the boundaries between research disciplines. The 320,000-square-foot structure, tentatively called the Center for Interdisciplinary Engineering and Applied Sciences (CIEAS), consists of west and east wings joined by a central court. It will be located at the north end of what is now the Divinity School parking lot and in a wooded area to the west. A portion of Science Drive will be closed; the area between engineering's Hudson Hall and the new building will form a pedestrian plaza.

The complex's west wing will house the Pratt School's new Fitzpatrick Center for Photonics and Communications Systems, and the larger east wing will house new interdisciplinary initiatives in biomedical engineering and materials sciences. About 45,000 square feet will be occupied by the School of Medicine, which is contributing to the construction cost.

The committee action was a key step on the road to the final construction go-ahead, expected at the board's May meeting. Groundbreaking is planned this spring, with the building expected to be completed in August 2004.

In other action, the board authorized the renovation of several student residence buildings in Kilgo Quadrangle on West Campus; gave final approval for the construction of a new 550-space parking garage to create more spaces for visitors to the Bryan Center, Duke

A national Consortium to Examine Clinical Research Ethics (CECRE) has been established at Duke Medical Center to compile the first comprehensive information on overseeing clinical trials at medical centers, and to develop new ways to protect people enrolled in such trials. Clinical trials at Duke came under scrutiny in 1998 and 1999 ["Managing a Medical Makeover," *Duke Magazine*, September-October 1999], and the medical center has worked since then to improve its procedures and protections.

The founding of CECRE, funded by an $830,000 grant from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, comes amid a mounting demand for better procedures to inform research subjects of the risks of taking part in clinical trials of drugs and other treatments, according to the center's participants. Also, they say new oversight might be needed since some medical researchers have been criticized for conducting trials of drugs produced by companies in which the researchers have a financial interest.

The multidisciplinary CECRE group includes clinical researchers, industry representatives, Institutional Review Board (IRB) members, and bioethicists from across the na-

tion. IRBs are those committees in medical centers charged with local oversight of research involving human subjects.

"The system to protect participants in clinical research recently has been challenged," says Jeremy Sugarman '82, M.D. '86, director of the Center for the Study of Medical Ethics and Humanities at Duke Medical Center.

"Concern has focused on financial conflicts of interest, the workings of the IRB, and haphazard reporting of such adverse events as drug reactions. CECRE should provide unique data and proposals that will shape discussions and public policy for years to come."

One major focus of the consortium will be to evaluate twenty to twenty-five representative research centers to create a comprehensive database on the current characteristics of clinical research, including data on the number and nature of clinical trials being conducted, the number of participants enrolled, the costs of IRB review and oversight, and the source of funding for the research.

The CECRE will develop a systematic framework for determining which research projects require heightened scrutiny. Such projects might involve a vulnerable population, which could be inadvertently misused by researchers.

There will be suggestions clarifying when increased scrutiny should be required. The project will also look at the efforts now used to ensure patient safety in clinical trials and determine whether new approaches are necessary.

The ultimate goal of the project is to provide clinical researchers, funding agencies, human participants, and society the guideposts to recognize an improved and ethical clinical research system. "This is an effort to step back from the existing system of protections for human research participants and to re-examine the goals and assurance mechanisms for an ethical clinical research system and human subjects protection," Sugarman says.

FEATURE STORIES

MANAGING A MEDICAL MAKEOVER

RESEARCH UNDER SCRUTINY

BY ROBERT J. BLYDES

The action of a federal oversight agency raises national issues about clinical trials and how their human subjects are protected.

Chapel, and Page Auditorium; and authorized the construction of a new $2-million, 4,500-square-foot building next to the Office of Undergraduate Admissions that will be used for presentations to prospective students as well as special events.

New Degree of Nursing

Trustees approved an accelerated bachelor's of nursing (B.S.N.) program at Duke's School of Nursing, the first undergraduate degree offered by the school since 1984. The last hurdle for the program will be obtaining approval from the North Carolina Board of Nursing, scheduled for late spring.

By graduating about forty nurses every year, the nursing school anticipates its "Fast Track to Professional Nursing" program will be one solution to the nation's critical shortage of nurses. The program will be open to anyone currently holding a bachelor's degree in either the liberal arts or sciences. Building on students' previous bachelor's degrees, the accelerated B.S.N. program allows enrollees to graduate with a B.S.N. in sixteen months of full-time study. No previous health-care experience is required. The classes are set to begin in September.

The Duke program will require all the traditional nursing courses found in four-year B.S.N. programs, and it will include graduate-level courses; 1,000 clinical hours are an integral part of the program. Michelle Renaud, Ph.D., R.N., director of the accelerated B.S.N. program, says the amount of clinical training sets Duke's program apart from other programs in the country. "The number of clinical hours we require is head and shoulders above other programs. And by offering students the opportunity to take graduate hours, we are already giving them a step up to becoming a master's prepared nurse, which opens up more career opportunities," she says.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor, there will be 800,000 positions for registered nurses available between 1998 and 2008. Nationally, the average age of all R.N.s is 44.3, and only 31.7 percent of working R.N.s are under the age of forty. Fifty percent of the current nursing workforce will reach retirement age in the next ten to fifteen years.

The Helene Fuld Health Trust, HSBC Bank Trustee, has pledged to help make this program possible with $6 million, the largest gift in the nursing school's history. The Helene Fuld Health Trust is the nation's largest private foundation devoted exclusively to nursing education.

The Eyes Have It

Duke Medical Center will receive a gift of $11.5 million from Herman and Ruth Albert of Purchase, New York, and Palm Beach, Florida, to create an eye research institute and fund lung cancer genetics research.

The gift includes $8 million to build the Ruth and Herman Albert Eye Research Institute and $3.5 million to support the Herman and Ruth Albert Lung Cancer Genomics Fund. Both Herman and Ruth Albert have been patients at Duke, and both now serve on the Duke Eye Center's Advisory Board; Herman Albert, a retired home-furnishing fabrics manufacturing executive, serves on the medical center's board of visitors and the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center's advisory board.

In October, the Alberts gave $1.5 million to the Thoracic Oncology Program at the Duke Cancer Center, and in 1997 the couple established the Ruth Albert Endowment for Eye Research at Duke. The Alberts' gift will be used to support research into the genetic aspects of lung cancer, the most deadly form of cancer in the United States, in order to improve survival rates.

"We have seen the ravages of cancer firsthand, and we've experienced the fear of being unable to see," Herman Albert says. "Duke has helped our family through difficult times with care that was not only state-of-the-art, but truly warm and compassionate."

At the Duke Eye Center, new space is needed to house additional ophthalmology investigators and state-of-the-art laboratories and equipment, says David Epstein, director of the Eye Center. A five-story building, which will be constructed adjacent to Duke Hospital, will house the Ruth and Herman Albert Eye Research Institute. Groundbreaking is expected to begin in October and construction completed in 2004.

The Eye Center's focus for the future is translating a new understanding of genomics and the molecular biology of the eye into cures for blinding eye diseases, including glaucoma, macular degeneration, and retinitis pigmentosa, Epstein says.

Media Medical Marketing

Duke's Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library has posted a new online database of more than 600 health-related advertisements printed in newspapers and magazines between 1911 and 1958. *Medicine and Madison Avenue* is meant to illustrate the variety and evolution of marketing images from the period. The collection includes a range of products, such as cough and cold remedies, laxatives and indigestion aids, vitamins, and tonics. The images are part of the John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising, and Marketing History, with the bulk of the ads coming

from the J. Walter Thompson Company's Competitive Advertising File.

The website (http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/mma/)includes a section of suggestions for classroom use—such as case studies and classroom exercises—and is part of a general library effort to make its collections more accessible to a range of academic settings. Library officials say the database will provide materials relevant to a range of courses, including American history, history of health and healing, American studies, sociology, women's studies, and communications.

The database received 53,806 hits in less than a month, with readers from as far away as the Slovak Republic, Brunei, Egypt, and Japan.

Rules Respond to Terrorism

After the September 11 attacks, many of the initial congressional and regulatory responses had the potential to affect America's research universities widely. University leaders understood the need to respond to the potential for further terrorist attacks, but were concerned the proposed government changes could inhibit research in unintended ways.

To date, Duke administrators say these general concerns have not been realized; Duke research labs are operating much as they did before September 11. But more federal legislation is looming, and research administrators say rules governing classification of federal research contracts and the hiring of foreign nationals to work in certain research labs are getting a close look from federal regulators. As a matter of policy, Duke does not accept government classified research. Already the university has taken the unusual measure of stepping away from one contract for a federal research project because of concerns about restrictions on publishing the results.

"Every one of these is a work in progress, and the primary goal of universities is to work with the federal government to help ensure that the government, while addressing legitimate issues, doesn't go overboard in developing new rules to live by," says James Siedow, Duke's vice provost for research.

On other post-September 11 issues, Duke is taking steps to accommodate new realities, including:

- Tracking foreign students with visas. Duke, mostly through the efforts of Catheryn Cotten and the International Office, has been in the lead in working with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to find more effective methods of tracking foreign students. Cotten's office participated in a project called Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). One part of the Patriot Act, passed after September 11, will speed national implementation of the SEVIS project.
- Anti-terrorism investigations. A second provision of the Patriot Act makes it easier for the government to get a warrant to subpoena a university for student information as part of an anti-terrorism investigation. The provision also stipulates that the university may not tell the student about the request. Duke officials said they will abide by the rule, but administrators will continue to require government officials to provide a court order for the information before it is turned over, consistent with the university's longstanding guidelines that are designed to protect the privacy of such information.
- Campus security issues. Duke officials have expanded efforts to protect vulnerable areas of the campus, to create a disaster evacuation plan, and to prepare the health system to handle large-scale disasters. The effort includes more significant cooperation with the UNC hospital system.

Forum on Campus Safety

Students called for a more visible police presence, additional lighting, and clarifications regarding the use of SAFE Rides at a February forum that focused on campus safety. Organized by Duke

CREATING COMMUNITY

Student Snapshot

Donnel Baird is hardly one to sit back when he sees something wrong. Whether he's co-chairing Duke's Martin Luther King Jr. Day committee or helping local youth basketball leagues find student coaches through FIELDS (Fundraising Initiatives In Enterprising Leadership in Durham Sports), Baird, a junior, speaks his mind and *does* while others talk.

Baird first became involved with FIELDS through the organization's co-founder Adam Grossman, a senior. Grossman originally established FIELDS to renovate the Little League fields in Durham. The organization got off to a quick start last year when it received a $15,000 grant from Major League Baseball; FIELDS hopes to raise $300,000 by next April.

After they became friends through a class, Baird learned about FIELDS. He told Grossman he didn't like baseball, but would be interested in coaching basketball. The two created a new basketball wing of FIELDS, with Baird as its coordinator.

Working with leagues set up by the Durham Parks and Recreation Board, he asked fraternity members and other Duke students to be coaches. "I was really overwhelmed and shocked by the responsiveness of Duke students," says Baird, who estimates fifty people replied almost immediately after he sent out letters to e-mail lists soliciting volunteers.

Says Grossman, "Donnel is one of the most thoughtful and analytical people I have met here at Duke. He is a terrific leader who is fully dedicated to enhancing the lives of Durham's children, and he has been a valuable leader for FIELDS."

Last semester, in addition to coordinating the basketball program, Baird coached. "It was great to get off campus, to see the kids. It was real rewarding," he says. His team, made up of eight-year-old girls from St. John's Church in Durham, hadn't won any games during the regular season. "I don't know where all these other coaches found all these little eight-year-old ringers who are going straight to the WNBA," he says. "There were girls [on other teams] shooting threes, and nailing them. I couldn't shoot a three until I was in seventh grade."

JON GARDNER

Baird: took a look at what was lacking

Under Baird's charge, the St. John girls improved, winning their first two playoff games before being eliminated by the number-one ranked team.

He has had other successes this year as well, most recently with the undergraduate Martin Luther King Jr. Day committee. After a Duke Student Government official asked him to co-chair the student committee responsible for planning the weekend's events, Baird says he decided to use a different approach.

Before, he says, "the event was de-politicized and really very much the opposite of what Dr. King would have wanted. I wanted to bring back the more radical Dr. King. Not the kind of thing you see in the Cingular cell phone commercials, but the Dr. King who spoke out against Vietnam."

Previous celebrations were filled with "a bunch of singing and dancing—and not even singing relevant music," he says. "We'd have an MLK extravaganza and people would be up there singing N'Sync. What does that have to do with anything?"

In his effort to politicize the weekend, Baird and his committee organized a series of events designed to "take a serious look at Duke and be critical of Duke, as well as to celebrate MLK, because I think the two go hand-in-hand." Among those events was a lecture from a psychologist on the biological effects of racism and how the stress that racism engenders affects physiology.

Other activities included video presentations in Durham elementary schools, community service with local seniors, a community forum with representatives from the Edgemont Community Center, a cultural extravaganza featuring junior Richard McCrae reading King's first speech against Vietnam, and a speech delivered by controversial "Boondocks" cartoonist Aaron McGruder, an outspoken critic of America's "war on terrorism."

Says Baird, "Dr. King's coming out against the Vietnam War was very unpopular. We picked McGruder because of his voice, his voice crying out in the wilderness."

The weekend also featured a panel discussion "on how King's notion of community differed from ours," as Baird puts it. "I wanted to take a look at our idea of community as it related to Dr. King's idea of community and take a look at how closely Duke was to being a community. I think we're a far cry away from making a true campus community."

—*Lucas Schaefer '04*

Student Government in the wake of several assaults on campus, the forum gave students an opportunity to ask questions, voice concerns, and learn what steps administrators and Duke police have taken recently to bolster security.

"We have to find the right balance between security and openness," says Larry Moneta, Duke's vice president for student affairs. "We need a greater level of security, but we also must maintain our openness. The answer is not to tighten the place down so that nobody can get in."

About sixty students attended the forum in the East Campus Union, and questions were fielded by Moneta and by Major Robert Dean and Captain Jim Schwab of the Duke police force. The concerns stem from an incident that occurred early the morning of January 30, when a first-year student reported she was sexually assaulted by a man in the bathroom of Randolph residence hall.

As a result of that incident and two subsequent crimes believed to be unrelated, Duke police have enacted additional security measures. They include increased foot, bike, and vehicle patrols; the formation of a Crime Area Target Team, a special unit that can rove or target designated areas; and an increase in the reward, from $1,000 to $5,000, for information leading to an arrest in the Randolph dorm case.

Student Affairs and the police department are hiring a consultant to assess campus security and recommend the best combination of technologies to install, says Moneta. Besides emergency phones and more lighting, Duke will consider affixing security cameras at building entrances. Moneta sent a letter outlining campus safety concerns, new measures, and existing resources to Duke undergraduate, graduate, and professional students.

Getting on the Bus

A new late-night, weekend bus, in place during the spring semester to provide transportation to off-campus venues, has seen enough riders that Student Affairs is making the route available at least through next fall.

The bus service is being offered this spring on a trial basis. Plans call for a formal review at the end of the semester. Figures tallied by Transportation Services show the number of riders has fluctuated substantially, but has been as high as 221 in one night.

"I don't think one semester is enough time

to gauge demand for the service, especially given that student habits and behaviors are typically established in the fall," says Larry Moneta, vice president for student affairs. "It may be that the bus service is already a success, given the number of riders we've attracted in the middle of the school year."

The service, which began in January, is available from 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. every Friday and Saturday. It is expected to cost $7,000 to operate this semester, according to Moneta. The route starts at the bus stop on West Campus on Chapel Quad, then travels to Anderson Street to pick up students on Central Campus. It then makes its way to Erwin Square and Ninth Street, then to East Campus, before stopping at Brightleaf Square. The route takes about thirty minutes, including the return trip.

"We're measuring ridership every night to determine how many students are using the service and to what extent," says Stephen Burrell, assistant director of Duke Transit. "We're also trying to ascertain whether different groups are riding or if it is generally the same people."

Bus service to local night spots has been tried before at Duke with modest success, but Moneta says the emergence of more restaurants and night spots in recent years makes it more likely that the current service will succeed. Popular places on the route include Parizade, George's Garage, Satisfaction Restaurant & Bar, Yancey's Jazz and Blues Café, and The Edge, a nightclub that caters to college students.

According to Burrell, some students who board the bus have been drinking, but behavior has not been a problem. "Students have behaved responsibly. We haven't noticed a difference in student behavior, whether it is the new weekend bus or an existing campus route on a Friday or Saturday night."

The idea for the service emerged last fall when Duke juniors Joshua Jean-Baptiste and Evan Davis presented a proposal to Moneta. Jean-Baptiste is student government's vice president for student affairs; he will become president of the organization at the end of the academic year. Davis is its chief of staff. One reason they advanced the proposal is that many students, particularly those on West Campus, want to go into Durham on weekends but lack transportation, according to Davis. He says that although some students use the bus in place of a designated driver, he doesn't think the service encourages excessive drinking.

LARGE PEASANT

Gallery

Selections from DUMA

This past summer, the Duke University Museum of Art acquired its first major nineteenth-century French bronze, the heroic *Large Peasant* by Aimé-Jules Dalou (1838–1902), one of the most important representatives of nineteenth-century naturalistic sculpture.

A student of Carpeaux and Duret, Dalou debuted at the Salon of 1867, but within a few years became active in the leftist politics of the French Commune, which greatly influenced his career and subject matter. He joined the Federation of Artists, directed by Gustave Courbet, and was named a curator at the Louvre in the new administration. With the fall of the Commune, he was forced to flee to England, where he became a professor at the Royal College of Art in London, but under the amnesty of 1879, he was allowed to return to France. He then won important commissions for *Triumph of the Republic* for the city of Paris and *Monument to Victor Hugo* in the Pantheon.

DUMA's bronze is a reduction of a figure that Dalou had originally planned for his great *Monument to Labor*, begun in 1889 and still unfinished at his death in 1902. He made a number of clay sketches of industrial and agricultural workers, based on first-hand studies of laborers at sites such as Grenouvilliers, outside Paris, in 1894. The sympathetic and heroic portrayal of a peasant rolling up his sleeves recalls the work of other nineteenth-century French painters such as Courbet, Millet, and Pissarro.

Large Peasant, *Aimé-Jules Dalou (1838–1902) Bronze sculpture, 31 inches*

Dalou's original 1897 terra-cotta sketch for *Large Peasant* is today at the Musée du Petit Palais in Paris, as is a plaster model made in 1898–99. In 1899, he signed a contract with the Susse Foundry in Paris, granting exclusive rights to cast bronzes after his work. A full-size bronze of *Large Peasant*, approximately 78 inches tall, was exhibited at the Salon of 1902, the year of Dalou's death. (It was acquired by the Louvre in 1905 and is now at the Musée d'Orsay.) Dalou considered the subject his own memorial.

DUMA's bronze is a lost-wax cast reduction of the full-scale work, produced by Susse in the early decades of the twentieth century, as authorized by a 1903 contract with Dalou's heirs. It is an excellent example of the high quality of French bronze-casting technique with its refined chasing of surface details and warm tones of the patina.

Centering on Student Health

A new student health center will open in August to improve health-care services for students and to make treatment more accessible. Plans for the center were approved by Duke's trustees in February. The 13,000-square-foot facility will be located in the lower level of the orange zone in Duke Clinics, near West Campus.

"The new center will be much more convenient for students," says William Christmas, physician and director of Duke's Student Health Service. "Not only will it be closer to most of the dorms than existing facilities, it also will house the majority of our services under one roof."

The center will include a full clinic with fourteen exam rooms, a small pharmacy, areas for health educators and dietitians, an immunization and allergy-shot clinic, a small laboratory staffed by a medical technologist, and administrative offices. It will cost roughly $2.7 million. Since services will be consolidated and the administration centralized, annual operating expenses will be about the same or slightly lower than current expenses, Christmas says.

The new center is part of a reorganization of Student Health Service that also involves the closing of the Student Health Clinic at

Selections from the Rare Book Room

Flora and fauna: a blue grosbeak in sweet flowering laurel, left, and a swallowtail (papillo diurna) *amid acacia, above*

A self-taught naturalist, Mark Catesby (1679-1749) dedicated much of his life to documenting in text and art the flora and fauna of Britain's colonies. The Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library owns a rare copy of his masterwork, the elegant, double-folio *Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands (1731-1743)*.

Although lauded during his lifetime for what came to be recognized as the first substantial illustrated natural history of North America, Catesby's work was later overshadowed by the nineteenth-century publications of Alexander Wilson and John James Audubon. In recent years, however, scholars have revisited Catesby's endeavor and have written extensively about its assets and influence.

In 1712, he made his first trip to America to visit his sister and her husband. He spent the next seven years traveling through Virginia, drawing native animals and plants, and collecting specimens to send back to England.

Inspired by the beauty he had observed, Catesby sought ways to return to America. His drawings had gained the attention of Samuel Dale and William Sherard, two well-known botanists, who in turn helped him secure funding for a second trip. As Catesby writes in the preface to his work, "I set out again from England, in the Year 1722, directly for Carolina, which country…was thought the most proper Place to search and describe the [natural] Productions…."

Over the next few years, he ventured through the Carolinas, parts of northern Florida, and much of the Bahamas. He mostly traveled alone, though at times he hired a Native American to help him. Unlike later explorer-illustrators, Catesby painted a great variety of animals and plants: Trees, shrubs, birds, mammals, snakes, fish, insects, seeds, and shells appear in his work. He also characteristically depicted flora and fauna together in their natural habitats.

Upon returning to England a second time, Catesby was dismayed to learn of the prohibitive costs of publishing his watercolors in Paris and Amsterdam. Not to be deterred, he took lessons from the printmaker Joseph Goupy to learn how to etch copper plates. He then created most of the 220 plates used in printing his *Natural History*.

A lack of funds actually worked to Catesby's artistic advantage since he retained control over his work from start to finish. In a lengthy preface to his artwork, he included essays he wrote on the soil, climate, agriculture, and peoples of the regions he visited.

Catesby sold his prints by subscription, issuing about twenty at a time, intending them to be bound at a later date. (It appears that he produced fewer than 200 sets of this first edition.) By 1731, he completed the plates that now constitute the first volume of his *Natural History* and, by 1743, the plates for the second. Not only was his work a success among botanists in England, but it was also used in North America as a reference book.

Duke's first-edition, hand-colored copy of Catesby's *Natural History of North Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* bears the family crest of a former owner, Henry Fiennes Clinton, second Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

the Marshall I. Pickens Building on Erwin Road, the Student Infirmary in the purple zone of Duke Clinics, and the Healthy Devil office in West Campus residential quad House O. The center will provide the services traditionally offered by those facilities, except for the infirmary's twenty-four-hour bed service. After-hours assistance will be available through a phone service staffed by registered nurses.

Students who call the service will receive an assessment, related advice and instructions on whether to visit the center in the morning, or to seek more immediate care at Duke Hospital's Emergency Department. Duke physicians will be on call to advise the nurses.

Administrators decided to discontinue the infirmary's overnight bed service after conducting a bed census last fall, Christmas says. The review found that of the unit's six beds, an average of only 1.1 beds were occupied per night. Money freed up eliminating the overnight bed service will provide for improved health education and wellness programs and for the hiring of a half-time dietitian to support the university's Eating and Body Image Concern Team.

The center, which will have an entrance off Flowers Drive, will occupy a portion of the space in Duke Clinics that became vacant when the pediatric specialty clinics moved to Duke Children's Hospital. In all, the Student Health Service stands to gain more than 2,000 square feet as a result of the reorganization.

Awarding Scientists

Duke basic scientists have won four out of five research awards given this year by the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB). This near-sweep of the awards exemplifies the research excellence Duke has built in its basic science departments, says medical school dean Sandy Williams M.D. '74.

Receiving awards from ASBMB this spring:

• Gordon Hammes, Distinguished Service Professor of Biochemistry, the William Rose Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to biochemical and molecular biological research and a commitment to training younger scientists.

• Joseph Heitman, a Howard Hughes Medical Institute associate investigator and associate professor in the departments of genetics, pharmacology and cancer biology, microbiology, and medicine, the Amgen Award. The award is presented to a new investigator for significant achievements in applying bio-

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• Christian Raetz, chair of the department of biochemistry, the 2002 Avanti Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to lipid research.

• John York, Howard Hughes Medical Institute assistant investigator and assistant professor in the departments of pharmacology and cancer biology, and biochemistry, the Schering-Plough Scientific Achievement Award. The award recognizes outstanding research contributions to biochemistry and molecular biology.

The ASBMB is a nonprofit scientific organization of more than 10,000 members that is devoted to advancing biochemistry and molecular biology. The society publishes scientific journals, organizes scientific meetings, advocates basic research funding and education, and promotes the diversity of new scientists.

ESPN Drops the Ball

As the men's basketball team prepared for the post-season, university officials weighed the merits of two ESPN programs that examined how Duke applies its admission and academic standards to male basketball players.

One segment, which ran on ESPN's *SportsCenter* a week before the NCAA tournament began, suggested that Duke has lowered its admission standards for basketball players over the past decade as a way to recruit top players. The following evening, ESPN's *Outside the Lines* examined the graduation rates of men's college basketball players, particularly African-American players. It noted that thirty-six universities in Division I—including such national powerhouses as Arkansas and Cincinnati—have not graduated a single African-American player in the most recent six-year time frame used by the NCAA to record graduation rates. ESPN contrasted these programs with Duke, which on many occasions has had all the members of its men's basketball team graduate on time. But it went on to question whether Duke's record is indeed so successful.

ESPN interviewed senior associate athletics director Chris Kennedy Ph.D. '79, admissions director Christoph Guttentag, and sociology chair Ken Spenner for the two pieces, but ran only brief snippets of Kennedy's and Guttentag's remarks and none of Spenner's comments.

President Nannerl O. Keohane says that from her talks with Kennedy and Guttentag,

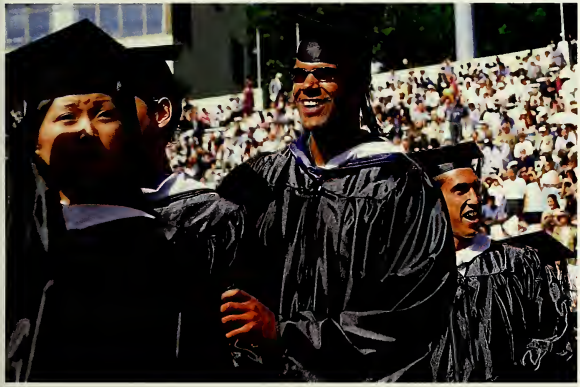
she is convinced "there has not been 'slippage' in the admissions standards for our student athletes."

"I am confident that both Christoph and Chris, and others involved in the admissions process for athletes, have a very good sense of which young people can do the work at Duke—and not just graduate, but benefit from the educational experience," Keohane added in the faculty-staff publication *Duke Dialogue*. "Sometimes their judgment turns out not to have been on the mark, but it doesn't happen often. Sometimes a student athlete gets diverted from what clearly could have been his or her true potential, but that, too, doesn't happen as often as the program seemed to imply."

Kennedy and Guttentag say they do not believe their sides of the story were adequately addressed in the two segments. "I, for one, don't believe that admissions standards have slipped in any significant way," said Kennedy. "I think that, one, more attention is being paid to them than in the past; two, people place too much significance in numbers alone—SAT, GPA—when an admissions decision is a much more complicated matter; and three, the general standards of admission have risen somewhat over the last ten years while athletics standards have remained more or less constant."

Kennedy says the fundamental standards all recruited athletes must meet is, "Can the candidate do satisfactory work at Duke?" While acknowledging that occasional mistakes do occur, Kennedy adds, "Christoph has never compromised the fundamental standard."

Guttentag, who makes the final call on all admissions decisions regarding recruited athletes, says he bases his judgments on a number of factors—not solely on test scores. "When we admit any student, it is because he or she has something significant to add to the Duke community. Over the years, I have been contacted by faculty and staff involved with music, drama, dance, and debate, for example, as they advocate for applicants with particular talents. And, as with athletes, we balance all of these students' qualities and talents, academic and otherwise, in the context of the university's various goals and priorities, in deciding who should be admitted. The university has made a significant commitment to athletics and the admissions process is one of the ways that commitment is expressed."



LES TOUD

Capped and tapped: student athlete Shane Battier at his 2001 graduation, a month before his NBA draft

Outside the Lines suggested that several players have majored in sociology because it offers an easy path to graduation. Sociology's Ken Spenner told *Duke Dialogue*, "Duke does not have an undergraduate business major. What is offered, administered by the sociology department, is a popular interdisciplinary concentration, similar to a minor, in Markets and Management Studies. It's a logical program to take at Duke if you're interested in business, marketing, or advertising, as many athletes tend to be."

The Markets and Management Program is popular among Duke students; about 14 percent of Duke graduates earn a certificate from the program.

"Also, a good number of sports teams are composed of women, and some sports teams have a stronger representation of members of minority groups," Spenner added. "These social groups may find the subject matter of sociology intrinsically interesting, for example, in courses on social inequality, gender, race and ethnic relations, social networks, the changing nature of the family, and social movements." Athletes might also select social-science majors because their practice and travel schedules make it difficult for them to take courses with lab requirements.

Spenner disputes the show's claim that sociology is easier than other majors. "What constitutes an easy major?" he asked. "In terms of required courses, we're fairly typical of the social-science majors. For example, we have a required statistics course, a required research methodology course, and a required theory course, so about one-third of our major's required courses are not what I think students in general would say are easy. Another way to define easy is grading, and we've looked at our overall grade distribution, how grades assigned in sociology compare with grades college-wide, and we find we're pretty close to the university average."

Others interviewed for the show included Stuart Rojstaczer, an associate professor of earth sciences; Duke guard Jason Williams '02; former players William Avery '99 and Crawford Palmer '92; former admissions officer Rachel Toor; and former *Chronicle* sports editor Brody Greenwald '01.

"College athletics would be better off if the Dukes of the world admitted what everyone already knows: balancing academics with big time sports just isn't possible under the current rules," Rojstaczer said in *Duke Dialogue*. "College athletics are in desperate need of major reform. Duke, if it admitted its inability to do the impossible, could lead the way in overhauling the current system. Should Duke do that? There's no doubt in my mind."

In an editorial, *The Chronicle* said the university should be more candid in releasing information about athletes' impact on academic life and about preferential admissions policies. According to the editorial, "Even if ESPN's segments contained bias, the accusations raised remain serious, and the athletics department and university administrators should forthrightly answer them."

Keohane says Duke, like all other universities, wrestles with the challenge of balancing academic excellence and athletic excellence. "These challenges are sometimes competitive and sometimes mutually rein-

forcing, both in the lives of student athletes and of other members of the community who delight in their stellar performances and the way they represent our university. I am firmly convinced that Duke does a better job than almost anyone else at this, and I think the evidence shows this, even though we need to be consistently attentive to these challenges to make sure we live up to our ideals and our well-earned reputation."

"The questions they asked and the issues they raised are important, but they aren't new to us," Kennedy says. "We have asked them and thought about them for years. We will continue to do so and continue to be self-critical and to examine and re-examine our role as a part of an educational enterprise. Everybody says this stuff, but I really believe it."

In Brief

☞ Durham Technical Community College President Phail Wynn Jr. and Duke trustee emerita Susan Bennett King '62 were honored for their contributions to the Durham and campus communities at the fifth annual Samuel DuBois Cook Society awards banquet. The Cook Society, named for the first black scholar appointed to the faculty of a predominately white university in the South, was formed in 1997 to provide a forum to discuss issues that affect the lives of blacks at Duke. A political scientist and civil-rights activist, Cook became president of Dillard University and a Duke trustee. Other Cook Society awards were presented to Brenda E. Armstrong '70, dean of admissions at Duke's medical school and a pediatric cardiologist; James E. Coleman, senior associate dean for academic affairs at Duke's law school; Deanna Janea Atchley '02; Adam David Grossman '02; Bianca Christel Williams '02; Christina Chia, doctoral candidate in English; Wilda Gafney, doctoral candidate in religion; and Charles McKinney, doctoral candidate in history.

☞ April S. Brown, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at Georgia Institute of Technology, is the new chair of the department of electrical and computer engineering at Duke's Pratt School of Engineering. She earned her B.S.E.E. degree at North Carolina State University, and a master's and Ph.D. in electrical engineering at Cornell University. After joining the Georgia Tech faculty in 1994, and being named full professor in 1999, she was associate dean of its College of Engineering until 2001, when she was appointed Joseph M. Pettit professor of electrical and computer engineering and executive assistant to the president. Her research focuses on semiconductor materials and devices for a range of applications—from devices for wireless communications to optoelectronics. She is exploring new nanoscale materials (substances on the order of a billionth of a meter in size) and the integration of a range of technologies for future electronic microsystems.

☞ John F. Ferguson M.B.A. '92 was appointed associate dean for finance and administration at Duke's Pratt School of Engineering. He earned his B.S.E. degree at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1984 and served as an officer in the Army and Reserve for six years. President and chief operating officer of Mediacentrix in Los Angeles in 2000 and 2001, he had worked as senior consultant, manager, and then senior manager for KPMG, a leading professional-services firm, in Los Angeles from 1995 to 2000. He was a senior analyst for Twentieth Century Fox in 1994-1995 and an analyst for Paramount Pictures in 1993.

☞ Former vice president for student affairs William J. Griffith '50 has been honored as a "Pillar of the Profession" by the NASPA Foundation, a subsidiary of NASPA, the premier student-affairs professional association. Griffith, whose forty-one-year career at Duke included service as field secretary for undergraduate admissions, director of the student union and director of student activities, assistant to the provost in the area of student affairs, dean of student affairs, and assistant provost, retired in 1991. He is the recipient of the University Medal of Distinction, the Charles Huestis Award for outstanding service to retirees, and the C. Eric Lincoln Award for service to the minority community.

☞ William H. Schlesinger, dean of the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences, was elected president for 2003-04 of the Ecological Society of America (ESA). The ESA is the primary national professional organization of ecologists, representing more than 7,600 scientists in the United States and around the world. Norman L. Christensen Jr., Nicholas School professor of ecology, was elected vice president for finance, replacing Schlesinger. Another Nicholas School professor, James S. Clark, Hugo Blomquist Professor of Biology and Earth and Ocean Sciences, is ESA's vice president for science.

Accounting for Enron

LAW PROFESSOR JAMES D. COX SCRUTINIZES THE ENRON SCANDAL—THE LARGEST CORPORATE BANKRUPTCY IN U.S. HISTORY—AND THE FAILURES OF THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION TO PROVIDE FAIR WARNING OF THE COMPANY'S PROBLEMS.

Enron had liabilities in hundreds of partnerships. Does the fact that those liabilities were hidden constitute a failure to disclose the truth?

Under existing accounting principles, it is possible to create special-purpose entities such as what Enron had—hundreds of them, and lots of companies have hundreds of them—and to get the risks and liabilities offshore. Accountants had to assess the likelihood that these liabilities would come back to Enron. Accountants failed to make that assessment; the liabilities came back in huge amounts to cause Enron to go into bankruptcy.

These special-purpose partnerships allow a sponsoring company, in its own financial statements, to eliminate losses and debts from the partnership. Is that an accounting standard that ought to be reformed?

The Financial Accounting Standards Board has had on its agenda for nearly twenty years a wholesale review of how companies report their consolidated assets, liabilities, and earnings. This project has been effectively moribund because of pressure placed on the FASB by firms whose reporting practices may change as a result of reform efforts—changes that could well take the direction of requiring greater transparency with respect to "off-book" liabilities such as those dumped into special-purpose entities.

How legitimate is the concern about an inherent conflict of interest when accounting firms engage in consulting relationships with firms they audit?

Enron had accountants who had a very solid financial relationship with Enron independent of performing accounting services. So here they are coming in and evaluating the accounting system and record-keeping functions, and at the same time they are the record-keepers. For every dollar of audit services that Arthur Andersen was able to bill

School on scandal: Cox explains Enron inequities

Enron, they provided one dollar of non-audit services. There are accounting firms that derive 60 to 80 percent of their total revenues from non-auditing functions. The real question is, are we sure that accountants really serve the role that we envision for them, which is being independent assessors of how transactions are to be recorded and disclosed on the books? If we could only make one change, then we would sever the consulting business from the auditing.

How tough is it for auditors to stand up to management, and how common is it—as with Enron and Andersen—that outside auditors would come to work for the company?

There has always been something like a revolving door; that's almost a natural progression given the symbiotic relationship that exists between the accountants in charge of the job and the client. The feeling has been that strengthening the audit committee of publicly traded firms—which the Securities and Exchange Commission did a couple of years ago—would bolster the independence of the accountants. The idea was to make the audit committee totally composed of outside directors who are financially literate, and to require them to meet regularly with outside auditors. But it's going to be hard for the auditors to be independent as long as they realize that there are substantial revenues to be gained by not being too outspoken.

Does this case also show that corporate boards of directors can be too easily seduced into complacency at the expense of their oversight responsibilities?

We know the Enron board was fully aware of a couple of the entities that were created, where the senior officers had a financial stake. And they had a code of ethics that barred such conflicts of interest. That creates a curious situation where good ethical practices can get turned on and turned off by a board. And we wonder what exactly is the driver for that, how well were they informed about the consequences of these special-purpose partnerships?

What made the whole house of cards start falling down was the revelation that Enron had created some special-purpose partnerships in which its executives had a financial stake and from which they had profited mightily. And on close scrutiny, it was realized that those partnerships created situations where some of the liabilities had to come back to Enron. That revelation created doubts about all the other partnerships, and on news of this, Enron's stock started declining because of a lack of faith in management. The decline in Enron stock then ratcheted up its obligation to issue more shares on some of the partnerships—it was sort of like a reverse Ponzi scheme, a race to the bottom.

Does this case suggest a caution as well about the advice of Wall Street analysts, since they may be more beholden to investment-banking interests—who presumably benefit from stock prices being pumped up—than to investors?

Yes. Recent events have revealed that analysts face serious conflict-of-interest problems. Press accounts last spring were filled with stories of analysts holding shares in companies for which they prepared reports—and pointed to a strong correlation between investment-banking services provided and the investment bank providing analysts' reports touting their clients.

Would a careful investor have noted that Enron, while representing itself as one of the fastest growing corporations, was facing a cash shortage?

A careful investor could not. I have looked at some parts of its financial statements, and they're absolutely impenetrable. The description of the special-purpose entities and the role they played in Enron was not decipherable even to a rather skilled law professor. And the fact that this collapse caught markets by surprise indicates that even the best-advised funds were caught flat-footed on this one.

How serious is the concern that other companies may have exaggerated earnings because of misleading accounting practices?

It's a very serious problem. There has been a fourfold increase in the space of four or five years in the number of earning restatements—that is, a correction of earlier released net income figures.

Enron developed into a new kind of global corporation, specializing in speculative futures. Does that sound like a solid foundation for business?

The company suddenly went from pipelines to providing services, and that makes it much more difficult for an accounting firm, not to mention the average investor, to evaluate what numbers really are relevant in assessing its performance. They were dealing in very sophisticated trading transactions built around an instrument that only exists on a computer screen. So it was very difficult for auditors to figure out whether the transactions had the effect that Enron was saying they had.

More than half of Enron's employees' 401(k) assets, about $1.2 billion, were invested in

Continued on page 54

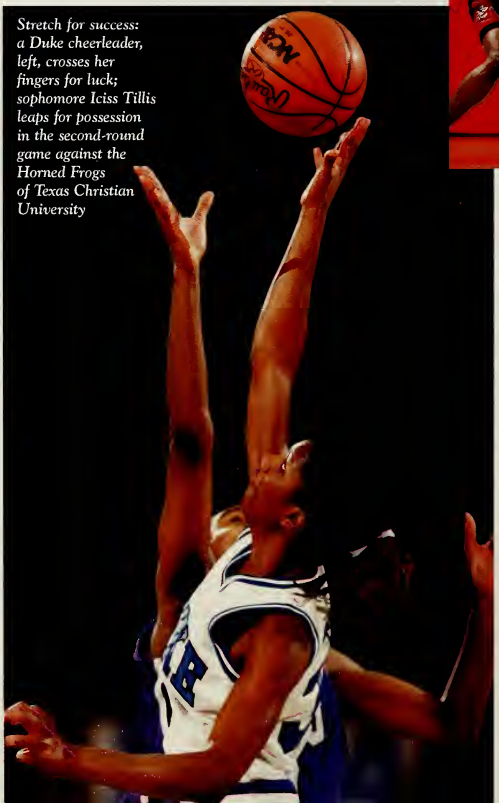
By the Numbers

Four in a row. A fourth consecutive ACC Tournament championship for the men's basketball team. Four NCAA Tournament games in a row for the women, and a spot in the Final Four.

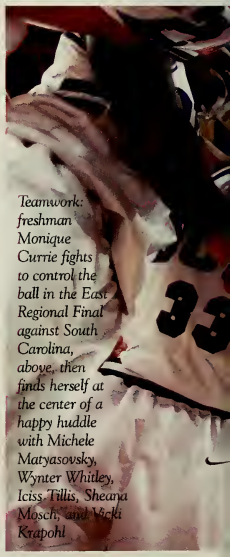
Three stellar freshmen in Daniel Ewing, Monique Currie, and Wynter Whitley. The third consecutive regular-season ACC championships for the women, along with a third straight tournament title. Three new banners waiting to be hung in Cameron—an ACC championship banner for both teams, a Final Four banner for the women.

Eight players on the women's team, after the December departure of two sophomores who wanted more court time. Those who stayed—Alana Beard, Monique Currie, Krista Gingrich, Vicki Krapohl, Michele Matyasovsky, Sheana Mosch, Iciss Tillis, and Wynter Whitley—showed strength, stamina, and determination as they won a record twenty-two games in a row before losing the last game of their season to Oklahoma, at the Final Four.

Some numbers seemed ever-changing. The number of Player of the Year honors for Jason Williams kept rising—the Naismith, AP,



Stretch for success: a Duke cheerleader, left, crosses her fingers for luck; sophomore Iciss Tillis leaps for possession in the second-round game against the Horned Frogs of Texas Christian University



Teamwork: freshman Monique Currie fights to control the ball in the East Regional Final against South Carolina, above, then finds herself at the center of a happy huddle with Michele Matyasovsky, Wynter Whitley, Iciss Tillis, Sheana Mosch, and Vicki Krapohl

PHOTOS BY JON GARDINER

Plays and players: Alana Beard, who averaged 19.8 points per game this season, pulls down a key rebound against TCU; below, senior Krista Gingrich embraces Coach Gail Goestenkors as the Blue Devils clinch the East Regional championship

ESPN, and Chevrolet awards, the U.S. Basketball Writers Association Oscar Robertson Trophy, a unanimous choice for first-team All-American—new ones falling his way each day at season's end.

Alana Beard's numbers piled up as well. A first-team AP All-American, she became only the third Blue Devil to be named a Kodak All-American (following Michele Van Gorp and Georgia Schweitzer), finding her name on the first-team list in just her second year of college. She was named Most Outstanding Player in the East Region, and her fifteen points in the effort against Oklahoma earned her the school's single-season scoring record with 694 total points.

The season didn't add up to a final Number One. But it did add up to records, success, experience, and high hopes. Krista Gingrich is the only senior on the women's team, which returns the rest of its stellar cast. Mike Dunleavy and Chris Duhon will share captain's duties next season, as Dahntay Jones and Daniel Ewing help set the pace for one of the most highly touted incoming recruiting classes in basketball history.

Two. Two of the best basketball programs in the country.

—*Kim Koster*

No heavy burden: ACC trophy in hand, Williams makes his way through security and media after a season and ACC tournament that saw him land in second place on the ACC all-time junior scoring list and earn numerous year-end awards—including the NABC Player of the Year Award, the first repeat winner since Ralph Sampson of Virginia

Taking charge: from left, Jason Williams and Mike Dunleavy, co-captains of the men's team this season, earned national recognition; the emerging leadership skills of Chris Duhon led to his being named 2002-03 co-captain with Dunleavy

ACC title triumph: Carlos Boozer, tournament MVP, with Williams

Hoop Profiles

Jason Williams. Carlos Boozer. Mike Dunleavy. Chris Duhon. Dahntay Jones. These 2001-02 Blue Devil names will rank among the greats whose stories are recalled each season. Four Duke players past—Jim Spanarkel '79, Brian Davis '92, Bobby Hurley '93, and Carmen Wallace '97—have been profiled by writer Bill Glovin, whose "Hoop Profiles" can be read at length on the *Duke Magazine* website, www.dukemagazine.duke.edu. What comes after Cameron? Fame, sometimes. Fortune can smile. But sometimes, as Glovin discovered, the way is not as clear as the jog through Cameron from the locker room to the fabled floor.

Bobby Hurley

As a Duke Blue Devil, Hurley '93 played before crazed fans and millions of television viewers. But he says nothing in his basketball career compared with the pressure he felt the day he spent $1 million on a horse. "The auction was tense enough, but when I signed on the dotted line to complete the deal, my hand was shaking. I watched this horse run in person and on video and he had this regal, get-out-of-my-face attitude. He was like a great athlete who knew he was great. I'd been around that kind of attitude before."

Brian Davis

At the age of thirty-one, Davis '92 has covered a lot of ground: growing up on the hard streets of Atlantic City, playing in four Final Fours, shooting professional hoops in France and the NBA, working in the NBA's New York headquarters, spending time with his wife and new son, taking a role in creating West Village, a Durham development a few blocks from campus. Now he reveals that he has spent recent months working out with the New Jersey Nets, the Washington Wizards, and the Miami Heat, hoping to return to the NBA.

Jim Spanarkel

One might consider the life of Spanarkel '79 fodder for a corny Hollywood script. He's a kid from the streets of Jersey City who won a scholarship to Duke and became an All-America, leading his team to the 1978 national championship game. He went on to the NBA, playing against such greats as Julius Erving and Larry Bird, and later became a broadcaster and financial planner. He married his high-school sweetheart. But his office in New Jersey is not that far from the World Trade Center site, and he says his priorities have changed in the past six months.

Carmen Wallace

Watching a game last fall, Wallace '97 winced as New England Patriots quarterback Drew Bledsoe took a vicious hit from two New York Jets. The sports pages reported that Bledsoe suffered internal bleeding. "He should have gone out of bounds," says Wallace. "My guess is that Drew was frustrated and was trying to make something happen." Wallace has more than a casual fan's interest in Bledsoe. He is now part of a team of sports agents that represents Bledsoe, and other NFL stars.

THE RECORD BOOK

The men's basketball team has been ranked number one at the end of the regular season for four years in a row, a feat not matched by any other school.

The women's basketball team became the first ACC school to go undefeated in a season of conference and tournament play. Their final record of 31 victories is a school record, as is the 22-game winning streak.

For more on the men's and women's teams, visit www.goduke.com

Fashioning Faculty Futu

How does Duke find the best professors? How does it keep them happy—and here? The issue of what it takes to attract and retain faculty was brought into sharp relief with the winter announcement of the largest faculty-targeted gift Duke has ever received.

Entering the Harvard Square hangout known as Pinocchio's, you're confronted with the requisite menu of pizza variations, the requisite photos of sports teams, and a framed testimonial. An article from *The Harvard Crimson*, the student newspaper, provides the testimonial; it reports on Harvard's having lured a leading Stanford researcher in "sub-micron electronic technology." He turned down tenure at Stanford in favor of Harvard's offer.

According to the article, the decision between the two "came down to intangibles" while the physicist was visiting Cambridge. It quotes him as recalling, "I was having pizza with my son at Pinocchio's and everything just felt right." Pizza is, of course, very tangible. Other elements of the environment are less so: "For me, it's the perfect job. You don't have to wear a tie, you can keep your own hours, and as long as you're smart, you can be as weird as you want."

At Duke, the issue of what it takes to attract—and keep—faculty has been brought into sharp relief with the February announcement of a gift of $25 million. The gift, from Ginny Lilly Nicholas '64 and Peter Nicholas '64, is the largest the university has ever received directed specifically for the faculty. By matching new contributions, the gift is expected to yield a total of $75 million over the next two years. Those new funds will go toward "faculty development," a category high-

PHOTOS BY CHRIS HILDRETH

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

lighted in "Building on Excellence," the university's strategic plan, that includes professorships, directorships, and curatorships; research grants, sabbaticals, and leaves; and the infrastructure of teaching and research.

Inhabiting the relatively new infrastructure of the Levine Science Research Center, Alex Hartemink '94, though hardly new to Duke, is a new assistant professor of computer science. As an undergraduate, he majored in mathematics, physics, and economics; he never took a computer science course. Later, he went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, earning an M.Phil. degree in economics. In the fall of 1996, he began a doctoral program in electrical engineering and computer science at M.I.T. He finished the Ph.D. last summer.

Hartemink, who focused his Oxford efforts on choice and preference in economic theory, considered career paths in industry, consulting, and even politics. But he was drawn finally to academe—to the idea of devoting himself to wrestling with ideas. In his job search, he investigated top-ranked programs in computer science. The advertised Duke opening was in artificial intelligence. His own work concerns computational methods for processing and interpreting genomic data—data that point to what the make-up of our genes is, what the expression of those

"When I visited Duke and they espoused certain commitments or intentions, I had a lot of confidence that they really meant it. At other places, I wasn't really sure if it was just talk."

ALEX HARTEMINK
Assistant professor of computer science

genes results in, how genes change over time. The department ended up hiring a Stanford professor in artificial intelligence and making an "opportunity hire" of Hartemink.

One of the selling points for Duke was an initiative in genomics. Gradually, that initiative is becoming visible in new bricks and mortar, programs, and research directions. "This was pretty central to the way in which the university was going to grow in the next five, ten, twenty years," Hartemink says. "I was looking for an academic research institution that was extremely supportive of the direction in which I was going—in particular, genomics—coupled with a place that sort of felt like home. Not home in the sense of a return, although that's how it played out in my case. But a place where I felt comfortable with my colleagues.

"As a young guy, I'm at a point where I'm exploring. So going somewhere different would help me expand my horizons and perspectives. On the other hand, I had an exceptionally good time at Duke as an undergraduate. In addition to the kinds of undergraduate experiences that I never had any hope of reliving, I just knew the tone of this place. I knew the ability of the administration and the faculty to do amazing things with comparatively fewer resources than a lot of our peer institutions. When I visited Duke and they espoused certain commitments or intentions, I had a lot of confidence that they really meant it. At other places, I wasn't really sure if it was just talk."

Compared with other disciplines, computer science is more a buyer's market. So the places vying for Hartemink showed plenty of flexibility in order to be competitive in salary. Guarantees of research support, he says, were equally alluring—the kind of support that pays for travel to professional conferences, which are important arenas for young faculty. This winter, he attended the Pacific Symposium in Biocomputing in Hawaii, and other conferences are on the near horizon.

Hartemink wants to guide (and attract funding for) a diverse team of graduate students. He says one reason for his hiring at Duke is his enthusiasm for collaboration within and outside the department, including graduate students and colleagues in areas like biology, medicine, and engineering. And he has a computer scientist's eagerness for equipment—encompassing everything from purchasing a laptop computer to outfitting an entire lab. "The nice thing is that the department has an excellent computing infrastructure. So it's not the case that every professor needs to go buy his or her own supercomputer. Eventually, if the things that I'm working on are really successful and the amount of data becomes large, I will need to compute on very fast machines with vast amounts of memory."

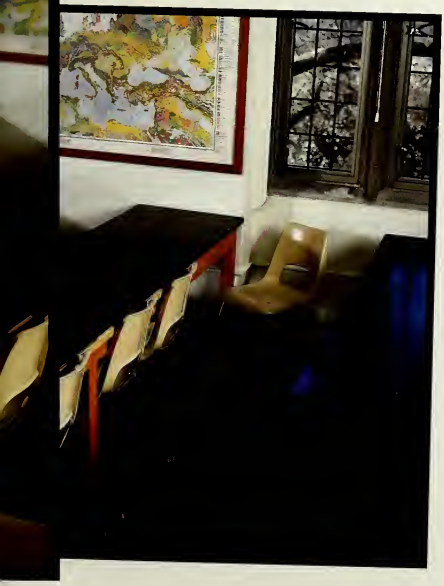
Computer science professor and department chair Alan Biermann says Hartemink's application signaled an "incredible opportunity in computational genomics just at a time when Duke wanted to grow in this area. So the deans decided to go for it, and we were able to entice Alex into coming, even though he had very attractive offers elsewhere. Alex's coming has been as big an event as we had expected."

Thomas Crowley has made a career of sifting through large quantities of data, though his concern is not with genetic goings-on but with the patterns of the planet. It was a serendipitous encounter that brought Crowley to Duke last fall as the Nicholas Professor of Geology and Earth Sciences. At a meeting about three years ago, a colleague mentioned that Duke was searching to fill the new chair. Crowley called up Paul Baker in Duke's geology department, whom he had known through professional circles, and was encouraged to apply.

As a Ph.D. student at Brown, Crowley studied sediments and fossils to understand changes in ocean circulation. He went on to teach college courses aboard U.S. Navy ships, collaborate with a climate modeler at the University of Missouri, direct the National Science Foundation's Climate Dynamics Program, serve as a research fellow at the NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, and join a private consulting firm. At Texas A&M, he was professor of oceanography and deputy director of the Texas Center for Climate Studies.

He works with his mathematician wife, Gabi Hegerl. "Because my wife is a professional scientist, we were interested in what type of arrangements Duke might make for her," Crowley says. "And they were, I felt, very open-minded, generous, and flexible in the way they dealt with that." Hegerl is now an associate research professor in the Nicholas School's Earth and Ocean Sciences division.

"Even though I am a geologist, I had worked for a physics department, an oceanography department, I had worked for the government, but I had never been an employee of a geology department," Crowley says. "What I do is some geology, but I also do a lot on modern climate. People with those types of interests sometimes fit in well in geology departments. And sometimes they're a little bit out of step. So it was important for me to see if this type of science meshed well with the rest of the department. Really, there are not many earth and ocean sciences departments in the country where I felt it would be possible. This wasn't just people being polite to a newcomer applying for a job. This really was genuine; it felt that we were connecting well with the people we were meeting at Duke."



Just as Hartemink picked up on a commitment to genomics, Crowley perceived an institutional interest in global change. "And it's really global change, not just climate change. We're changing the chemical makeup of the atmosphere and of the oceans, and we're cutting down trees all the time. All of those things will fold into a comprehensive research program."

"I'm very interested in interactions with different groups of people," says Crowley. "Climate is a very interdisciplinary science. It includes geology, oceanography, meteorology, physics, and statistics, and it spills over to public policy along with all the environmental sciences. I wasn't just interested in doing my own research. I could have done that at Texas A&M; Texas A&M gave me a very generous counteroffer. But I wanted to do more, to interact with people on interdisciplinary topics. I also like the idea of knowledge transfer, of bringing a message from pure science to the general public."

Duke provided what Crowley calls "a generous start-up package," much of it going to purchase equipment from his former operation, carve out space in the Old Chemistry Building (which is "going to be filling up," he points out), and bring on one member of his former research team. The biggest expense in his computer modeling work, he says, isn't in hardware but in staffing. He says the modest-scale operation he prefers would involve the collaborative efforts of research scientists, two or three graduate students, possibly a post-doctoral student, and a couple of undergraduates. "We don't have to worry about giant computing facilities for our own research, although there are some available. The financial burden is really salaries for people, people at the support level and at the Ph.D. level, because a lot of the work is analyzing results—analyzing huge volumes of data. Some of the research we do is covering the last thousand years or so. Then we're doing another project where we're looking at the climate of the Earth from 300 million years ago."

For Crowley, helping to manage a climate center at Texas A&M became a less-than-sunny task. "We just didn't have the resources nor the time to really do what we wanted to do." He says he's likely to be happier as a researcher than an administrator—particularly as a researcher with a chaired professorship. "It's nice to be a chaired professor; it feels nice to be recognized. I think it's an opportunity for more interaction than you

"It's nice to be a chaired professor; it feels nice to be recognized. It's an opportunity to contribute more. Because, let's face it, you have a little bit more clout."

THOMAS CROWLEY
Nicholas professor of geology and earth sciences

might have had otherwise, and also to be able to contribute more. Because, let's face it, you have a little bit more clout."

Having risen through the Rutgers ranks, Roni Avissar had plenty of clout on his campus. Before he was recruited to Duke last fall, Avissar, the Pratt School's new chair of civil and environmental engineering, didn't envision himself perpetuating an administrative role. But through the recruiting process, that thought become more inducing for Avissar, chair of the environmental science department at Rutgers for the past three years. After starting twelve years earlier as an assistant professor, he had landed a distinguished professorship along with the directorship of an environmental center. (Quite apart from his decision process, his son, a high-school senior, applied to Duke. He's now a freshman at the university.)

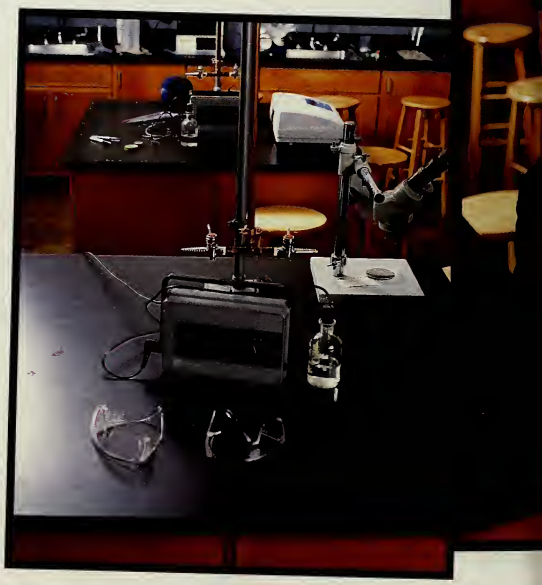
At Rutgers, he was working to create a new environmental-engineering component in his department; as it happens, he was trying to recruit someone from Duke to head that area. He learned about a position in Duke's civil and environmental engineering department in his field of hydrology, and he decided to go for it. "I wanted to move into a real school of engineering," he says. "My research is very much based on quantitative analysis in models of the atmosphere and the ocean. Usually, students with an engineering background are much better trained for this type of work." Then, the head of the faculty search committee told him of the vacant department chairmanship. "Originally I thought that if I was going to leave Rutgers, certainly I would want to go back to be a faculty member and focus more on my research."

He changed his mind in the course of the search process. "I realized that this was a unique situation because of the dynamics of the school right now"—with the planned growth of the faculty, a commitment to building new space, and the openness to "a new vision for civil engineering." At the culmination of the department-chair search last spring, Engineering Dean Kristina Johnson, herself relatively new to Duke, flew to Rutgers to meet with Avissar. "The next day she sent me an offer letter. And I accepted it right away. I cannot believe myself that it went so quickly."

"This department is going to remain a small department," he says. "And therefore, instead of focusing on traditional civil engineering, we are going to pick out areas that are really looking to the twenty-first century. The other point that is important to realize is that the students who are coming to Duke to study civil engineering are probably not the traditional students coming to schools of engineering. The ones that we have a chance to attract might be students with a broader vision, students who look to professional careers that have nothing to do with engineering."

Feeding into that "broader vision," Avissar would like to see the department make closer links with the Nicholas School and Duke Medical Center, and to concentrate in such areas as sensors and instrumentation—areas where scientists lack the technology to monitor and gauge environmental changes. That work might mean getting buildings to "respond" to early-warning signs of earthquakes, or allowing experts to understand how the deforestation of the Amazon affects the water cycle of the planet.

He also sees a future for the department in what he calls "environmental models." There are familiar physical models—wind tunnels, water tanks—used to simulate the real world. Imagine, he says, super-sophisticated physical models that thoroughly replicate environmental conditions, including the relevant chemistry, biology, and physics. Understanding interaction between environment and structure is essential to space exploration, he observes, and he can see Duke becoming a space training ground of sorts. "When you make a box that is its own environment—air, water, and soil, basically—and you close it and you study the system, in



"If I have to choose between adding an extra fifty papers to my career and helping to build a school and change a department, well, that's what brought me here."

RONI AVISSAR
Chair of civil and environmental engineering

fact what you are working on is a self-sustained life system. That is basically what NASA is trying to develop for space exploration."

With the eventual addition of six to ten new faculty, Avissar will be re-engineering his department. He says, "The idea is that within three to five years, when we have completed our recruitment and have moved into new facilities, we'll have sixty Ph.D. students in our program, bring in $6 million in external funds, and produce about sixty papers as a group." That would mean roughly double the current number of graduate students, ten times as much in external funding, and three times as much in publishing activity.

When Dean Johnson landed at Rutgers to make her pitch, Avissar recalls, she told him he shouldn't think about how his career looked then; he should think about what his career might look like when he is about to finish it. "Her point was, I could have the chance to look back and say, that is where the school was and this is where it is now. I could be part of an absolutely unique opportunity. And she is so right. It's true that by taking this job, what I am probably doing is instead of finishing my career with, I don't know, 200 papers, I will probably finish my career with 150. Big deal. If I have to choose between adding an extra fifty papers to my career and helping to build a school and change a department, well, that's what brought me here. And I feel that was the right thing to do."

For François Lutzoni Ph.D. '95 and Kathleen Pryer Ph.D. '95, new assistant professors of biology, the Duke lure had more to do with sustaining than reshaping a familiar program. They met in 1987 at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa, that nation's oldest and most prestigious natural-history museum; Pryer was coordinator of the Canadian rare plants program and Lutzoni was working on his master's degree at the University of Ottawa. In 1990, they began graduate work at Duke—in space that was so cramped, they recall, that there was a forced division of labor between a "day shift" and a "night shift" of researchers. Pryer traces the evolution of early land plants, ferns and their relatives, by integrating evidence from structure, genetics, and the fossil record. Lutzoni studies lichens, which consist of a symbiotic partnership between fungi and photosynthetic organisms (algae and cyanobacteria); his recent research has shown that major fungal lineages, including some important human pathogens, were derived from lichen ancestors.

As graduate students, both recall being pushed to "think big" and not to limit the scope of their research interests based on financial constraints. (And they managed to secure external funding that allowed them to do just that.) Lutzoni and Pryer received their doctorates one year after they married. They defended their dissertations within two weeks of each other. After a year of postdoctoral work at Indiana University in Bloomington, they took up curatorial positions at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Those jobs also gave them faculty appointments at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois-Chicago. But they say their interactions, and those of their students and research associates at the Field, were limited in a very small botany department of five curators. So they were drawn back to Duke, "where we have a core of people who are doing genetics and evolutionary biology all in one place," Lutzoni says.

About two years ago, they saw an advertisement for a Duke opening. Both made it to the short list of finalists; they were seemingly in competition with each other. The department then created two positions and offered them the slots. "Not always, but often it is the male who is the target for the position, and the woman has to be content with a lecturer position," Pryer says. Lutzoni adds, "Perhaps we didn't want to think about this. But I guess we thought, let's hope at least one of us gets the offer, and then we will try to negotiate some-

thing for the other person. But we were fortunate not to be put in that position. I think it's a matter of timing. Sometimes one person in the couple will be more senior or more advanced in his or her academic career. In our case, we were at the same stage in our careers."

"There were a couple of people who asked us if we would feel odd coming back," says Pryer. "Would we feel like graduate students all over again?" "My answer," says Lutzoni, "was always, I didn't particularly feel like a graduate student here before. Especially in the last years, you feel like a colleague. In our field of systematics at Duke, there was never a stifling hierarchy imposed between students and faculty. I mean, as students, we felt we could really contribute to the systematics program, even in the hiring process for new faculty."

"This was a pretty brave move" on the part of the dean, says biology professor Donald Stone, chair of the botany department when the two were being recruited. (At the time, biology was divided into departments of botany and zoology.) "He had to make some major 'over-commitments' to accommodate their salary, space, and research needs. With the strong support of both departments, the hiring of these two young investigators soon became linked to the renovation of the Biological Sciences Building."

Completing the link, the two now work out of extensively renovated third-floor laboratories and offices—a modern area that seems agreeably out of context in the decades-old building. To begin staffing their research teams, they brought along four graduate students and three post-doctoral research associates. They also negotiated for more support for the department's extensive herbarium collection. The lichen collection is the third-largest in the country in terms of number of specimens, and first in the world in terms of number of specimens that have been chemically analyzed.

"Duke is one of the rare places in the country that never gave up on organismal biology," Lutzoni says. "Many other universities are trying to rebuild their organismal biology programs. As we enter the genomics era and examine genomes from many different organisms, there is a need to do this within an evolutionary context. That's the foundation you can build upon in comparative genomics."

Faculty form the foundation of a university, and there always will be competition for faculty talent. In a January *New York Times* op-ed piece, Donald Kennedy, president emeritus of Stanford, reflected on the larger significance of the departure of Stanford's much-admired football coach for Notre Dame. He wrote, "Big-time college

"There were a couple of people who asked us if we would feel odd coming back. Would we feel like graduate students all over again?"

KATHLEEN PRYER
Assistant professor of biology, with her husband and colleague, François Lutzoni

football is a tough marketplace, and anyone who believes it has room for institutional loyalty is living in cloud-cuckoo land." Nor is that kind of loyalty deeply embedded in the rest of the academic culture, he added. In 1998, Columbia made a "stunning offer" to Harvard economist Robert Barro; the salary reportedly was nearly $300,000, plus various benefits. The economist elected to stay at Harvard, "presumably for a sweetened offer."

Kennedy concluded that "there are all kinds of loyalties, and the institutional kind no longer trumps the others."

Duke has seen some high-profile faculty losses. Some of those losses have been to corporations with attractive research agendas and enviable resources. In the summer of 1997, Allen Roses, Jefferson Pilot Professor and chief of neurology at the medical center, left to join Glaxo Wellcome as director and vice president of the pharmaceutical company's genetics program. (The arrangement allowed him to build ties between his former Duke colleagues and Glaxo scientists.) His research team at Duke had published the results of path-breaking studies—studies that suggested new possibilities for understanding risk factors behind Alzheimer's disease and for developing new treatments. At the time that he moved on, he said the decision was motivated by a desire to take promising research developments from the lab bench to the bedsides of patients suffering from Alzheimer's and other neurologic illnesses.

Just over two years later, in the fall of 1999, Roses was on the front page of *The Wall Street Journal*, heralding a new era of research driven by gene-based drug-making techniques. "I want to state as clearly and loudly as possible that the technology now exists for drug makers to find genes, like the one we found at Duke for Alzheimer's disease," Roses told the newspaper. "I am convinced that uncovering these so-called susceptibility genes will unleash ways for drug makers to diagnose, treat, and prevent disease that scientists like myself could only dream of doing a few years ago."

The *Journal* article noted that Roses' novel strategies for finding susceptibility genes "had been turned down repeatedly for important grants from the National Institutes of Health, and he was spending the bulk of his time searching for private funding." A Harvard colleague in neurology said that Roses, in his corporate research role, was "in an extremely enviable position—a full genetic program, a large budget."

Other faculty have departed Duke for settings that squared more precisely with their scholarly and teaching interests. Hervé Moulin, a James B. Duke Professor of economics, left in the summer of 1999 for Rice University, about ten years after joining the university. Moulin is a widely published scholar on game theory, social choice, and mechanism design. He had been chair of the decisions science department at the University of Paris, then had taught at the University of Paris at Dauphine and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Duke was an easy sell, he says: "I was attracted by a strong and rising school." At the time, the focus of the economics department was on "building the core fields of the discipline, micro and macro theory." In later years, he says, "the department recruiting policy veered sharply toward applied and empirical fields, and I was unable to convince my colleagues to continue the build-up in the core fields." According to Moulin, Rice's is "a smaller department poised to develop its micro theory group, as well as its econometrics."

Beyond intellectual currents, the power of personality can be alluring. Malcolm Gillis was dean of the Graduate School when Moulin joined Duke, and was involved in his recruitment. When Moulin went back on the market, Gillis—who had become (and remains) president of Rice—convinced his fellow economist that "this school is poised to bring its social sciences up to the level of its hard sciences." He adds, "Houston is a great place to live."

Back in the fall, when Hartemink, Crowley, Avissar, Pryer, and Lutzoni, among many others, were starting at Duke, Alex Keyssar was starting at Harvard. On an unusually warm November day in Cambridge, the noontime sun is streaming into his office—clearly still an office-in-progress—at the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Keyssar had been at Duke since 1986, most recently as Boyd Pro-

fessor of history and public policy. He's now Harvard's Stirling Professor of history and social policy.

Over the years, he hadn't sought out other opportunities. But multiple offers had come his way, and he had rebuffed them all—until recently. He says he was almost lured to one of the campuses in the University of California system. An academic administrator there had promised him that he could build a graduate program in American history. "Part of the deal was that I would get to hire three more people, unless there was an extraordinary exigency. In fact, California went into one of its periodic dives a year later. So there was the extraordinary exigency." He was grateful he stayed put—at best, the promise would have been postponed.

Keyssar, who specializes in labor history and the history of American democratic movements, describes recruitment at the senior level as an elaborate courtship ritual. "The major currency in this line of work is what you write, and that's what makes people interested in you," he says. Right around the time of the successful courtship, his latest book was about to be published. *The Right to Vote: The Contested History of Democracy in the United States* would become a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in history, and it was selected as the best book in American history by the American Historical Association in 2001.

There was "an early signaling process," when the Kennedy School sent out a feeler to see if he'd be interested in being considered for a new senior appointment in history and public policy. "Then they fly you up and take you out to dinner, show you nice houses and good schools, and tell you how wonderful they are and how wonderful you are." In the course of the search, he met with deans, prospective colleagues, and a search committee from different schools within the university. (To be finalized, a senior appointment at Harvard must be approved by a committee that includes the president as well as academics from other universities.) "Senior appointments here, even more than other places, take forever to get through the many different hoops."

Keyssar found some frustrations in his later years at Duke. He was concerned about limits on the number of history graduate fellowships, and therefore on the number of history graduate students. Duke, in the past, has expanded the ranks of faculty even with a stable or shrinking graduate-student population, he says. That means depriving some of those faculty of young intellectual collaborators. "I think the under-funding of the graduate school is a significant problem for Duke, and a major reason why it does lose people." He also says that in his research areas, Duke's libraries don't have adequate collections, such as federal and state census reports and official records from organized labor. He'd like to see—but says he didn't see at Duke—the library get a budget boost with every new faculty hire.

But more intangible forces were largely behind Keyssar's move. He was interested in shifting from a history department to an interdisciplinary social-science center. That wasn't a new thought: He had been with the Russell Sage Foundation in the Eighties, and a few years ago he spent a sabbatical leave at Stanford's Center for Advanced Study. "These were settings that worked for me. I really do history and public policy; I think like a historian, but the problems that interest me are the ones with public-policy implications."

Of course, geography can be destiny. As Keyssar puts it, "I, like other people who might leave Duke, also have cravings for more urban environments, where the universe of intellectuals, and of people in general, is simply larger than it is in Durham."

While Duke tried to keep him, the intellectual attractions of Harvard and the Kennedy School proved irresistible, he says: "This is a very special place at a particularly special phase in its history." In recent years, the school has increased the size of its faculty, and it has dramatically expanded representation in what Keyssar calls "nontraditional public-policy areas," hiring sociologists, anthropologists, and political theorists.

A different decision was reached a couple of years ago by John Aldrich, a Duke political science professor. Aldrich came to Duke in 1987 from a University of Minnesota political science department that, in his view, appeared to be stagnating. Duke's department "was trying to build a national reputation, which, according to professional rankings, we now have." Since then, Aldrich has published prolifically, won various awards, held leadership roles in professional associations, and trained numerous graduate students.

In 1996-97, he had just finished a stint as chair of political science at Duke. While spending a sabbatical leave researching and teaching in Harvard's government department, he learned that Harvard was considering him for a permanent position—right around the same time that he was awarded an endowed chair at Duke, the Pfizer-Pratt Professorship. ("To be recognized by my peers in this way was and is very important to me," he says.) The next academic year, Harvard extended an offer. Meanwhile, Aldrich's book *Why Parties? The Origin and Transformation of Political Parties in America* had been named "best book in U.S. national policy" by the American Political Science Association.

It took almost a year for Aldrich to think through the offer; he ended up turning it down. During that period, one of his friends left Harvard's government department for Stanford. Another outside scholar targeted by Harvard, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, also decided to stay put. Part of what was playing out at Harvard, Aldrich says, was a tension between traditional and quantitatively oriented political scientists. *The Harvard Crimson*, making public the unsuccessful effort to lure Aldrich, lamented that "faculty members find it easier and easier to leave the university for other schools, or simply to turn down the offer to come to Cambridge in the first place."

During the negotiations, Aldrich pressed Duke less for personal advantages than for program enhancements, he says. One outcome was the creation of the American Political Research Group. A joint effort between Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill, the group supports collaborative teaching, organizes seminars with outside speakers, and helps graduate students by, among other things, posting academic job listings.

Given the cost-of-living reality in Cambridge, salary lures didn't weigh heavily in his thinking, says Aldrich. He had a different reaction to Harvard's departmental dynamics than Keyssar. "One of the things that I disliked about Harvard was that the sense of intellectual community was limited. There were groups that should have been collaborating and that just didn't talk with each other. Interdisciplinary collaborative work is more difficult there than a lot of places. It's much easier here than a lot of places: Duke seems to have an open intellectual community, and it's easy to put things together across fields within political science, across the social sciences, across the colleges."

Putting things together across a single department has been the key concern for Maureen Quilligan. She arrived at Duke two years ago as the Florence Professor and chair of the English department. She had been the Bryson Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, and earlier had taught at Yale. A scholar of the Renaissance, with a particular interest in women and literature, Quilligan is the author of three books and has edited two volumes of essays.

CAMPAIGNING FOR DUKE

In late February, Duke announced a $25-million gift to encourage $50 million in additional support for endowed faculty positions and academic resources. The gift is from Peter Nicholas '64 and Ginny Lilly Nicholas '64; Peter Nicholas is vice-chair of the board of trustees, and the Nicholases co-chair the $2-billion Campaign for Duke.

The Nicholas gift is the largest Duke has ever received in direct support of the faculty. By matching new contributions on a 1:2 basis, the gift is expected to yield a total of $75 million in additional philanthropic support over the next two years.

The gift specifically supports academic priorities identified in "Building on Excellence," the university's strategic plan. "Building on Excellence" calls for "investment in constant improvement of the faculty [as] the route to excellence in all the university does."

Officials say the gift is timed to coincide with the beginning of the last two years of the Campaign for Duke, which was announced in October 1998. The trustees increased the goal to $2 billion in December 2000 to help underwrite the costs of implementing academic priorities in "Building on Excellence." By early March, the Campaign for Duke had raised more than $1.7 billion, including funds for seventy-two new professorships.

Faculty funders: Ginny Lilly and Peter Nicholas

Ruth Virginia "Ginny" Lilly Nicholas has volunteered over the years as an admissions adviser, chair of the executive committee of the Annual Fund, and reunion class chair. She is the founder and president of Open Market of Concord, Massachusetts, and has served many Boston area charitable organizations. Pete Nicholas, who holds an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, co-founded the Boston Scientific Corporation in 1979 and is the company's chairman. Boston Scientific has become a world leader in developing minimally invasive therapy devices and therapies. He has served the university in a variety of capacities, including as university trustee since 1993, as a member of Duke's Trinity College board of visitors, and as reunion class chair.

Over the years, the Nicholases have given more than $56 million to support major academic areas at Duke—making them the largest individual donors to Duke in the university's history "in absolute dollars," say university officials. The university's Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences was endowed by them with a $20-million gift. At thetime, it was called the largest gift ever to support environmental education.

ENDOWED CHAIRS AT DUKE

Arts & Sciences	59
Business	19
Environment	13
Law	8
Engineering	6
Divinity	7
Medicine	85
Nursing	1
Central	5
Total	202

The Nicholas gift, meant to produce $75 million in new funds, is capable of adding thirty-six fully endowed chairs—including discipline-straddling university professorships, full professorships, and associate and assistant professorships—across all schools.

Asked why she made the choice to join Duke, Quilligan laughs—it's a conventional question to which she knows she'll give an unconventional response—and says, "I felt it was an act of professional duty. I could be of more use at Duke than I could be at the University of Pennsylvania." Quilligan talks about wanting to help in healing a "community in pain."

Duke's English department had received unflattering attention from a variety of directions. *The New York Times* had published a front-page article focusing on the fracturing of a once-heralded program; an external review committee reportedly characterized the department's condition as "seriously weakened" and suggesting a "personnel emergency." The department had been plagued by intense intellectual disagreements, signaled by the moves to other places of many of the high-profile hires made under a former chair, Stanley Fish. "It was absolutely a duty to a profession that had supported me," Quilligan says of her Duke decision. (As an undergraduate student at Berkeley, she had been taught by Fish.) "This was an important English department to save. If I was the one who looked like I was in the best position to help it save itself—and I think that's exactly what it's done—then I couldn't say no. It was a very moral and political and possibly even spiritual demand."

Quilligan sees the department as an intellectual community that collectively is figuring out its direction, even as each new hire potentially changes that direction. As she puts it, "We're going to recruit a group of people who can work together. And then we'll figure out what we are, through a shared conversation that has people speaking beyond their specific idiosyncratic specialties."

English is searching for scholars to fill slots in medieval, nineteenth-century, and early American literary studies. After listening to the candidates in invited presentations and getting to know them in informal circumstances, the department as a whole will make those choices collectively, she says. The idea isn't so much to find a fit for a neat definition of teaching and scholarly background. Quilligan says, "We're not looking to satisfy certain preconceived notions of what an English department ought to look like." Rather, department members are aiming to select "those people who it feels will have the greatest contribution to make to the group and who will profit the most from the group." The department is "constantly being raided," but so far it has withstood the "immense number of outside offers," Quilligan says. "I think people who have stuck around are sticking around for the conversation, just as the people who are coming here are coming here for the conversation."

In a single year, two relatively new faculty members in English, now associate professors, won book prizes from the Modern Language Association: Ian Baucom and Srinivas Aravamudan. To Quilligan, that distinction points to the intellectual energy fostered by recent recruits. Musing about her hoped-for legacy as department chair, she says her main indication of success will be "that the department can happily have any one of its members as chair after this."

Such an observation points to the main measure of "faculty development": a community of colleagues, bound together by shared conversation—and perhaps even by pizza. In the overall university budget, the faculty category is an awfully big slice. For the current fiscal year, faculty salaries (excluding the medical center) come to $78,686,935; fringe benefits are estimated to consume an additional 22.9 percent of that figure. And each time Duke adds a faculty member (in the sciences especially), the startup cost is $500,000 to a million dollars. As Quilligan's concept of her role and her goal suggests, community is an academic ideal. But it's an expensive ideal. ■

Making Sense of

WHERE DOES THE BUCK START?

BY KIM KOSTER

Financial aid has long been recognized as the tool that makes it possible for many students to attend prestigious private institutions like Duke. But what happens when financial aid itself is in need of assistance?

April is the cruelest month in the financial-aid calendar. High-school seniors are receiving acceptance letters and their parents are trying to figure out where, or whether, or how, their children can go. Forms are due. Costs are catalogued and figures are totaled, and totaled again. And the phones in the financial-aid office start ringing, not to stop for nearly a month.

"Parents are in a very anxious period of time," says James A. Belvin, director of financial aid at Duke and a nationally recognized author and lecturer on the subject. "They feel, and I think correctly, that their student has done all she was asked to do. She did well in high school. She got admitted to a place like Duke. So the student has done her job. The parents feel like, 'If I can't afford it, I'm the failure—my child did the right thing, I need to do all I can.'

"It's a very anxious, very stressful time for parents, and it certainly is for us. As you can imagine, we are trying in this short period of time to do what's important. I describe it as the process of trying to create the possible."

The process is a familiar one to almost any parent. Taxes, income, expenses, unusual circumstances—some numbers go into standardized federal forms, some into hopeful, heartfelt letters, and all go into a file that lands on the desk of one of the financial-aid officers. Belvin describes what comes next as the "personal banker" approach.

"What we try to do is take a national formula that's not particularly personalized, personalize it, and give it individualized attention," he says. "We go through these formulas and we determine what those parents can afford to pay toward the cost of sending their child to Duke. We look at the student—can the student afford to pay some of it? What we establish is a budget, a full cost structure, and a student should be able to come to Duke and have a good year with this budget."

That budget includes parent contribution, student contribution, and the school contribution, which comes in a combination of loans, work-study jobs, and grants. (It may also include outside scholarships, and while by law those must be deducted from Duke's aid package, Belvin says his office deducts them first from the amount of loan and work-study required.) At Duke, the grants make up the rest of the family's "demonstrated need," or the

College Dollars

MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE

The following financial-aid principles, meant to standardize the financial-aid process, were endorsed by the twenty-eight university presidents who signed off on the proposed revisions to the administration of need-based financial aid:

- Families should contribute to educational expenses according to their ability, and those with similar financial profiles should contribute similar amounts.
- To the extent they are able, parents and students have the primary responsibility to contribute to educational expenses before an institution awards financial aid.
- Institutions should evaluate both income and assets as part of the assessment of the family's ability to pay.
- The exercise of "professional judgment" by financial-aid officers in assessing a family's ability to pay should recognize unique or extenuating financial circumstances in individual cases; such judgment is not the proper mechanism for systematically treating groups of students differently to advance institutional objectives.
- Each institution should inform applicants about the policies and practices it applies when measuring a family's ability to pay, carry out its policies consistently, and support the awarding of need-based aid.
- An institution that allocates any financial assistance that is not based exclusively on need should inform all prospective applicants of the standards it applies in allocating that aid.

Key components of revisions to institutional methodology, which are general methods to be used to determine a family's eligibility for institutional aid above and beyond any federal aid a student might receive:

- Common elements of need analysis and professional judgment
- A common calendar for the collection of data from families
- A means of training financial-aid professionals in the application of the methodology
- An oversight group to review and modify the methodology as needed over time

The twenty-eight institutions comprising the 568 Presidents' Working Group: Amherst College, Boston College, Bowdoin College, Claremont McKenna College, Columbia University, Cornell University, Davidson College, Duke University, Emory University, Georgetown University, Haverford College, Macalester College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Middlebury College, Northwestern University, Pomona College, Rice University, Stanford University, Swarthmore College, University of Chicago, University of Notre Dame, University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt University, Wake Forest University, Wellesley College, Wesleyan University, Williams College, and Yale University.

—2001 Report of the Common Standards Subcommittee to the 568 Presidents' Working Group

difference between the budget and the family contribution plus loans and work.

"Some schools make no pretense about meeting need," Belvin says. "They'll say, 'Here's what we're offering.' Some schools will provide 90, 80, 50 percent. Theoretically, we've identified one dollar in resource for every dollar in cost the student will incur. That's really 100 percent of demonstrated need."

In the past, many schools could make that claim. However, Belvin says, the number has shrunk to "not more than fifty, and probably closer to twenty-five or thirty. Duke is one of the diminishing number of institutions in this country that meet full need and promise equal opportunity."

Promising equal opportunity has been a hallmark of Duke admissions, as stressed by public policy professor and former associate provost Charles Clotfelter '69, who has written extensively on financial issues in higher education. "Here's a respect in which Duke is very much on the high road—it is legitimately, honestly, and completely need-blind in its decisions on admission. That cannot be said for all selective institutions."

Nor, even in uncertain economic times, will that change. "President Keohane came on fairly strong on this point not two years into her tenure," Clotfelter says. "She said, this is one thing we're going to stick with. It's the right thing for our university."

At a meeting in February, the board of trustees also reaffirmed Duke's commitment to its need-blind admissions policy and need-based financial aid packages, through which four of ten Duke undergraduates receive financial assistance from the university. The annual average grant to a financial aid recipient is projected to be more than $19,500 in 2002-03.

"Because our endowment is not as large as many of the institutions in both the public and private sectors with which we compete for the best students and faculty, Duke depends on tuition income as a critical source of budget support," says Provost Peter Lange. Duke will be expending $36.7 million of its institutional resources for financial aid, up 8.3 percent from last year.

Lange also says Duke will not increase the amount that financial aid recipients are expected to provide through work-study programs or low-interest loans. This means that any additional increase in costs for students who receive aid from Duke will be covered through direct grants from the university. Lange notes that the university is continuing a new program expected to increase the international and socio-economic diversity of its student body. "We believe it is especially important that our students be exposed to people of different backgrounds and cultures, and, with the trustees' support, have initiated for the first time this year a program that will provide financial aid to support some twenty to twenty-five students each year from other countries," he says. "That will continue next year."

"As times have changed, as institutions—both public and private—have become more expensive, as resources have become more difficult to come by, many institutions have moved away from those policies," Belvin says. "The singular statement about Duke is that Duke has, through the years, made this commitment. It says that we are the kind of education that is for the brightest—once the student has demonstrated that they deserve to be here, finances should not hold them back."

This has value for the students, and for Duke as well. When a school decides that only the top 60 percent of its applicants will be deemed eligible for aid consideration, 40 percent have, in a sense, paid up front to get in simply by being able to afford to enroll. Says Clotfelter, "We have a challenging aca-

When Julie Byrd, a Duke senior from Avery County, North Carolina, agreed to talk with a reporter from *The Wall Street Journal* about her experiences as a student at Duke, she originally thought the article would be about the challenges a university environment poses for certain students.

"He started it saying he wanted to talk about students from rural areas," Byrd says, "and my big thing is that in the rural areas, where I'm from, they don't encourage you to excel. People don't talk about leaving Avery County—they don't even think about the possibility. By the time you're in middle school, you realize that being smart is nerdy and you can't possibly fit in, so you have to learn not to be smart, and you can't get yourself out of that."

Byrd, aided by teaching assistantship in biology: "It's not like I'm a sob story"

Byrd got herself out by winning a place at the Durham-based North Carolina School of Science and Math, whose basic admissions policy is to admit two students from every county in the state. There, she says, she "no longer felt like some little outcast."

But the problem Byrd thought she was talking about with *The Wall Street Journal* reporter persisted even at Science and Math, she says. "The frustrating thing to me was, you don't see a lot of rural students. They try, but the problem is the students aren't applying in the first place, because when they're growing up, they're not learning that you should do the best you can.

"Your counselors are not saying, 'You could really go far, you could apply to Ivy League schools'—they're not even thinking about that. A lot of times, when people talk about disadvantaged students, they talk about the inner cities. They have their problems, but there's also the rural schools. They don't have any money either. Plus they don't have anything to attract the teachers. It's really frustrating. That's the problem I saw, and that's what I thought he was going to be writing about."

Instead, when it hit newsstands and in-boxes on June 8, though mentioning the difficulty that Duke has had in attracting rural students to a scholarship endowed by John Mack '68 for that purpose, the article's main thrust was to use Byrd's story as an illustration of a "class divide" at "elite universities." She was depicted as a have-not in a sea of haves, a poverty-stricken girl just barely making do with guts and ingenuity. Duke alumni around the country wrote in to offer financial assistance to Byrd, who, surprised by the story and not feeling nearly as needy as she'd been portrayed, refused any funds for herself, suggesting instead that resources be directed toward the general endowment.

It was a gesture typical of the vivacious, intelligent young woman, a biology major who looks forward to Ultimate Frisbee tournaments on weekends and her job as a teaching assistant during the week, and who insists that her situation could be much worse.

"One thing I always try to stress is I'm not really having a hard time. I'm getting along just fine," she says. "Maybe I don't get to do quite everything that everybody else does, but it's no big deal. It's not like I'm a sob story."

Where the article stressed her making do with leftover computer parts and a diet of couscous, Byrd says these things seem like a normal part of college, and that she's been able to participate in many facets of Duke life. Her Ultimate Frisbee club travels around the region competing against other top teams. ("We stay in people's houses when we can," she says, "and pack seven or eight people to a hotel room.") She took a study-abroad trip to Australia last year. While she says she didn't have the opportunity some other Duke students had to travel around a lot while she was there, she had a good experience of her own by "getting to know the Australians I was with —I went places with them, I stayed at their houses, and I met all these really cool people."

Byrd admits to the same small frustrations that have bothered financial-aid recipients since the first need-based form was printed: a "red-tape" difficulty in navigating the system sometimes, not understanding why outside scholarships are deducted from aid awards (she knows it's a federal law, as Duke's financial-aid office explains, but doesn't understand why the law exists), not having a car because its value affects the amount of a financial aid award.

She says she has enjoyed her various work-study jobs in Perkins Library and the admissions office, but the work requirement has cut more into her time than she would have liked. "If I weren't working, I would have a whole heck of a lot more time than I do. But that's life," she adds, managing a slight shrug and a smile all at once, acknowledging that the jobs have given her good exposure to people and good experiences for the future.

One of the troublesome aspects of *The Wall Street Journal* story, Byrd says, was its implication that her parents couldn't take care of her needs. "My parents have always supported me, and they had to make a little bit of sacrifice for me to come here," she says. "And I felt bad for it, but they told me, 'You're growing up—this is part of your job right now, part of your life. It's part of our responsibility to take care of you.'

"And they do pay my contribution. I have my grants, and I have my loans and I will be paying those off, but they have actually paid the rest of it. I am very grateful that they have, because I do have friends here who pretty much are paying their entire way through college, and they amaze me. I just don't see how they do it."

—*Kim Koster*

demic program, and at the end of those four years, you get a degree, and that has some value. Some of it is market value, some of it is non-market value, but it is value.

"It is in our interest to say that that degree cannot be bought in any way, either up front with money or with being more affluent. If we have to say, 'Yes, but the bottom third of the class doesn't have aid given to them,' that begins to take us away from being able to say the poorest young woman in the worst barrio of our country, if she exerts herself and shows promise, can get into Duke and her way will be paid."

This brings up a question, however, and it is one for which Duke has been seeking an answer. Does the cost of Duke—even with financial aid—create a privileged undergraduate student body? While the long-term answer might be changing, the short-term answer is yes, to the chagrin of administrators, who saw the figures they are working to change go national in a *Wall Street Journal* article last summer. The article, which focused on then-junior Julie Byrd and her economic circumstances, charged that Duke has "the worst economic diversity" among five similar schools in a 2000 survey—that it was a university of "haves and haves."

"It's recognized that the average income of families sending their kids to Duke is about as high an average as you're going to find at any institution," says Clotfelter. "We're not in danger of being overrun by needy students. And I think it's a legitimate criticism you could make, that Duke and many of its ilk don't give enough attention to the low-income non-minority student."

"You know as well as I do that Duke has a wealthy student body," says Belvin. "And we have a very, very poor group of students here as well. We've probably got 300 or so students whose parents can't afford to pay a dime. There are a number of students whose only [financial aid] expense is to work during the summer, and have work-study jobs during the academic year. There's no required contribution from the parents, because we've looked at the numbers and we understand that they can't do it. There are a surprising number of kids like that on campus."

One of the implications of *The Wall Street Journal* article was that while the poorest, most disadvantaged students received assistance and the wealthiest, most advantaged students didn't need any, some students from the lower-middle-class were falling through the cracks. While Belvin says financial-aid policies are sometimes necessarily constrained by federal requirements, his office exists not only to pass out funds, but also to help families manage the financial burden of college. "You can run into a parent who wants to pay for the first year the first year, the second the second, be done when the student graduates," he says. "That's nice if you can do that—it's probably not realistic for most families. Most of us are paying for everything with tomorrow's dollars.

"We view the entire student body as our constituent group. Even for families that have the resources and can afford to come to Duke, there can be a question of how they're going to pay for it," he says. The office helps families find loans, formulate a time-payment policy, uncover work options for the student.

"I do a lot of seminars around the country," he adds, referring obliquely to the recognition he has attained in the financial-aid world—a status perhaps best illustrated by his writings on financial aid on Marshall Brain's "How Stuff Works" Web page (www.howstuffworks.com/college-financial-aid.htm). "There were times when I used to start off by saying, 'We can help make Duke affordable.' Now I open all of these talks by saying, 'Paying for college is hard. It's hard, and nothing I can say is going to make it easy. Maybe I can help you make it easier.' It takes a lot of sacrifice on the part of the family—and if you go in with that expectation, it can make paying for college easier."

Duke's financial aid office isn't the only one going through this process, or making this kind of commitment. Parents are often looking over offers from several schools, making comparisons, sometimes even attempting to negotiate with the colleges. Financial aid has been based on the idea of a formula, a standardized method by which schools can take income and expense data and generate a number that approximates a family's ability to pay.

In theory, among schools with similar financial-aid policies, the offers shouldn't be too different. But in recent years, they have been, and as those differences have been apparent, there have been fears that some colleges were effectively using their aid packages to "buy" students, or at the very least were creating confusion for already stressed-out families.

The standardized formula, which had been in place in one form or another for decades, is described by Belvin as "pretty solid until 1992, when the feds decided that they would take a different approach. It really shook the standardized approach. There has been a concern in recent years that the need-based formula was falling apart—that fewer and fewer schools were using that formula in a standardized way, that schools were freelancing, that schools were looking at the formula but saying, 'Hmm, we really like this athlete,' or 'We really like this North Carolina kid, this really smart kid,' and they'd have a different formula.

2000-2001 AVERAGE AID AWARD

Grant funds	$16,674
Deferred loans	$4,326
Work-study job	$1,196

38% of the 2004 entering class received need-based financial aid

36% of the 2004 entering class received packages that included university grant funds

"Duke meets full aid, parent contribution goes down, demonstrated need goes up. Demonstrated need goes up, Duke's bill goes up."

WHAT UNDERGRADUATES WANT

In a report released at the end of March, the Duke Student Government Undergraduate Task Force on Financial Aid suggested changes in financial aid policies and awards:

- Increase the amount of money available for financial aid, and change the structure of aid packages to include more grants
- Add a liaison between Student Affairs and the Office of Undergraduate Financial Aid
- Improve communication between the bursar, registrar, and financial aid offices
- Standardize estimates for cost of living
- Increase pay rates for work-study students
- Create one universal cost for on-campus housing, including East, West, and Central campuses
- Adjust the cost of dining plans, particularly for residents of Central Campus
- Eliminate the car policy, which deducts from aid packages if a student owns a car, unless the car is at least five years old or is worth less than $3,000

—*The Chronicle*

2001-2002 COSTS OF ATTENDING

Tuition & fees	$26,810
Room	4,108
Board	3,540
Books/personal expenses	2,332
Total	$36,780

All figures are estimated averages

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS

Duke is among the few top universities that offer merit-based scholarships in addition to need-based aid. Merit scholarships at Duke include:

Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarships
Angier B. Duke Scholarship
Benjamin N. Duke Scholarship
Reginaldo Howard Scholarship
Robertson Scholars Program
Trinity Scholarships
President's Research Fellowships
University Scholars Program

"The value of the formula is that we're able to say to parents, 'We've got an approach. If you plan accordingly, if you save, if you do the right thing, we're going to be able to tell you what you can expect to pay for college.' That formula ought to have standard results."

Belvin gives an example of nonstandard results: a theoretical parent sending the same information to several institutions—Penn, Duke, Northwestern, and Stanford. "Each one came back and had a substantially different parent contribution than the rest," he says in illustration, going on to "quote" his theoretical parent. "Duke said it was five. Stanford said ten. Northwestern said twenty-five, and Penn said one. 'Crazy—I don't understand.'"

When it comes to these various offers, Duke has a clear policy. "The university does not 'negotiate' financial aid," reads a statement prominent in its literature. But the fact of having different offers might give parents the feeling that they need to comparison shop—and may increase their stress and indecision at this critical time.

"I'm an economist—I believe that individuals, including students who are applying and their families, can't be blind to incentives," says Clotfelter. "The empirical work on the behavior of applicants is consistent with the notion that they do pay attention to these offers: the level of the tuition, the so-called sticker price, and the net price, which is going to be the sticker price minus the grants minus the value of the loans.

"It would be an untenable position for the financial aid office at Duke to negotiate with parents who are shopping around for a better deal—'I got this much from Brown—what can you do for me?' That's the policy. We don't negotiate."

However, appeals are not frowned upon. The second part of the non-negotiation statement in financial-aid literature says, "We are anxious to consider any extenuating circumstances that affect a family's ability to support educational expenses and encourage applicants to write to us with dollar-specific details."

"It would be an untenable position for the financial-aid office at Duke to negotiate with parents who are shopping around for a better deal. That's the policy. We don't negotiate."

"If Parent X says, 'There's something you don't know about—we just lost this house because we lost this job,' then Duke goes back and does the figuring," Clotfelter says. "Now, having said that, a lot of people would say, 'Are you kidding me? The aid you're giving me, is that going to make it possible for me to send my child?' Over the past twenty years, we've heard that a lot from those in the so-called middle class—they say, 'You know, I've got to sell stocks!' I want to be somewhat sympathetic to that, but it really requires actual sacrifice."

Making matters more complicated for some top students is last winter's decision by Princeton University to spend an additional $16 million this year to change its financial-aid packages, eliminating student loans and replacing them with additional grants. Duke officials say Princeton's action, made possible by a $8.5-billion endowment, is neither possible to implement here nor desirable, as it takes an element of student responsibility out of the financial-aid equation. That concern was echoed by former Harvard president Derek Bok. As reported in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* shortly after Princeton announced its change, Bok said the move was "not a good idea for higher education—I think it represents a distressing tendency to focus on the quality of students on the day they arrive, rather than on what happens after they get there."

With all these factors swirling around every financial-aid decision arriving in an applicant's mailbox, clarity was lacking. In fact, the growing discrepancy between schools' offers was noted in a 1998 report from the National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education: "Higher education has a major responsibility to make its cost and price structure much more 'transparent,' i.e., easily understood by the public," it reads. "American families are confused and poorly informed, not only about costs and prices, but also about the entire matter of how to access higher education and its complicated system of financial aid."

Until the mid-1990s, to prevent price-fixing and collusion, universities had technically been bound by anti-trust laws and prevented from discussing financial-aid policies with each other. In reality, however, Belvin explains that some groups of schools held "overlap" meetings to ensure that parent contributions required by various institutions were the same, a practice stopped by a Justice Department suit. Then, in 1994, recognizing that need-based aid increased access to higher education, Congress passed the Improving America's Schools Act. Among other things, the act created an exemption to the anti-trust laws for schools with need-blind admissions policies, allowing them to discuss common concerns about need-based financial aid.

That exemption was Section 568 of the act, and in 1999, a group of twenty-eight university presidents whose colleges have need-blind admissions policies formed the 568 Presidents' Working Group. Duke's Nannerl O. Keohane was one of those presidents, and James Belvin took a lead role in the work of the commission. "The presidents believed that helping students, guaranteeing access, was critical, and that if we didn't find ways to support need-based aid, it could collapse," Belvin says. "We might end up in a situation where schools were basically saying, 'We don't really care about needy kids,' and needy kids would fall by the wayside."

Belvin and three other financial-aid directors from the schools in the group were asked to prepare background papers, position papers, and a proposal for a new formula. Taking the most recent revision of the old standardized formula, he says, the four set to work. "We've done a number of things that I think are important," he says. "We have developed a different way to count family as-

Continued on page 47

The Paradoxical Predator

Mutual admiration: spotted hyena Phoenix, whom Drea hand-raised, gives her a nuzzle

KATHY MOORHOUSE

The searing ocean wind whistles into the desert ghost town, blasting through the empty buildings, lofting a stream of salty grit that over decades has eaten away their bricks to a pockmarked ruin. The empty buildings surrounding the abandoned African diamond mines once held rowdy crowds of miners. But now their dark windows reflect only a lone, hulking, brown hyena picking her way along the street, oblivious to the capricious winds ruffling her thick fur. Only days ago, she loped across the Namibian seashore to crush efficiently in her jaws the skulls of five seals, choosing one to drag away for a feast. But today she is hungry, and she sniffs the windstream for another hint of the meat-odor that has lured her.

When she spies the chunk of meat tucked into a hole at the end of the narrow alley, she anticipates an easy and welcome meal. She steps gingerly to avoid a twig, then a rock, then a board, not suspecting that they had been strategically placed to guide her passage. She reaches out to take the meat when her paw lands on a buried metal plate, and then there's the sharp snap of a mechanism that snares her leg in a thick wire loop. Startled, she leaps to yank herself free; a shock-absorbing spring yields just enough to prevent injury, yet still hold her firmly. She struggles for a few more minutes, but quickly settles down into a puzzled wait in the windswept alley, chewing the meat as a consolation.

Soon three humans appear and, as they approach, the hyena remains calm but attempts one last struggle against the steadfast hold of the snare. One human extends a stick to-

BONDING WITH HYENAS

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

Hyenas, creatures that send shivers down the spines of most people, have inspired in biologist Christine Drea a compelling scientific itch to study these complicated animals, including their softer, gentler side.

The Age of Aquarius

AN UNDERWATER JOURNAL

BY PAM COX JUTTE

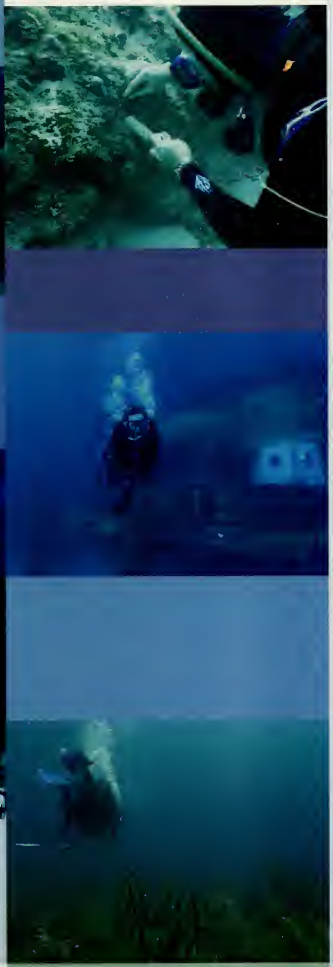
For ten days, Pam Cox Jutte '93 lived and worked forty-seven feet beneath the ocean's surface, shedding new light on marine life, advancing her scientific research, and learning to love freeze-dried lasagna.

Living underwater in the *Aquarius* habitat saturates you—literally and figuratively—in the marine environment. Moored to the ocean floor four miles off the coast of Key Largo, Florida, forty-seven feet down, the *Aquarius* is the world's only underwater research facility. The scientists who live there, "aquanauts," acclimate their bodies to its fixed depth in what is known as "saturation diving," in which their tissues become saturated with dissolved gas. Once a diver is saturated, decompression—the time required to bring the diver back to surface pressure without inflicting the bends—is the same, regardless of the time spent underwater. As a result, *Aquarius* aquanauts can work underwater nearly nine hours a day.

Pamela Cox Jutte '93 was an *Aquarius* aquanaut last summer, taking part in a ten-day mission to study the ecology, behavior, and visual systems of stomatopod crustaceans—commonly known as mantis shrimp. Jutte, a research scientist with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, became involved with the project through colleagues in California. After earning her bachelor of science degree in biology at Duke, she completed a Ph.D. in 1997 at the University of California at Berkeley. Her dissertation research focused on the ecology, behavior, and visual systems of a type of mantis shrimp.

Roy Caldwell, Jutte's former adviser at Berkeley, is a world-renowned mantis shrimp expert. When he received funding to use the *Aquarius* habitat to research mantis shrimp, he approached Jutte to see if she was interested in collaborating. Although currently studying the environmental effects of human activities on marine invertebrates, she jumped at the chance for an *Aquarius* mission and

PHOTOS COURTESY OF PAM COX JUTTE, MARK ERDMANN, NOAA AND UNC WILMINGTON



Sea life: aquanauts Jutte and her colleagues experience the wet world of crustacean research, sometimes as deep as 110 feet, from their "space capsule" habitat

to study mantis shrimp again. Scuba-certified since 1991, she frequently dives for her current research.

The *Aquarius* mission would look at several aspects of mantis shrimp biology. Jutte's fellow aquanauts included Mark Erdmann '92, the Marine Protected Areas adviser for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Natural Resource Management Project in Bunaken National Marine Park in north Sulawesi; Helen Fox, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, studying coral regrowth after dynamite fishing; Alex Cheroske, a graduate student at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, researching mantis shrimp vision; and Mike Hutchens and James Talacek, dive specialists with the National Undersea Research Center, who maintained and operated the *Aquarius* habitat during the mission. The surface team included Caldwell, the principal investigator for the mission; Tom Cronin Ph.D. '79, a professor at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Karla Heidelberg, a research associate with the University of Maryland, College Park; and Nerina Holden, a strategic planning manager with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

The aquanauts and most of the surface team arrived in Key Largo about a week before the mission. *Aquarius* aquanauts are required to have logged at least 100 dives before they are eligible to descend to the lab, but because of the risks involved with saturation diving, intensive training is required for even these experienced divers. In normal diving, divers can return to the surface during an emergency. But surfacing is the main risk to saturated divers, since rapid ascension can cause a life-threatening case of the bends. *Aquarius* training involves five days of lectures on saturation diving techniques, safety, and habitat operation.

Two dives were completed each day near *Aquarius*, in part to familiarize divers with the nonstandard diving gear, safety drills, and to tour the habitat. Its quarters are tight, but include six bunks, a full bathroom, a galley, and viewing portals. Much of the space is taken up with laboratory equipment—video monitors, computers, and microscopes. Communications

ROY L. CARDWELL

WHAT IS A MANTIS SHRIMP?

Mantis shrimp are predatory marine crustaceans that live in the shallow waters of tropical and subtropical seas. They make up a small but diverse group of strictly marine crustaceans that are only distantly related to the more common shrimps and crabs.

The stomatopod lineage diverged from other crustaceans 400 million years ago, and today about 350 species are known. Stomatopods are characterized by a pair of large folded limbs that they use to capture their prey—thus the Latin name "mouth foot." These paired limbs are called raptorial appendages, and are analogous to the forelimbs of a praying mantis, which led to the common name of mantis shrimp. Their strike with this raptorial appendage is completed in three to four milliseconds—several times faster than the praying mantis, and comparable in speed to a twenty-four-caliber bullet.

Mantis shrimp have evolved an elaborate visual system that allows them to flourish in the well-lit tropical waters they inhabit. With their complex eyes, these crustaceans have the ability to see polarized and ultraviolet light; many species have three times as many visual pigments as humans.

Mantis shrimp are also capable of monocular stereopsis, or the ability to percieve depth with a single eye. This can be very useful, allowing the animal to perform multiple tasks (observing prey movement with one eye, and judging distance with the other) or function successfully when one eye is lost in combat.

—Pamela Cox Jutte

are sent by wireless telemetry to a surface buoy, then beamed to shore. Large canisters of oxygen and nitrogen provide the capsule's air, mixed at the same ratio as surface air.

After additional dives over the weekend to establish study sites, the aquanauts were ready to live underwater. Besides recording her scientific findings during the mission, Jutte kept a journal of her ten days beneath the waves, capturing her impressions of undersea life and the rewards and challenges of her research.

Day 1—July 16, 2001

This morning we hurry up and wait for our departure for the lab. When the time finally arrives, we aquanauts board the boat for a thirty-minute trip out to the *Aquarius* mooring site. It's hard to believe I won't be seeing the sun for the next ten days. We arrive above the *Aquarius* around 11:30. In addition to normal wetsuits, masks, and fins, our bulky aquanaut gear includes double tanks, a safety reel, a backup safety reel, a radio in a waterproof housing, and a pouch filled with a light, strobe, map, and various other safety gear. During our last minutes on the surface, my buddy Alex and I check each other's gear to confirm that no air is leaking from our scuba apparatus, and that there are no other equipment problems. We then descend to sixty-five feet, and begin our *Aquarius* mission.

We get right to work in the sandy areas surrounding the habitat, seeking two types of mantis shrimp, *Nannosquilla* and *Bigelowena*. We also spend part of our time examining the exterior of *Aquarius*. The habitat looks something like a space capsule. The actual living quarters are a long, school-bus-sized yellow cylinder perched about twenty feet above the seafloor on four sturdy legs. Periodically, as air is refreshed inside the habitat, a huge surge of bubbles escapes through the moon pool (an opening in the floor of the wet porch—our entrance to the ocean). On one side of the habitat, on the level of the living quarters, there is a white hexagonal structure called a gazebo. The gazebo is constantly replenished with air and serves as the location where aquanauts can meet and discuss research without entering the habitat. The gazebo has a separate air supply—should there be a problem with the habitat, we would escape to the gazebo and await rescue.

The habitat's sides are encrusted with all sorts of marine organisms, and a variety of

fish use this as their permanent dinner buffet. There is also an omnipresent school of small, silvery baitfish. When you leave the wet porch to begin a dive, the school is so dense that you are enveloped in a cloud of pulsing silver. These fish also provide our entertainment at meal time—through the dining-room porthole, we see these bait schools being slowly depleted by the resident snook, barracuda, and grouper.

After spending about two hours in the water, Alex and I return to the habitat with the specimens we had collected. We take a few minutes to unpack. Each aquanaut's bunk has a small storage bin for clothes and toiletries. Each bunk is a little over six feet in length and about three feet wide. There are fresh sheets, a blanket, and a pillow on each bunk. I'm in one of the top bunks—with a little luck, I won't roll out of my bunk during the mission. Mark barely fits into his bunk, so I figure I could have it worse.

We complete another two-hour dive in the afternoon, mapping densities of stomatopods in areas near the habitat. Over dinner, we discuss the day's achievements, and develop our dive plan for the following day.

Day 2—July 17, 2001

Alex and I start our day testing a piece of equipment called a polarimeter, which measures polarized light in the waters surrounding *Aquarius*. This will give us a good idea of the type of light experienced by mantis shrimp living in the area. Tom Cronin has fine-tuned this equipment and the software it uses. Alex stays inside and runs the computer. I take the polarimeter on the deck outside the habitat and dive by myself using the "hookah" system, a breathing line tethered to the habitat. In normal diving, your buddy is your backup air supply should a problem occur. In hookah diving, a scuba tank on your back functions as your backup air supply. Through a combination of flashing-light signals on the polarimeter and quick swims to look inside the habitat through a porthole where Alex is working on the computer, we are able to work out all the bugs.

Alex and I return to the sandy bottom to complete transects around the habitat. We measure out fifty-meter transect lines on the seafloor and move along the line, centimeter by centimeter, counting and identifying the mantis shrimp burrows. We want to collect at least five transects at this location, and five at deeper sites to determine if there are differences in densities and species diversity with depth. Following the completion of these transects, we search for the burrow of a *Lysiosquilla*, a very large mantis shrimp that can grow to more than a foot long. These lie-in-wait predators belong to the "spearer" group of stomatopods, having front appendages with large spines that are used to impale fish and other prey.

We find several large burrows, and set up an underwater video camera with infrared lights above one of the burrows. Various cables are strung back to the habitat, and we are able to watch the large male *Lysiosquilla* twenty-four hours a day as he hunts for food for his mate, who is hidden beneath the sand. We hope to record his behavior for at least a day and then capture and remove the male. These animals form monogamous pairs, and you would normally never see a female; however, Roy Caldwell's previous work has shown that once the male is removed, the female often gets a new mate. By videotaping the animal, we can get a better understanding of how the female may let other males know she is available.

Upon returning to the habitat, I take a quick shower. The shower onboard the *Aquarius* is located in the wet porch, where you enter from the ocean. The tiny shower stall is separated from the rest of the room by a curtain and has hot and cold water. The water is stored in tanks outside the habitat and must be delivered from the shore, so we are encouraged to take very quick "navy" showers. On the first day, we were all given a chamois to get rid of most of the water, and a single towel for any additional drying.

During dinner, we work on our dive plan for the following day. Mark and Helen have begun marking individual *Odontodactylus* burrows and are learning that many of these animals seem to have multiple burrows. After dinner, I head back out on the hookah at "storage depth" to hunt for stomatopod larvae. Since we are living at forty-seven feet during this mission, any dives that do not go deeper than that are considered "storage depth," and do not count as an official dive. I ask the habitat technicians, Hutch and James, to turn off the exterior lights around the habitat. Using small dive lights that attract various larvae, I can look into the surrounding waters for the distinctive stomatopod larvae. I don't find stomatopods but see all sorts of amazing larval critters floating in the water. When I turn my light toward the bottom, large stingrays, almost four feet across, can be seen swimming by. When I turn my dive light off, the surrounding water is filled with a beautiful bioluminescence.

Day 3—July 18, 2001

Alex is up early today to work on some experiments with Tom. They are using the polarimeter that Alex and I set up yesterday and are measuring the amount of polarized light at six a.m., noon, and six p.m. They will also use this device to measure the changes in the amount of polarized light as the polarimeter is pointed at different angles throughout the water column. Meanwhile, I get to sleep in until 7:30—the bunks may be small, but after our long days of diving, I am sleeping like a rock.

After the morning polarimeter measurements, Alex and I take our first dives to some of the deeper sites, around 110 to 115 feet. The *Aquarius* is set up with excursion lines to the deep sites—Northeast, S4, and the Pinnacle. If you picture the habitat as the center of a wheel, these excursion lines spread like spokes around it. The excursion lines allow you to get quickly and safely to more remote sites. In strong currents, and when you are worn out, you can use these lines to pull yourself along as you swim for some added "oomph." They also allow us to know exactly where we are with respect to the habitat. Bright orange plastic arrows along the excursion line indicate in which direction the habitat is located in case you get lost or disoriented in an emergency. These lines also allow the *Aquarius* staff to locate aquanauts should any accidents occur. Air lines run along two of these excursion lines, terminating in a tank-refilling station located inside a gazebo. These stations allow us to maximize our bottom time further by preventing time-consuming swims back to the habitat for more air.

After swimming past a pair of eagle rays, Alex and I descend to 110 feet, to the Northeast site. Mark and Helen have already set up a large quadrant and have begun identifying every *Odontodactylus* in the area. Alex and I complete one transect, our first at a deep site. After refilling, we head off in nearly the opposite direction to the S4 site, at approximately 100 feet down, and complete another transect.

After choosing among the different freeze-dried food we have available for lunch (I'm partial to the lasagna, and avoid the beef stew like the plague), Alex begins his next set of polarimeter experiments and the rest of us head out to dive. At this point, the wet porch is starting to get fairly smelly. We've been

wearing the same wetsuits throughout the week of training and our first few days of the mission. After each dive, we rinse our seats in a potent mixture of cleaners meant to kill the smell and whatever is growing in our suits, and hang them over the moon pool in an effort to dry them out.

Back inside the lab, I send a few e-mails to friends and family. I get a message that my grandma is worried about me, so I send her a note to let her know that we have been well-trained, and have two great technicians and an on-call doctor. I also take this chance to write a note and post it on the fridge—"Hello Kirkersville OH and Charleston SC!" The fridge is located almost directly in front of one of the live video cameras that is posted on the Web.

Alex is having some foot problems—it seems to be the beginning of an infection. After consults via phone and e-mail with the doctor on the surface, he is kept out of the water. The doctor plans to make a trip to the habitat first thing in the morning.

I dry off for a few hours, then go back out on the hookah to search for stomatopod larvae. After an unsuccessful hunt, I take a quick shower and head to my bunk.

Day 4—July 19, 2001

We have postponed our dive this morning to wait for the doctor and find out whether Alex will be allowed to dive. His foot is starting to get red streaks—not a good sign. We're not sure how it happened, but even a little scratch can get infected when subjected to constant diving and the humid environment of the *Aquarius*. Hutch also has basic diver medical training. He says there are a couple of options. If oral antibiotics will fix Alex's foot, that would be the easiest route. Should the infection worsen, he could get intravenous antibiotics. This could also require getting Alex out of the habitat—either through confining him to a portion of the habitat and decompressing him there with a doctor, or ending the mission and decompressing the whole gang.

The doctor arrives and checks out my ailing buddy. Alex is immediately started on a series of antibiotics and instructed to stay out of the water all day. He's understandably disappointed, but is able to do additional polarimetry work from inside the habitat.

To maximize our dive time, I join Mark and Helen's buddy team for the day. We head to the Northeast site. While they continue mapping and observing *Odontodactylus*, I complete several transects to continue to map the sand-dwelling stomatopods. After more than three hours of diving at the Northeast site, we struggle back to the habitat. The current was especially strong today, and we are dragging several bags of equipment and two underwater video cameras.

We decide it's time for a little break from the science and go on a night dive just for fun. A reef looks completely different at night. Several spiny lobster, not nearly as shy as they are during the day, wave their antennae for our video camera.

While we conduct our research dives each day, Hutch and James are also very busy. They are responsible for the daily upkeep of the habitat, assisting with the procedures required for remote air fills, monitoring our dive tables, and doing exterior maintenance on the habitat. They are our liaison with the surface staff who provide our water, food, medical care, and other diving support.

In the afternoon, Mark and Helen return to the S4 site and continue assessing the stomatopod population there. I continue my collection of animals near the habitat. Mark and I have begun to wear socks inside our dive booties. Our feet are getting covered in blisters from the rubbing of our fins. We're also all starting to develop rashes, sores, and bruises—having so much fun that it hurts.

Day 5—July 20, 2001

Good news—after another "house call" by the doctor, Alex is able to return to the water. Mark has also been started on an antibiotic cycle for an infection on his neck. The doctor checked out all of our ears while he was down here. Due to the extended intervals we spend in the water, most of our ears are a bit sore, but we are all declared fit for diving.

Today Alex and I began some behavioral presentations. The surface team has delivered a standard twenty-gallon aquarium to us and, as we gear up for our dive, we take the tank, several of the mantis shrimp collected from the S4 site, and some hand nets. We have marked burrow locations near the habitat using bright orange flags. *Odontodactylus* burrows typically have two entrances approximately five to eight inches apart. The burrows are very distinctive—each entrance is ringed with small bits of coral and shell. The stomatopod can often be seen with about half its body sticking out of the burrow, a move that we nicknamed "prairie-dogging." After checking each burrow to determine if an animal is present and roughly how large the animal is, we invert the aquarium over the stomatopod's burrow. This technique allows us to introduce another animal into a confined arena, and prevents either animal from escaping.

The resident stomatopod is medium-sized, and we introduce a similar-sized male. Alex videotapes the interaction with a special video camera equipped with a polarized filter. This permits him to observe any polarized signals being used by the animals, and tie together vision-physiology work he conducts in the laboratory with actual behavior in the field. While it is interesting to know that an animal is capable of polarized vision through the array photoreceptors in their eyes that are sensitive to polarized light, it is also fascinating to learn through field observations how the animal uses this capability in its daily life.

Tonight, we decide it's time for a little break from the science and go on a night dive just for fun. A reef looks completely different at night. The corals aren't smooth surfaces, but tendrils reaching out to find the plankton. We see two hermit crabs, shells almost the size of basketballs, filtering the sand for food and scurrying across the seafloor. Basket stars that are tightly coiled during the day have climbed high into sea fans and spread their spider-web like arms to catch their dinners. Several spiny lobster, not nearly as shy as they are during the day, wave their antennae for our video camera.

About halfway through our dive, I notice Alex signaling to me. I turn around as a nurse shark swoops by and swims around us. We follow the shark and find it hunkered down between the coral spurs. As we swim back to *Aquarius*, I'm startled by how much the habitat really looks like a spaceship at night—you see first the glow of the exterior lights as you approach, and then you see *Aquarius* looming before you, surrounded by darkness.

We hunt for larvae again tonight and are

finally successful. We isolate them in small plastic bottles, and plan to release and follow them as part of our work tomorrow.

Day 6—July 21, 2001

We all head to the Northeast site for the morning dive. The current today is the strongest it has been during the mission, and visibility is decreasing. I'm used to very low-visibility diving for the most of the work I do with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, but I have been spoiled since coming to Key Largo and expected the conditions to remain perfect. We spend about two hours at Northeast videotaping animals in their burrows, then head to the S4 site.

I am surprised at how well we can hear the engines of boats at the surface—even at depths of greater than 100 feet. From the sound, you would think there is a propeller just feet above your head. Along with the presence of fishing lures and line, this makes you realize that even in a marine sanctuary, there are still anthropogenic impacts.

After collecting another hour's worth of data, we return to the reefs around the *Aquarius* habitat to try to find burrows of *Neogonodactylus curacaoensis*. This species inhabits small cavities in the walls of coral. They are beautiful animals with bright blue or purple raptorial appendages. We quickly learn to spot their little eyes peering out of the reef. We mark their burrows with yellow flags, planning to return to capture them. These animals will also be collected by the surface team at shallower depths. All the animals will be returned to the lab at the University of Maryland at Baltimore County, where Tom and Alex will investigate the differences in the eyes of the same species living at different depths.

Hovering outside *Aquarius* at about fifty feet, we release the larvae we collected last night. When the bottle lid is slowly unscrewed, the tiny, transparent stomatopod larvae swim into the water column. Their eyes are dark, and by following their eyes, you can determine whether they swim up or down. Several of the larvae we collected have already settled overnight, meaning they have become bottom-dwelling juveniles. Of the three animals we released, all swam up toward the surface. Therefore, we'll need to catch more larvae tonight and repeat the procedure with the surface team who can safely follow the larvae toward the surface. Because our bodies are saturated with dissolved gasses, if we were to follow the larvae to the surface, we would quickly develop a possibly deadly case of the bends.

Tomorrow we plan to meet up with the surface team, and coordinating the effort is no easy task. We communicate via e-mail and talk briefly on the phone, but won't know until later tonight whether we will collect sufficient larvae to try a release in the morning. We decide to cross our fingers and hope to find larvae.

Day 7—July 22, 2001

Luckily, we did find larvae last night. Once again, several have settled overnight and are now bottom-dwelling juveniles. However, we have four animals for the surface team to release. We are also planning to use underwater resin in an attempt to cast some of the stomatopod burrows. While most species have U-shaped burrows, we've found others that have more complex homes.

Even when the surface team gets to the bottom and we are ready to work, things are often difficult to coordinate. They are unable to pop inside the moon pool or gazebo to discuss plans because they are using nitrox. Nitrox is a mix of 32 percent oxygen and 68 percent nitrogen (normal air is 21 percent oxygen and 79 percent nitrogen) that is a great tool in diving—it allows longer bottom times and leaves you less tired after extensive diving. However, the *Aquarius* habitat is filled with air, and if the surface team comes inside the moon pool and breathes air instead of nitrox, they must switch to air tables and lose the increased bottom time allowed by nitrox.

As part of the day's work, we conduct plankton tows. Mark and Helen collect samples by swimming a fine mesh net through the water for a specified length of time. The plankton are sampled at different sites, over different substrates, and at different times of the day to get a better understanding of how stomatopod larvae and other plankton are distributed. Mark and Helen return each of the eight samples to the habitat one by one, where it's washed into a small bottle so all the tiny planktonic organisms can be preserved in ethanol. Because the flammable ethanol is not allowed inside the habitat, Karla has created an air-filled work space on the grating outside the habitat. It is simply a plastic storage bin, flipped upside down, tied to the grate, and then filled with air from our regulators. This air space allows us to put the sample bottles inside, and fill them with ethanol while keeping the habitat fume-free.

Later in the day, Karla, who will be processing the plankton samples and analyzing the data, sends us a special thank-you for the samples—a key lime pie! The pie just fits inside one of the large metal containers, or pots, that they use to transport equipment and supplies down to the habitat.

Day 8—July 23, 2001

Today will be our last full day of diving. We need to wrap up experiments and begin cleaning up any gear we have put at any of our study sites. We get an early start, heading back to the Northeast site to collect a lot of the animals that we have been observing over the last several days. We return them to the *Aquarius* to measure and sex each animal. This will allow us to better understand the distribution of the animals, and know more about the animals that we have been videotaping. Some of the stomatopods will be returned to U.C. Berkeley or the University of Maryland for behavioral or vision experiments, but many will be set free.

After another freeze-dried lunch—I am really looking forward to a steak and some ice cream right about now—Alex and I clean up most of the flags marking stomatopod burrows in the vicinity of the habitat, leaving only *Neogonodactylus* burrows marked. Mark and Helen are cleaning up at the deeper

MISSION MANTIS

- **Measure the light environment, particularly with respect to variation in the spectrum and intensity, as well as reflectance from local reefs**
- **Observe stomatopods in their natural environment to learn more about their use of polarized visual signals**
- **Observe monogamous species of stomatopods to learn how and why this mating system has evolved**
- **Collect various larval stomatopods at different stages of development to understand more fully larval recruitment patterns and adult distribution**
- **Quantify the abundance and distribution of different stomatopod species**

sites. After our cleanup, Alex and I continue behavioral presentations with *Odontodactylus*.

Alex and I return our camera and other gear to the *Aquarius*, and gather up the gear we needed to capture *Neogonodactylus*. These are the same animals that we marked on Day 6 of the mission. The collection technique was developed by Mark and Roy in Indonesia. A syringe is filled with a mixture of clove oil and alcohol, which acts as a sleeping pill for stomatopods. A small amount is squeezed into a stomatopod cavity. The concoction either causes the animal to "play dead" and be captured, or streak out of the cavity—ideally into our awaiting net. This allows us to obtain an undamaged animal without harming the coral or other reef inhabitants.

With our two teams, we return to burrows that we had previously marked. Often the animals are nowhere to be found. This suggests that they may use multiple burrows or, due to the high bioerosion of these reefs, these animals may have very deep burrows where they can retreat. We collect just a few animals and plan to return tomorrow to try again.

Day 9—July 24, 2001

Today is our very last day of diving in the habitat—we all are permitted a maximum of two hours in the water at depths shallower than 110 feet, and we must be back inside *Aquarius* before ten a.m. Our decompression takes place within the habitat, and will be a seventeen-hour process that begins later today.

During this morning's dive, all four of us focused on collecting *Neogonodactylus*. We had learned from the surface team that the few animals we caught the day before didn't survive—apparently the "stomatopod sleeping pill" is working a little too well, and the animals did not recover. We adjust the mixture, and each dive team captures several animals that seem to be okay. We later learn that most survive and can be taken to Berkeley and Baltimore.

All four of us spend absolutely every minute of our allowable two hours in the water. When we return to the habitat, all of our gear gets a nice long rinse. All of the smelly aquanauts also get a good rinse—we are permitted to take our first long "Hollywood" shower in days. Since we'll be leaving soon, we can use up the remaining water supply and be relatively clean in the close quarters we'll be occupying for the next seventeen hours. Then we change into our last set of clean clothes, saved for decompression.

Once we are locked down in the main part of the habitat, the *Aquarius* staff on the surface will take everything but our masks and fins—we'll need these for our last dive up to the surface tomorrow. We've packed most of our scientific gear and the majority of our personal items, which will also be "potted" back to the surface. We spend some time cleaning up the habitat—yes, there is a vacuum cleaner at seventy feet below.

Decompression: recovering from the pressures of the depths prevents the bends during resurfacing

Around four p.m., we begin decompression. A new member joins our *Aquarius* family—Thor, a diving technician whose job will be to monitor our decompression and "bring the bus back to the surface." Thor comes down to the habitat on scuba and goes through the entire decompression process with us. The first step of decompression is to get straight oxygen. After a briefing to let us know the normal (itchy skin) and abnormal (blotchy skin, swollen lymph nodes, twitching) symptoms of decompression, we are all confined to our tiny bunks.

Over the next hour, we are given straight oxygen in three twenty-minute sessions. Thor is instrumental in this process, because James and Hutch, the two technicians who have saturated with us, could suffer decompression sickness and must be observed like the rest of us. While we breathe oxygen, Thor slowly changes the pressure inside the *Aquarius* habitat, bringing us closer and closer to surface pressure without ever leaving our bunks. After completing these two hours, we are free to roam about the habitat. Over the next several hours, we watch a couple of movies and episodes of *South Park* as we slowly return to surface pressure.

Day 10—July 25, 2001

I wake bright and early at 6:30, enjoying the view out the bedroom porthole for a few minutes before I get up. Everyone does some last-minute packing and gathers at the table for breakfast. At eight a.m., the pressure inside *Aquarius* is at +.2 ft, and it's about time to leave.

We all cram inside the small lock between the main lock and the wet porch. After a warning to clear our ears early and often, the pressure inside this lock is quickly changed from "surface" to the ambient level of forty-seven feet. The door to the wet porch is opened. I put on my mask and fins and hop into the wet porch. We each receive a pony bottle—a small scuba tank—with a regulator attached. This will provide us with plenty of air to ascend to the surface, where a boat is waiting to retrieve us. An *Aquarius* staff person leads us out, and another follows the last aquanaut out of the habitat to ensure that our ascent rates are not too fast. I am the second aquanaut out of the habitat, and take a last look at our home of the last ten days.

When I reach the surface and hop onboard the boat, the first thing I notice is the wind blowing in my face. I have to admit that it feels pretty wonderful to be topside again. Back on shore, we all receive a medical exam, but besides tingling skin, no one suffered any symptoms of decompression sickness. After a twenty-four-hour confinement period—and several pints of ice cream—we were all deemed healthy and allowed to fly home after the required forty-eight hours.

My experience on the *Aquarius* habitat is something I will never forget. The opportunity to conduct research while living underwater not only expands the time you can spend collecting data, but gives you an awareness of the ocean that you can just never achieve with traditional diving. I'll admit that there were some minor inconveniences—smelly wetsuits, infections, and freeze-dried food—but they were far outweighed by things like seeing squid from your bedroom window, watching a lightning storm from underwater, and having almost endless diving time. ■

Jutte '93 is also an adjunct faculty member at the University of Charleston. *Project funding was provided by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).* Aquarius *is owned by NOAA and is operated by the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. See www.uncwil.edu/nurc/Aquarius/*

Making Sense of College Dollars

Continued from page 36

sets. We've looked at family status. We also have recommended a new approach for dealing with home equity, for dealing with the number of children in college, and for verifying family income."

Last summer, the twenty-eight university presidents signed off on the new proposals, which included revisions in institutional methodology and a set of guiding principles. The partner schools have spent the current school year looking at how to implement the new formula, Belvin says, and it is scheduled to go into effect in 2003-2004.

"The tough part is probably next," he says. "Frankly, it means we're going to have to raise money, because it's going to cost us more. It's going to cost every school that participates more."

According to Belvin, the adjustments to the formula will increase aid eligibility and decrease the average parent contribution. "Duke meets full aid, parent contribution goes down, demonstrated need goes up," he says, outlining the anticipated new process. "Demonstrated need goes up, Duke's bill goes up."

"All of the presidents are fully aware of that," he adds. "It was very clear—if you implement this formula, it will cost your institution more money. But it gives us the chance to do the right thing."

Still, it is a large commitment, one of Duke's biggest budget items—$42.6 million for need-based aid and merit aid programs in fiscal 2001-2002, excluding loans and work-study support. With the new formula in place and a continuing promise to meet 100 percent of demonstrated need, the funds have to come from somewhere. Prominent endowments make Duke's prestigious merit-based scholarships possible—and others go into the need-based pool.

"We have a huge number of endowments within the need-based aid programs—hundreds. Some of them small, some of them large," Belvin says. "We're taking the endowment income and we're using that income to meet demand. Unfortunately, our endowment is considerably smaller than the institutions with which we find ourselves competing. So Duke is having to put an awful lot of current income into financial aid."

While the Campaign for Duke is raising the funds necessary to help meet the goals of the 568 group and of the university's strategic plan, "Building on Excellence," the current economic downturn may have an effect on resources, and on need as well. "It will certainly make a difference—we have already seen an increase this year in the number of students who qualify for aid," Belvin says. "I suspect that the numbers will continue to increase. Resources are a different matter—the economy will not increase those, but it will increase the amount of money Duke must spend on supporting needy students."

Regardless, not only is Duke standing by its guarantee of need-blind admissions, but with the new 568 principles set to go into effect, is prepared to spend more to help students.

"We believe in need-based aid, and reaching out to those who could not otherwise afford an education at a place like Duke," says Belvin. "We want the diversity that our office can provide. And what the 568 program can do, I hope, is set a new standard for what financial aid can be. If we can eliminate the confusion, we can encourage families to see that there really is a chance to send their student to an institution like Duke." ■

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Being All They Can Be

OFFICERS IN TRAINING

BY MARK TOSCZAK

Some Duke students march to a different cadence. This year, Navy ROTC has fifty-seven midshipmen, Army ROTC has twenty-one cadets, and Air Force ROTC is home to thirty-one.

When John "J.W." Stigi visited Duke on a sunny spring day during his junior year of high school, he fell in love with the school and knew he had to figure out a way to attend. So he headed over to the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps offices in the North Building. Within thirty minutes, he knew the Navy was for him.

Stigi is now a senior majoring in political science. If all goes as he plans, around this time next year he'll be spending a good part of his day in the back seat of an F-14 Tomcat fighter jet, learning to operate its weapons and radar systems as a Naval flight officer. It's the culmination of four years at Duke as a Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps midshipman. He's finishing up his Duke education as battalion commander—the senior-most student. After he graduates in May, he'll be commissioned as an officer and then head to Pensacola, Florida, for, he hopes, fighter training.

"I've had a lot of leadership opportunities," says Stigi, who has also been president of his fraternity, Pi Kappa Alpha. "What the Naval ROTC program is about is instilling the core values of the Navy—honor, courage, commitment."

It's the kind of sentiment you hear from ROTC students, instructors, and alumni when you ask them about it. Whether retirees or students who have only been at Duke a few months, they all talk about values, pride, espnit de corps, leadership, commitment, discipline. And though they come to the ROTC program from different paths—some looking for scholarship money, others seeking a career in the military, some stumbling onto it after arriving at Duke—they all seem to end up talking about those intangible, but vital, parts of the experience.

This year, there are more than a hundred students enrolled in the Naval, Army, and Air Force ROTC programs. Each year's class of seniors will send new officers into military service—some into the reserves, but most into active duty for four or more years. Many of them will follow in the footsteps of other Duke alumni and spend their careers in the military; others will serve out their commitment, and maybe a few extra years, and then move into the civilian world equipped with the kind of leadership and management experience the business world loves.

"I had no intention of making the military my career," says Jack Calvert '58, a Naval ROTC graduate. Calvert spent thirty-four years in the Navy, retiring in 1992 as a rear admiral. He says what he discovered, as do many others, is that military service provides leadership training and experience to new college graduates at a younger age than they'd likely get outside the military. It pro-

Soldiering on: the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force provide scholarships and leaders through on-campus training

vides a ready-made social environment and a work environment where the focus isn't on getting ahead, but on accomplishing the mission.

"There's a lot of subtle differences," Calvert says. For instance, officers of the same age get paid the same. There's competition to advance, but because the military is so large—and structured—behaviors that could harm the mission are less likely.

Calvert's perspective comes from age and experience. Students, who haven't yet seen active duty themselves, give more personal reasons. Air Force ROTC cadet Sara Seneschal, a junior majoring in psychology, grew up with it. "I'm an Air Force brat, so it's always been an important part of my life," she says. "It's something I've always wanted to do."

Around third or fourth grade, Seneschal says she realized that she didn't need to marry a military guy to live the military lifestyle she enjoyed with her family. She could sign up herself. "You live in foreign countries. Before I was nine, I had done all of Europe and half of Asia," she says. "I'm a lot more open to differences [in people] than some of the people I grew up with in high school."

Seneschal says she's drawn to the camaraderie, community, and values of service. "I chose the Air Force over any other branch because of the focus [on the family].... There's a sense of dedication and community that runs deeper than yourself." She wanted to be a pilot, but an injury disqualified her from that. Instead, she plans to become a physical therapist and work in an Air Force hospital after graduating and becoming an officer.

Colonel Dennis Porter, the Air Force officer who runs Duke's Air Force ROTC program, says military culture is a big draw for many students. "Being a part of that culture where you are focused on a mission, accomplishing something with a group of people. I think that has an effect on everybody that goes through the program—that is infectious, that is contagious."

The idea of educating military officers at civilian universities is as old as the Union—by some accounts, the first proposals for military training at universities date to the 1780s. But Reserve Officer Training Corps programs, first for the Army and later for other services, got their real start in formalized military training programs before the Civil War.

Time and again throughout its history, the United States has found that the service academies—such as West Point and the Naval Academy—can't produce enough college-educated officers. ROTC programs now take up the bulk of that task.

ROTC came to Duke in July 1941, when the nation was on the verge of entering World War II and needed to produce many more officers, in a hurry, for a fast-growing military. Naval ROTC came first; it's the youngest of the three ROTC programs nationally, but the oldest at Duke. Naval ROTC was first created at six universities in 1926. Duke was one of eight schools that began new NROTC programs in the early Forties in preparation for World War II. It started with a hundred students, but by July 1943, a continuous twelve-month training program was producing more than a thousand officers a year.

Though not as many new officers were needed once World War II ended, the birth of the Cold War meant that ROTC programs continued to receive resources from the Pentagon. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Air Force ROTC got its start at Duke. It wasn't until 1981 that the Army ROTC program arrived; at first an extension of the North Carolina State University program, it became an independent detachment by fall 1982.

None of the detachments at Duke is large. This year NROTC has fifty-seven midshipmen, AROTC has twenty-one cadets from Duke and another fourteen from North Carolina Central University, and AFROTC is home to thirty-one cadets.

Many students in ROTC participate for all four years of their undergraduate education on a full scholarship, but some participate for fewer years with less financial support. A full ROTC scholarship typically pays tuition, an allowance for textbooks, and a monthly stipend that increases as students get closer to graduation. The only thing it doesn't cover is room and board.

ROTC students typically take an extra class each semester that includes one or two weekly lectures and periodic lab sessions. The lecture sessions are much like typical academic classes, says Lieutenant Colonel Todd Sherrill, the Army ROTC detachment's commanding officer and Duke's top military science instructor. "Cadets write papers, take tests, present projects," he says. They are generally required to wear uniforms to class only once a week. They use military protocol to address instructors: "sir," "ma'am," or by rank.

During lecture sessions, students learn military history, culture, law, and traditions, as well as leadership theory and ethics. During lab sessions, they work on such skills as drilling and parade. Army ROTC students, for instance, learn land navigation and small-unit tactics as part of their undergraduate curriculum. As students progress from freshmen to seniors, the classes progress, so that by the time they graduate they have the basic theory and background they'll need as officers.

"I've told a lot of people that I went to a very good school and I learned a lot in my education," says James Morgan B.S.E. '01, who's starting Air Force flight training this spring. "But the things I learned in ROTC—the life skills, the discipline—have already benefited me, and will benefit me far more in life than anything else." Though Morgan has spent his first few months on active duty in a "casual status" assignment as he waited to go to flight school to begin his pilot training, he says he has already had a chance to learn the leadership principles he learned in ROTC as an awards officer at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

The terrorist attacks of September 11 and their aftermath have brought a renewed focus on the U.S. military, and a stronger sense of mission to some ROTC students. "There seems to be a more enhanced sense of purpose to what you're doing," says Tom Jenkins, a senior majoring in comparative area studies who will be commissioned as an Air Force officer after graduating this spring. "My opinion [of military service] has not really changed very much. But it's giving me more reason to do it."

"That's why I'm here in the first place," says Daniel Barrett, a sophomore majoring in chemical engineering. "It doesn't change my sentiments at all. It just changes everyone else's sentiments about what we're doing."

All the extra media attention that the military has gotten after the start of military action in Afghanistan and elsewhere might be boosting ROTC, says Captain Dennis Haines of the Naval ROTC program. "I think there's a little bit of a renewed sense of interest in the military," he says. "When you have the media doing human-interest stories on military members, the quality of the military [personnel] tends to come out more."

Morgan, the soon-to-be Air Force pilot, says September 11 energized him about his job. "I was more fired up," he says. "I wanted to start training right away." But it also reminded him of what the military, ultimately, is all about. "It's really made me think more about the possibility of combat, and if I would have to do something to take someone else's life."

Sherrill, the Army ROTC commander, says the terrorist attacks and subsequent military operations have re-energized the way young people feel about the military in a way that hasn't been true since the end of the Cold War. Interest in Army ROTC in general was down in the late Nineties, for which, he says, conventional wisdom would blame the go-go economy of that period. But he thinks the Army's recruiting downturn had more to do with the lack of a clear enemy. "At the end of the Cold War, the military remained as relevant as ever, but the perception among the population was that the military was somewhat irrelevant. As a young man in high school, my own drive [to go to West Point] was because of the Cold War."

Whether it's the war on terrorism or the lackluster economy, enrollments in Army ROTC programs at Duke and other universities are on the rise. Though for many students, the scholarship money that helped them afford Duke was a major factor, there are clearly other reasons. Not only do ROTC students talk about the values, culture, career path, and social environment of the military as a reason to join, many students don't join until after they get to Duke—sometimes well after.

Andrew Lotze, a senior majoring in economics and political science, will be commissioned as an Army officer after "advanced camp" this summer. He'll need the extra training in part because he hasn't participated in Army ROTC every year. His first class, the second semester of his freshman year, was "Small Unit Tactics." "I signed up for the class because I thought it sounded cool," he says. "It was totally interesting to me." In fact, although he's been participating in Army ROTC since that first class, he wasn't formally enrolled in the program until last fall.

Money, Lotze says, was never a motivator. As a result of his unusual status, though, he didn't take classes his junior year and didn't participate in summer programs—hence the extra training this summer after graduation before he'll be commissioned. But his less-intense participation hasn't stopped him from taking on leadership roles. This year he's the Duke AROTC unit's executive officer. "I have to coordinate and execute a lot of different things that the battalion needs to get done," he explains. "It's taught me a lot about the organizational structure of a group that has to get a job done."

Of the twenty-one Duke AROTC students, Sherrill says, four of them are not on any Army scholarship. Students can take freshman- and sophomore-level classes without enrolling in the program. Army ROTC even has an option to fulfill the training in two years. Students can go to a summer camp between their sophomore and junior years and get full credit for the first two years, come back and enter the ROTC curriculum in their junior year, and then get commissioned upon graduation. Those last two years include the full scholarship—tuition, books and a monthly stipend for spending money.

Sherrill, who says he's trying to get the word out about the two-year program, says the military can do the same for graduate students, in effect, getting Uncle Sam to pick up the bill for a master's degree if the student will sign up.

NROTC and AFROTC offer similar programs. The Air Force ROTC, for instance, advertises a one-year "express scholarship," for students in certain majors, that will provide support for a year of school — the senior year or for graduate studies—even if the student doesn't have any military background. Naval ROTC has a traditional four-year program for prospective sailors and marines, as well as a two-year scholarship program for students who've already completed their freshman and sophomore years.

Financial advantages to ROTC students notwithstanding, college campuses have a reputation—perhaps because of student activism in the Sixties and Seventies—for harboring anti-military sentiment. But ROTC students and instructors at Duke say they haven't encountered hostility or personal attacks, and barely any anti-military sentiment in any form. "This has been the most pleasant surprise to me," says Sherrill, who arrived at Duke last August for his three-year assignment as ROTC detachment com-

LES TODD

Maneuvers: from the classroom to the field

mander. And he has taught at West Point, obviously a place that has never harbored anti-military feeling. "I fully expected opposition, and so far I haven't experienced any."

Stigi, the Naval ROTC senior, says he's never encountered any hostility toward his ROTC involvement. "A lot of curiosity," he says, "especially being in a fraternity, a lot from my own brothers. This is the only time they have any sense of the military and what that's about." Barrett, the Air Force ROTC cadet, says he gotten only neutral reactions. "I've never had anyone harass me or say anything that made me uncomfortable."

In fact, some cadets report quite the opposite of hostility. AFROTC cadet Seneschal describes receiving "a lot of respect, a lot of admiration." Since September's terrorist attacks, says AFROTC commander Porter, "There's been an upsurge in patriotism throughout the country. My perception is we are tolerated, even welcomed, by the majority of the student body. The administration is fully supportive."

That's not to say that ROTC comes with unqualified support on campus. In a March letter in *The Chronicle*, longtime biology professor Peter Klopfer said the presence of ROTC brings up issues of faculty prerogatives. "The faculty who direct the military program are, unlike others of us, subjects of an external authority and are only secondarily answerable to the university," he wrote. While acknowledging that many officers "are competent scholars, whose specialized knowledge makes them treasured teachers and valuable colleagues," he said he would challenge the view "that sees nothing amiss with having faculty appointed from without, whether the appointing body be the military or any other extra-university organization. Faculty governance—including the control of course content—has long been viewed as the essential element in free universities, and the appointment of our colleagues in ROTC—who, while subject to university approval, are nonetheless chosen by the military—runs counter to this important tradition."

ROTC officials play up the value that military experience is given in the business world as one of the prime advantages of participating in ROTC. Shannon Huffman '93 majored in English at Duke and then began a career flying Apache helicopters for the Army. Combat aircraft positions were opened to women in 1993. Huffman was the ninth woman to complete Apache training, and the first woman Apache officer stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. She spent six months in Bosnia deployed as an Apache platoon commander, and later went to South Korea; she was the first woman to serve as an Apache line company commander in that country.

While at Duke, Huffman got her first glimpse of the Apache, an attack helicopter, at the National Guard Apache unit stationed at Raleigh-Durham International Airport. She says she knew right away what she wanted to do. "I thought it would be incredibly demanding, incredibly exciting, and incredibly challenging. It was incredible leadership training."

Huffman, who retired from active duty last year, is now pursuing her M.B.A. at Dartmouth College's Tuck School of Business. "Probably 5 percent of my business-school class is military." Her résumé includes such lines as "Commanded an attack helicopter company of twenty-seven pilots and mechanics"; "Managed all aspects of unit operations, including unit training and maintenance of eight Apache helicopters and $120 million of equipment"; and "Led a multi-national team of four soldiers, managing all supply, transportation, and financial support for a 300-person attack helicopter battalion in Korea."

"That experience is clearly highly valued," says Huffman. "It's clear that businesses are looking for people who are leaders who can work well with diverse groups of people in teams." ■

Tosczak is an editor and writer living in Durham.

The Gospel According to *The Simpsons*: The Spiritual Life of the World's Most Animated Family

By Mark Pinsky '70. Westminster John Knox Press, 2001. 164 pages, $12.95.

Could Homer Simpson be the patriarch of the most religious family on television? Could he be the lead character in the most religiously integrated and authentic television show? Homer Simpson—who in one episode of *The Simpsons* sells his soul to the devil for a doughnut?

According to Mark Pinsky, he is indeed. In its earliest seasons, *The Simpsons* was most closely identified with the antics of the eight-year-old Bart, who was a proud underachiever given to quips like "Don't have a cow, man" and "Eat my shorts." Could this seemingly vulgar and sacrilegious juvenile cartoon show have become the most religiously informed and sensitive show on television?

Pinsky's message is that *The Simpsons* is the most insightful TV show there is, that it helps families and individuals think through what it means to live as a religious believer in a pluralistic society. He makes a powerful case, not least because the book is hilariously funny.

The Simpsons need little introduction. Now in their thirteenth season on Fox television, they are among America's biggest celebrities. In 1998, more Americans could name one of the Simpsons than could name then-vice president Al Gore, who himself happens to be a big fan of the show.

What has not been noticed is how much the religious beliefs of the Simpsons permeate their lives. Though Homer might sleep through the sermon, the Simpsons go to church every Sunday. Although Bart is liable to pray "Dear God, we paid for this stuff ourselves, so thanks for nothing," the Simpsons always say grace before meals. Various family members regularly talk to God, especially when in need. Marge kneels in prayer for Homer before going to bed. Bart prays fervently when he's on the verge of failing fourth grade. Homer prays for tickets to the big football game. Even just and righteous Lisa occasionally forgets to prepare for a test and prays, "I need a miracle. C'mon, you owe me."

An analysis of a random sample of the 275 episodes of *The Simpsons* found that almost 70 percent of its episodes include religious references, and 11 percent of the episodes turn around religious themes. The only prime time network dramas or sitcoms with a greater religious presence are the "boutique" religion shows like *Touched by an Angel* and *Seventh Heaven*. Considering that such shows "require" religious content, *The Simpsons* stands as the TV show that best integrates religious issues and questions into the everyday hurly-burly of life.

Pinsky's book devotes considerable attention to those episodes driven by religious themes. "Homer the Heretic" is about what happens when Homer decides to give up going to church and start his own religion. "Lisa the Skeptic" focuses on credulity regarding religious apparitions. "Homer vs. Lisa and the Eighth Commandment" has Lisa at odds with her father for arranging to get cable hooked up illegally so he doesn't have to pay for it. "Like Father, Like Clown" is a takeoff of the 1927 classic movie *The Jazz Singer*, which portrays a conflict between a rabbi and his entertainer son. In this episode, Bart and Lisa work to reconcile Krusty the Clown (a.k.a. Herschel Krustofsky) with his father Hyman Krustofsky, the Orthodox rabbi at Temple Beth Springfield.

According to the evangelical Protestant minister and professor Tony Campolo, who writes a long foreword to the book, *The Simpsons* is not really about an outrageously dysfunctional American family. Rather, as he puts it, "I find in the beliefs and behaviors of the Simpson character those same beliefs and behaviors that at one time or another have been evident in my own life."

The character Campolo says he identifies with is Ned Flanders, Homer's evangelical next-door neighbor. While Flanders' character gets parodied like the rest of the characters on the show, it's generally positively, so much so that the evangelical Christian magazine *Christianity Today* placed Ned Flanders on the cover of its February 5, 2001, issue, proclaiming him the most well-known Christian on American college campuses.

Throughout the book, Pinsky draws upon intellectual analyses of contemporary culture and sociological analysis to show that, rather than parodying or mocking religions or religious beliefs, *The Simpsons* is more likely to make fun of the perceptions of Americans about various religious beliefs. When the unctuous Reverend Lovejoy refers to Hinduism as a "miscellaneous religion," Apu Nahaasapeemapetilon, the Hindu operator of the Kwik-E-Mart, responds, "Hindu! There are 700 million of us." To this, Lovejoy drawls in response, "Aw, that's super." Though Homer is constantly abusing his next-door neighbor, referring to him alternatively as "Saint Flanders," "Charlie Church," and "Churchy La Femme," Flanders usually winds up benevolently rescuing Homer from a wide variety of comic mishaps.

In the midst of their wacky adventures, the big questions about the nature of God and how humans respond to God are raised constantly. In one scene, Marge, fearful that they are about to be killed by a hurricane, prays, "Dear Lord, if you spare this town from becoming a smoking hole in the ground, I'll try to be a better Christian. I don't know what I can do. Umm, next time there is a canned food drive, I'll give the poor something they actually like, rather than old lima beans and pumpkin mix."

In another episode, Lisa accidentally creates a microworld in her science class and finds herself being venerated as God by a city of microscopic people. When she notices one nailing something to a cathedral door, she figures she must have created Lutherans. At one point, she is shrunk down to their size and is asked why she allows bad things to happen to them. Not sure of an answer, she responds, "Shouldn't you people be groveling?"

In the world of *The Simpsons*, prayers are not only made but also answered. When Homer prays for tickets to the big football game, the next moment his neighbor Flanders—whom Homer is trying to avoid—appears at the door. Flanders has tickets and wants to take Homer. Homer slams the door on Ned, crying aloud, "Why do you mock me, O Lord?"

As for the secret of its success, Pinsky

Turning South Again

credits the wisdom of Matt Groening, the creator of *The Simpsons*. While in one sense the show is the antithesis of a "reality" show, Groening says that's not the whole story: "We try to put real human emotion into it.... Most other cartoons...are just about surface emotion. [*The Simpsons*] has a rubber-band reality. We stretch it way out into the far reaches of human folly, and it snaps back to relative sanity."

Ironically, *The Simpsons* deals more straightforwardly and deeply with the struggles of human life than do supposed "reality" shows. And that cannot be separated from what makes the show so continuously funny. To quote one of Homer's many bits of wisdom: "It's funny 'cause it's true."

—*John Berkman*

Berkman, a visiting theologian and biomedical ethicist from the Catholic University of America, is spending a year at Duke Medical Center's Institute on Care at the End of Life.

Book Notes

Turning South Again: Re-thinking Modernism/Re-Reading Booker T.

By Houston A. Baker Jr. Duke University Press, 2001. 136 pages. $15.95.

Baker, the Susan Fox and George D. Beischer Arts and Sciences Professor of English and professor of African and African American Studies, has written what *Booklist* calls a "scathing and insightful essay on race issues" that "lyrically and evocatively explores the painful truths of American racism." *Turning South Again* argues incarceration has largely defined black life in the United States, whether in slavery or today's prisons, and that the work of Booker T. Washington led to "mulatto modernism," a compromised attempt at full citizenship. Combining autobiography, literary criticism, psychoanalysis, blues lyrics, and poetry, he meditates on the consequences of mulatto modernism for "black modernism," which he defines as the achievement of mobile, life-enhancing participation in the public sphere and economic solvency for African Americans.

The Cold War and the Color Line: American Race Relations in the Global Arena

By Thomas Borstelmann A.M. '86, Ph.D. '90. Harvard University Press, 2001. 369 pages. $35.

After World War II, the United States faced two challenges: the administration of global responsibilities as the world's strongest power and the management of a growing domestic struggle for racial justice and civil rights. The Cold War emphasized the American commitment to freedom, even as the absence of that freedom for nonwhite Americans created an embarrassing contradiction. *The Cold War and the Color Line* examines the intersection of the Cold War with the final destruction of global white supremacy, paying close attention to southern Africa and the American South as the primary sites of white authority's last stand. In doing so, it places the history of American race relations into an international context.

Do Bald Men Get Half-Price Haircuts? In Search of America's Great Barber Shops

By Vince Staten '69. Simon and Schuster, 2001. 175 pages. $19.

Why are the stripes on a barber pole red and white? How did The Beatles almost kill the barbershop? What was Plutarch's favorite barber joke? Staten has provided the answers to these and other quirky questions about the American barbershop in his carefully researched, humorous look at a small-town institution, which dares to take the surprising position that the mullet isn't the worst haircut in history.

The Lure of the Edge: Scientific Passions, Religious Beliefs, and the Pursuit of UFOs

By Brenda Denzler Ph.D. '98. University of California, 2001. 313 pages. $35.

UFO phenomena entered American consciousness at the beginning of the Cold War and eventually entered the public imagination as a cultural myth of the twentieth century. Denzler examines the scientific and religious perspectives of the UFO/alien abduction movement, surveying its sociological contours as a community and its attempts to achieve scientific legitimacy, concluding with a look at the movement's spiritual component. *The Lure of the Edge* repositions what may be considered a marginal segment of society into a central debate about the nature of science and technology and the production of modern myth.

The Fiscal Challenge of an Aging Industrial World

By Robert Stowe England '67. Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2002. 155 pages. $21.95.

In the coming half-century, the proportion of elderly in developed nations will nearly double, challenging the sustainability of old-age pensions and health care. England's study, produced for the Center for Strategic and International Studies' Global Aging Initiative, examines that challenge, and offers alternative forecasts for the leading industrialized nations.

Enfants Terribles: Youth and Femininity in the Mass Media in France, 1945-1968

By Susan Weiner Ph.D. '93. Johns Hopkins Press, 2001. 251 pages. $38.

As imagined by the postwar media in France, the teenage girl was no longer a demure and daughterly *jeune fille*. Instead, she had become an *enfant terrible*. Weiner focuses on the role of gender in representations of youth in post-war France, showing how young men and women became symbols of different aspects of social order and disorder in a troubled nation. The anxieties of a country traumatized by Nazi occupation and the Cold War, becoming increasingly consumer-minded, and caught in an undeclared war in Algeria, all found expression in the portrayal of these *enfants terribles*.

Under the Gargoyle

Continued from page 5

this year for the 1,100 berths available through regular decision has set a record for the university, breaking our previous record set in 1987. Regular-pool applications are up and at all-time highs for all minority groups—including African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans—and for international students, to whom financial aid has become available for the first time. In short, we are looking at a bumper crop of future leaders from all parts of our country and, increasingly, the world. Not only are many of these students personally well served by Duke, they enrich and diversify our classes, and everybody benefits.

Thus, in my view, we should all be concerned about the surge in students applying early and troubled by the downside consequences of this trend, both for the students themselves and for high schools and colleges. Early-decision systems need careful monitoring and a large dose of institutional skepticism, restraint, and self-discipline, as well as better counseling in high school to help students avoid a herd mentality. Institutions should not succumb to the temptation to take advantage of this windfall surge in early applications by increasing the number of such students whom they accept, thus disadvantaging other, equally deserving students, and contributing to a situation where the pressure to apply early could spiral out of control.

At Duke, we want to enroll each year a goodly number of those students who have dreamed of being Dukies since they knew there were colleges in the world. We also want plenty of students who come to the decision that they want to be Dukies relatively late in their young lives, on very good grounds and after careful consideration of some very fine alternatives. Both types of students bring a lot to Duke, and to each other. So long as early decision, properly controlled, can contribute to that mix, we will happily maintain the system. If the general consequences of an uncontrolled system threaten the more basic health of our national admissions processes and our colleges and universities, we, like Yale and other institutions, will have to consider disbanding it. ■

con·tent·ment

n. a state of pleasure, delight, satisfaction, gratification.
See also: The Forest at Duke.

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Q & A

Continued from page 17

company stock, which is now nearly worthless. Should there be new rules on company-mandated one-stock plans?

Absolutely. The poorly diversified employee is especially at risk in this environment, where we are constantly reducing the safety net in terms of public funding for retirees. You don't take care of yourself very well if you're not diversified. Microsoft employees may benefit by having all of their investments in Microsoft. But that doesn't have to be their retirement money—it can be their discretionary earnings. Diversification or retirement plans should be a requirement; I think we should be paternalistic, at least with respect to retirement plans.

How badly has the accounting profession been damaged by this unraveling?

This is a dark day for the accounting profession. Here we have a major accounting firm that made a major mistake, and that came from being too close to the client. So the notion of auditors being independent has become somewhat laughable. Accountants have been very good at winning arguments on Capitol Hill over many years. They'll change at their own will only when they realize that if they don't, they're going to be ground into the dirt by external forces.

Early on, Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill made the statement that the Enron collapse is just a consequence of capitalism. Was he being realistic?

It's true that businesses fail. But you want to be sure that the reporting process along the way allows investors to assess what the risk is. That doesn't mean that they have to be able to predict it perfectly, but there's lots of evidence here that investors didn't know the gravity of the ticking time bomb that was inside Enron. The business was failing, but how transparent were its financial statements in alerting people to the possibility that it would fail?

One of the true treasures that America has is the international reputation of the strength and vitality of our capital markets. That depends on transparency in reporting. With many more disasters like Enron, we won't have this national treasure, and it will be very hard to get it back.

—interviewed by Robert J. Bliwise

Cox specializes in corporate and securities law. His books include Financial Information, Accounting, and the Law. *He has published extensively on market regulation and corporate governance, and has testified before Congress on insider trading and market reform.*

On the Ball

Special-events programming is a big hit among alumni in the field. One recent gathering touched all the bases for fans of the rawhide sphere. "Baseball as America," the first major exhibition exploring baseball and American culture, brought National Baseball Hall of Fame treasures to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. On April 17, a reception, program, and private viewing, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association and DUMAA (Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association), was arranged for local alumni and friends.

This is the first time these Hall of Fame artifacts have left their legendary home in Cooperstown, New York. "Through the exploration of a broad range of themes, including immigration, nationalism, integration, technology, and popular culture," according to the museum's website (www.amnh.org/exhibitions/baseball), the exhibit reveals "how baseball has served as both a reflection and a shaper of American society." Some of the treasures on view are the original cornerstone of Ebbets Field, home of the Brooklyn Dodgers until 1958; seats from the Polo Grounds, the home of the New York Giants that was razed in 1964; Yogi Berra's glove and Don Larsen's ball, used in the only perfect World Series game in 1956; and Jackie Robinson's jersey. Dick Groat '53 was guest speaker for the evening event, and DUMAA president Susan Callahan '86 was host.

As for other sporting spheres, Blue Devil basketball still rules, on campus and off. Former Duke star Shane Battier '01 has lent his time and talent to several local alumni clubs while traveling with his team, the Memphis Grizzlies. On November 21, when the Grizzlies played the Cleveland Cavaliers, Battier spoke to nearly seventy alumni and friends at a postgame reception at Gund Arena, arranged by the Duke Club of Northeast Ohio. The club there has had a string of Blue Devil courtmen in the past: Danny Ferry '89 appeared for seven years at club events until he left the Cavaliers in 2000, says club member Tom Cirincione M.B.A. '90, and Trajan Langdon '99 has spoken to the group two years in a row. Carol L. Smith '87 is the club's president.

Battier was the speaker at a reception held by the Duke Club of South Florida when the Grizzlies played the Miami Heat on December 28. Club president Nelson Bellido '89 reports that Battier thanked alumni for the particularly warm reception he received when he was introduced at the beginning of the game. Battier said he is usually booed when brought on an opposing team's court. He even signed autographs and posed for pictures at the event, attended by about sixty.

Julie Hilton Calkins '90, president of the Duke Club of Memphis, reports that the local club's alumni board threw Battier a "Welcome to Memphis" dinner party on January 7, a night when he was between home games. "The other cool part of our event," she writes, "was that it happened to be held during the two days that MTV was filming Shane for an upcoming show called 'How to Live Like a Sports Star.' They did film during our dinner. It was clearly part of 'living as a sports star' to be invited to a catered dinner in your honor by your alumni group." The show was to air in February during the NBA All-Star game weekend.

Another popular Duke "star" is the university's president, Nannerl O. Keohane, who seems to be on the road almost as much as some athletic teams. She attends dinners for alumni, to give them a Duke update and present the video "Outrageous Ambitions" about the Campaign for Duke. On December 12, she was a guest of the Duke Club of Philadelphia, whose president is Kimberly Hendrix '92, J.D. '95. She was accompanied by Gary Melchionni '73, J.D. '81, Duke Alumni Association president, and Spike Yoh B.S.E. '58, who chairs Duke's board of trustees.

On January 15, Colby Walton '94, president of the Duke Club of North Texas, was host at a dinner for Keohane in Dallas. She was joined by Peter Denker B.S.E. '59, who chairs the North Texas Regional Campaign Council, and Duke trustee Nancy Nasher J.D. '79.

Keohane spoke to alumni and friends at a dinner in Washington, D.C., on March 5, where her host was Douglas M. Firstenberg '82, president of the Duke Club of Washington. Sharing the podium was Judy Woodruff '68, Duke trustee emerita; Dennis I. Meyer, the father of four Duke graduates; and DAA president Melchionni. Keohane had made an appearance earlier that day with the Duke Club of Baltimore, whose president is Stephen Yang '80.

May's schedule for Duke's president will take her from Texas to South Carolina. On May 2, she is slated to be the principal speaker at a dinner with the Duke Club of Houston, whose president is John Tobin J.D. '99. Other planned speakers are Roswell F. Vaughan III '60, a Duke parent who chairs Houston's Regional Campaign Council, and Rebecca Trent Kirkland '64, M.D. '68, a Duke trustee. Keohane is scheduled to appear on May 6 at a luncheon held by the Duke Club of Charleston, whose president is Sandi Feaster B.S.E. '94, and will be honored that evening by the Duke Club of Hilton Head. Torrey Glass '74 is the club's president. London looms for the president on May 30.

Duke Alumni Association
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DAA Winter Board Meeting

Women's basketball was the beginning and men's was the end when the board of the Duke Alumni Association gathered January 31 through February 2 for its winter meeting. Early arrivals were courtside in Cameron for the women's Duke-Georgia Tech game on Thursday, and TV-side later that evening to view a broadcast from the Dean Dome, where the Duke men walloped Carolina. The weekend concluded Saturday evening with a TV game-watching party with student leaders as Duke clobbered Clemson.

Speaking on Friday, Christoph Guttentag, director of undergraduate admissions, shared some good news with the group before the plenary session: The admissions office received a record number of applications—15,591 and counting, breaking the 15,120 record set in 1987. Regular applications increased 6 percent over last year, and there was a 22 percent increase in applications for early-decision applicants, those who are accepted in December and have to remove other schools from their consideration. Overall, applications came from 1,500 African-American students—a 14 percent increase over 2000; 850 Latinos; 150 Native Americans; and 2,800 Asian Americans. Internet applications were up, perhaps, said Guttentag, because this was the first year financial aid was offered to foreign students. And the number of North and South Carolina applicants increased by 22 percent.

After a presentation by associate director Bert Fisher '80 and Brady Wood '98, a contractor maintaining the DAA website www.dukealumni.com, and a showing of the campaign video "Outrageous Ambitions," four new members of the board were introduced. Serving two-year terms as at-large members are Jackie Hatch Howard B.S.E. '85, a past president of DUBAC (Duke University Black Alumni Connection), and Pat Dempsey Hammond '80, a former president of DUMAA (Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association), who was on the DAA board in 1994-96. Serving on the *Duke Magazine* and Communications Committee as standing committee members are Fred Andrews '60 and Ann Pelham '74, both former *Chronicle* editors and current members of *Duke Magazine*'s Editorial Advisory Board.

In his president's report, DAA president Gary Melchionni '73, J.D. '81 highlighted some of the Duke events he has attended: a reception for 1,400 alumni and friends before the Duke-Kentucky game on December 18; the groundbreaking on campus for the Nasher Museum of Art; and Founders' Day, when the Distinguished Alumni Award was presented to Edmund Pratt B.S.E. '47.

In her trustees' report, immediate past president Ruth Wade Ross '68 discussed some of the activities of the buildings and grounds committee, upon which she serves: a $120-million addition approved for the Pratt School of Engineering, additions approved for Perkins Library and the Office of Undergraduate Admissions, new space for Duke Stores and the Gothic Bookshop, and a reallocation of Bryan Center space for student groups. She also announced that, in December, the Campaign for Duke passed the $1.7-billion mark.

In his director's report, Alumni Affairs' director Laney Funderburk '60 informed the board about the DAA-sponsored Woman's College celebration weekend scheduled for November 8-10; the first *Duke Magazine* Campus Forum, with divinity professor Stanley Hauerwas; the semester-long "Twentieth-Century Lives" lecture series, co-sponsored by the association; February's Education Leadership Summit featuring past and present U.S. secretaries of education, a joint endeavor of the DAA and other departments; and the appointment of the new university archivist, Timothy Dwight Pyatt '81.

The plenary session adjourned for standing-committee meetings:

Alumni Admissions Committee Chair Sally Burks Schmalz '87 reported on the well-received Alumni Admissions Forum held in June 2001 in Santa Clara, California, the first held off campus. The West Coast instructional event for parents and students looking to college admissions will be held biennially, between the years of the biennial East Coast event on campus. She announced that sixty Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees that interview prospective Duke students now complete their forms online, and the AAAC handbook for leaders is now on a CD. The stipend of the Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarship has been raised to $10,000 a year per recipient.

Alumni Education and Travel Chair Tom Clark '69 reported that his committee discussed the goals of the program, which has four sectors: Reunion Weekend (Duke Directions and Art Sparks), domestic weekend colleges (Marine Lab, Integrative Medicine, summer youth camps, and a writing academy for adults), lecture series (Twentieth-Century Lives), and travel (London Theater Week, alumni colleges abroad). The program wants to attract younger alumni, increase the quality of travel programming by being more selective, and achieve a higher visibil-

Historical Figures

Impactful people: from left, Stalin, Gorbachev, Murray, and Adams

Twentieth-Century Lives," an afternoon lecture series that explored the international figures who shaped and illuminated the century, drew crowds of nearly 300 to the new Richard White Lecture Hall on East Campus. The series, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association and Duke's history department, ran throughout the spring semester.

On January 23, "From Conscience to Power" was the topic pursued by history professor John Richards and former U.S. Ambassador to South Africa James Joseph, now teaching in public policy's Hart Leadership program; they discussed Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. February 6 featured Professor Emerita Anne Scott on "Women Activists in White and Black." Her subjects were Chicago's Jane Addams and Durham's Pauli Murray.

Joseph Stalin and Mikhail Gorbachev were examined by Warren Lerner in "When Revolutions Go Backward" on February 27. On March 20, a presentation by Dean of Arts and Sciences William Chafe and historian Lawrence Goodwin, "The Hares and the Tortoise," dealt with the Kennedys and Lyndon Johnson.

"Founding Fathers: Psychoanalysis/Zionism" was the topic on April 10 for Martin Miller and Ylana Miller. Concluding the popular series on April 24 was Professor Emeritus John Hope Franklin, a pathbreaking scholar of African-American history, who spoke on "My Life in the Twentieth Century."

ity with students on campus. Goals include improving the website navigation in the travel and education section, attempting to track the correlation between program participation and donations, and moving toward online registration, online courses, and other programming.

Clubs Committee Chair Bill Miller '77 described a joint effort between clubs and the AAAC in which seven cities were targeted to coordinate student "accept" parties with a speaker. This would allow the younger alumni involved in club events to work with the older AAAC alumni and prospective students, which would provide a good mix for both programs. Club presidents and AAAC chairs will be coordinating efforts more closely. The Student Leadership Initiative has been put in place to identify student leaders and nurture them for future alumni leadership.

***Duke Magazine* and Communications Committee** Chair Wilt Alston B.S.E. '81 reported on how the strategic plan's goals are being met. A "volunteer spotlight" article, modeled on the current mini-profile format, is in the works for the magazine. There was more discussion on class notes material being available online. Class pages on the DAA website are a good place for self-published, chattier news; those classes with upcoming reunions already have such a system in place. An online alumni directory is still in the testing stage with the contracted company, and an electronic newsletter is being evaluated for implementation.

Member Benefits and Services Committee activities were reported by DAA secretary Funderburk for committee chair Cedric Jones '82. He announced that the alumni office raises 60 percent of its operating revenue through its various programs and vendors. Discussions were held on expanding the group insurance program and increasing services for alumni through Duke's on-campus Career Center.

Reunions Committee Chair Michelle Miller Sales '78, J.D. '81 reported that ideas from marketing consultants have led to changes in Reunion publications, such as a preview booklet of events sent in December to classes having reunions in April. The full booklet with registration materials is mailed in February. For the first time, alumni were able to register online this year, including event selection and online payment, or they could print out a registration form to fax back to the alumni office. Another innovation allowed younger classes—1992 and 1997—a price break at Saturday's Big Dance if they came after the meal portion of the evening. Childcare was available this year for alumni with children.

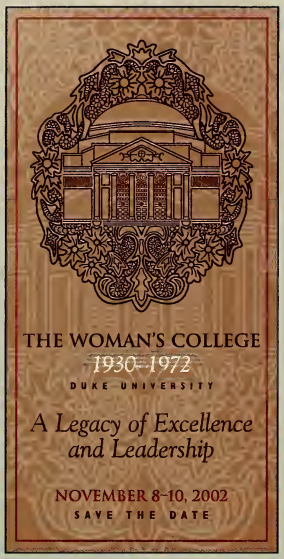
The board meeting concluded with a luncheon that featured Larry Moneta, vice president for student affairs, as guest speaker. He talked mostly about residential-life changes, especially in light of the opening next fall of the West-Edens Link, and also addressed recent concerns about security on campus. Later that evening, board members attended an informal dinner at the Devil's Den, where, as a part of the Student Leadership Initiative, they watched Duke basketball with student leaders.

Schooling for Admissions

For those who have a child considering life beyond high school, learning all about the process of choosing, applying, getting in, and paying for a college education is key. One way to acquire that college knowledge is to attend the Alumni Admissions Forum held in the Bryan Center on Duke's campus June 21.

The all-day conference, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association and the Office of Undergraduate Admissions, puts parents and students in touch with experts in the admissions, college-counseling, and financial-aid fields. "As alumni and their children approach the college application process, they realize how highly competitive the top schools are, both in academic ratings and numbers of applicants," says Edith Sprunt Toms '62, assistant director of Alumni Affairs and director of the alumni admissions program. "This forum helps alleviate some of the stress by providing information and guidelines to help them through the process."

A panel of college-counseling directors represent a variety of schools: Marcia Hunt,



from the Pine Crest School in Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Anthony Clay, from the Raleigh Charter School in Raleigh, North Carolina; and Ginger Fay, an associate director at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. Duke experts are Christoph Guttentag, director of undergraduate admissions; James Belvin, director of financial aid; and Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78, LL.M. '93, assistant vice president for student affairs.

The college-search process sessions highlight the high-school timetable, building a list, and using the Web. The applications-process session explains early decision, early action, and regular decision, as well as how applications are reviewed and some tips on essays and interviews. A financial-aid session gives an in-depth look at ways and means of paying for college and features a panel of Duke students sharing their experiences of what college life is really like.

The Alumni Admissions Forum is offered as a service to Duke alumni and their children, regardless of their intentions to apply to Duke. Participation has no effect on a student's candidacy at Duke.

For information, contact Toms at Alumni Admissions Forum, 614 Chapel Drive, Box 90572, Durham, N.C. 27708, (919) 684-5114, or edith.toms@daa.duke.edu.

Class Notes

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, Box 90572, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708

FAX: (919) 681-1659 (typed only, please)

E-MAIL: dukemag@duke.edu
(Include your full name, address, and class year when you e-mail us.)

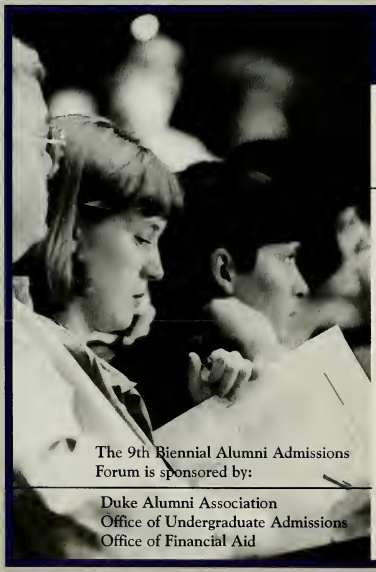
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Alumni Records, Box 90581, Durham, N.C. 27708.
Please include mailing label.
E-MAIL ADDRESS CHANGES TO: bluedevil@duke.edu

NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

Half Century Club

Bruce K. Goodman '47 received the Atkinson Award for Outstanding Achievement from the Boys and Girls Club of Chicago. Only nine such awards have been presented since 1909. He lives in Highland Park, Ill.

Russell H. Patton Jr. '48 and his wife, Ann, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in February. A Phi Delta Theta at Duke, he ran Patton Motor Co., a Ford dealership, before retiring. She was a flight



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It is never too early to invest your time and thought into considering what college or university your child might attend.

Alumni Admissions Forum

June 21, 2002

All-day Conference on College Selection and Admissions Process for Parents and Students

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- Essays, Interview, Extracurriculars
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If you have not received a registration brochure by May, please contact:

Edith Sprunt Toms '62
Assistant Director, Alumni Affairs
614 Chapel Drive, Box 90572
Durham, NC 27708-0572

(919) 681-6219
edith.toms@daa.duke.edu

When I was at Duke, I never would have anticipated dedicating my life to being an artist," says Jo Kreiter '86. "Actually, I was shocked. It wasn't the pathway I thought I would take."

After graduation, the political science major moved to San Francisco, knowing that it was a city with a large activist tradition. There she struggled to find a balance between her two passions: dancing and social justice.

For several years, she danced with ZACCHO Dance Theatre, her training ground as a choreographer. In 1996, after creating a popular "evolutionary" dance piece, Kreiter founded her own dance company, Flyaway Productions. "That one piece gave me a sense of the possibility to develop and sustain a company," she says. "It's a company of women, and in our art we use physical strength as a metaphor for female empowerment."

Flyaway performs in a variety of venues. "We dance off the ground," says Kreiter. "We fly, swing, and balance in unlikely places," such as rooftops, industrial cranes, and suspended steel beams.

"It's been a difficult undertaking. To run an organization devoted to the arts, you need a very strong business sense, entrepreneurial skills, leadership, and good art." The organization, consisting of about ten artists and a few administrative assistants, is still in the building process. It became a nonprofit this year, receiving funding from the local and state governments, private foundations, individual donations, and commissions.

Hung up on dance: Kreiter, right, in artistic suspension

ELIZABETH GASELLE

This year, Flyaway began the Ten Women Campaign, where ten high-profile national and international women leaders will lend their visibility to the organization for a year, with an attempt to gain individual donors. The campaign has been successful in finding women who are willing to be involved, such as California Representative Barbara Lee, The Body Shop founder Anita Roddick, Sophie Maxwell of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and Patty Chang of the Women's Foundation.

"This is our way of linking arts and civic life. There is too much separation between art and the rest of the world. We'd like to make more connections between feminist intentions in the arts and in the world."

Kreiter's involvement in gymnastics, dance, and political activism at Duke seems to have paved the way to her career. She says she came to Duke because of its combination of academics and good gymnastics. She was on the team for her first two years before heading off to London for a year abroad. At that point, she stopped competing for the first time since she was seven years old.

During her senior year, she was involved in the anti-apartheid movement on campus. Working with students, faculty, and community members, she fought to persuade Duke to divest its holdings from companies in South Africa.

She says, "We built shantytowns on campus, got arrested, and were brought to trial—but were never charged on the grounds that if people could camp out for basketball tickets, they should be able to camp out for political reasons as well." Two days before Kreiter's graduation, the board of trustees announced that they would divest.

"It was interesting," says Kreiter, "because my involvement in politics and my world views put me in the minority at Duke. But I found some really amazing professors like [history's] Peter Wood and [religion's] Thomas McCullough, who taught me some of the most important things I learned at Duke: to think critically and to ask questions."

Kreiter is setting goals to handle the growth of her organization. "We'd like to stabilize the company by creating a financial base that matches what we've achieved artistically."

Future productions include *Maybe Grief is a Good Bird Flying Low*, a performance scheduled for the end of May that "investigates a definition of strength that includes the power to transform grief into something useful."

—*Julia Connors '04*

attendant with Chicago Southern Airlines before they married. The couple lives in Jonesboro, Ark.

Cyrus B. Dawsey Jr. M.Div. '52, **John William Garrison** B.D. '52, and **George C. Megill** M.Div.'52, who represent approximately 100 years of service as missionaries in Brazil, were reunited at a missionary retreat in August. They live in Brasilia, Brazil; Auburn, Ala.; and Raleigh, N.C., respectively.

Max K. Lowdermilk '52, B.D. '55 has retired from Colorado State University. He and his wife, Mary, were agricultural missionaries with the United Methodist Church in Pakistan before joining CSU. He worked with the State Department in Washington and in India as an adviser in irrigated agriculture. They live in Mesa, Ariz.

Roland "Roy" L. Skinner Jr. '52 retired after 43 years as family physician with Jeter-Skinner Family Practice in Florence, S.C., where he plays the saxophone in jazz bands and the bassoon in the Florence Symphony.

50s & 60s

John M. Rosenberg '53 retired as director of the Appalachian Research and Defense Fund of Kentucky, Inc. He lives in Prestonburg, Ky.

John A. Werback '55, who retired as safety officer for the Risk Management Division of Harford County Government in Maryland, is an instructor at the Sheriff's Training Academy, teaching infection control procedures for bloodborne and airborne pathogens. He also teaches first aid and basic life-support classes with the paramedical personnel of Maryland, Inc. He and his wife, Martha, live in Abingdon, Md.

John H. Bell Jr. B.S.C.E. '57, who works for U.S. Trust, a New-York based investment firm, is chairman of the American Russian Youth Orchestra, a joint effort of the U.S. and Russian governments. He lives in Toms River, N.J.

Robert N. Ellington M.D. '57 was recognized for his generosity and years of service as campus physician at Elon University with the dedication of the R.N. Ellington Health and Counseling Center. He and his wife, **Helen Arendell Ellington** '60, live in Burlington, N.C.

Robert M. Byers '59, a surgeon, is a professor at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. In 1998, he was named to the Distinguished Alando J. Ballantyne Chair of Head and Neck Surgery. He is a past president of the American Radium Society and the Society of Head and Neck Surgeons. In 1999, he delivered the Hayes Martin Memorial Lecture at the Fifth International Conference on Head and Neck Cancer. He and his wife, Marcia, have four sons and live in Houston.

Francis F. "Mel" Manning M.H.A. '64, administrator of the Hamilton Medical Group, received the Harry J. Harwick Award from the American College of Medical Practice Executives in recognition of a lifetime of achievement and outstanding, nationally recognized contributions to health-care delivery, administration, and education in medical group practice. He lives in Lafayette, La.

Marlin M. Volz Jr. '65, J.D. '68, a senior vice president and trust counsel for Wells Fargo Bank Iowa, was selected by the Quad Cities Planned Giving Council to receive the first Outstanding Planned Giving Professional Award. A past president of the Quad Cities Estate Planning Council, he serves on the council of the probate and trust law section of the Iowa Bar Association. He and his wife, Kay, live

in Davenport, Iowa, and have a daughter, who lives in Chicago.

Kenneth S. Boger '68 joined Vertex Pharmaceuticals, headquartered in Cambridge, Mass., as senior vice president and general counsel.

Robert L. Goldenberg M.D. '68 received the University of Alabama at Birmingham's 2001 Distinguished Faculty Lecturer Award, the academic health center's highest honor. He is a professor in UAB's department of obstetrics and gynecology and co-director of the Center for Research on Women's Health. He lives in Birmingham.

Lynn E. Wagner J.D. '68, a partner at Rumrell, Wagner & Costabel and president of Litigation Alternatives, Inc., was named to the mediation panel for the U.S. Department of Labor's Enforcement Mediation Program. The program deals with disputes involving alleged violation of federal wage-and-hour and pension statutes. He has been reappointed to the board of directors of Florida Legal Services, Inc. for another two-year term and is teaching labor-relations law this spring as an adjunct professor at Barry University of Law. He and his wife, Maureen, and their two sons live in Lake Mary, Fla.

Wm. McCauley Arnold '69 is board certified as a trial advocate by the National Board of Trial Advocacy, the only national board certification for trial attorneys. He lives in Clifton, Va.

70s

Lynn Saville '71 held a solo exhibition of her fine-art photography at Yancey Richardson Gallery in New York City from Jan. 20 through Feb. 28, 2002.

Alan D. Sherwood B.S.E. '72 is vice president of business development for MedNet Solutions, Inc., which develops and hosts Internet-based patient registries for post-market studies. He lives in Minneapolis.

Jeffrey R. Means '73 writes that his son, Andy, a 6-foot-5 sophomore, has made the Duke basketball team as a walk-on. He and his family live in Indianapolis.

Robert D. Peltz '73 published his ninth law review article, "Amendments to Athens Convention Threaten U.S. Maritime Law," which appeared in the winter issue of *International Travel Law Journal*. He practices maritime and commercial law with the firm McIntosh, Sawran, Peltz & Cartaya in Miami.

Kenneth G. Starling J.D.'73 has been appointed adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, where he teaches the Antitrust and Health Care Seminar. He and his wife, **Susan Parker Starling** J.D. '72, have two children, **Robert P. Starling** B.S.E. '00, and **Anne Starling** '03.

Blake S. Wilson B.S.E. '74 is director for auditory prosthesis research at the Research Triangle Institute. He has received many professional honors, including the President's Citation from the American Otological Society. He lives in Durham.

Thomas E. Hendrick '75 was elected Citrus Memorial Hospital's chief of staff. He is a general surgeon with Inverness Surgical Association. He and his wife, Susan, and their two children live in Inverness, Fla.

Bruce I. Howell D.Ed. '76, president of Wake Technical Community College, was named 2001 Business Leader of the Year by the Cary Chamber of Commerce. He is a founder of Crescent State Bank and chairs its board of directors. He lives in Cary, N.C.

TELLING STORIES THAT NEED TO BE TOLD

Mini-Profile

When Jeff Van Hanken '88 decided to enter the film industry, he wanted to "develop new stories about people working to effect positive change." He established Healthy Boy Productions "to create a roving film studio that seeks out new stories from overlooked communities."

At Duke, the aspiring writer edited a now-defunct, liberal-leaning campus newspaper, *The Missing Link*. According to Van Hanken, the appeal of the publication lay in the fact that "it was a small paper with a positive purpose, to bridge the gap between campus and non-campus communities."

His outlook was also shaped by Professor Rick Roderick, formerly of Duke's philosophy department. "What he was teaching about the way we should approach the world really spoke to me."

After earning his degree with a major in comparative literature, he began his career as a journalist at *The Shreveport Journal*, a "small Southern newspaper looking for a writer with a liberal philosophy." This opportunity boded well for Von Hanken, who says he committed himself to "spend [his] life professionally in the civil-rights movement."

Van Hanken became a part of the paper's coverage of David Duke, former national director of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, who was seeking a U.S. Senate seat in Louisiana. Van Hanken and his colleagues vigorously covered the campaign and the candidate's checkered past.

The paper's work earned widespread recognition and a nomination for a Pulitzer Prize by the Louisiana Coalition Against Racism and Nazism. David Duke went on to receive 60 percent of the white vote, but failed to win the seat.

This near-election "was a very disheartening experience," says Van Hanken. "It's very discouraging to see David Duke going on at great length about his new approach and new policies. You feel very powerless at that point."

Van Hanken soon resigned from the paper, traveling eight months around the world. When he returned, he says, he was "discouraged by print journalism and felt that people just weren't reading newspapers." He decided to enroll in film school. After completing courses at the University of Texas at Austin, Van Hanken relocated to Los Angeles. His first jobs included working for a company producing 'World's-Most-Dangerous-Animals' type shows."

Rejecting commercial Hollywood, he established Healthy Boy Productions. Its first project was *Bella! Bella! Bella!* A short, narrative film focusing on a family living on the Texas-Mexico border, it was inspired by a book of poetry that Van Hanken found while moving into his home. That venture was soon followed by *The HOLA Film Project*, five shorts written by and featuring at-risk young men from L.A.'s Rampart district, an area known for high crime and juvenile gang activity.

Van Hanken: a Healthy perspective

The five young men presenting their stories were participants in HOLA, the Heart of Los Angeles Youth Program, a nonprofit organization that provides a home away from home to area youth. Van Hanken had participated in a short-story workshop there. Thinking that a screenwriting workshop would be equally exciting, he solicited the help of community members and the talent of the boys. *The HOLA Film Project* was born.

Van Hanken directed and produced the film. The subjects themselves ranged from a young man fighting to seek a better life for himself and to take the SAT in *The Test*, to a tale of love and loss in *Diego and Muriel*. The film received praise from such groups as the Los Angeles International Latino Film Festival; it was featured on the long-running PBS series *California's Gold*.

The film "accomplished something really remarkable," he says. "Beyond whatever quality we finally achieve within the films themselves, the relationships formed between crewpersons and kids—between races, classes, even nations; the new ideas planted in young minds; the thoughts and sense of accomplishment and empowerment that underscored ever facet of the project will, I hope, have long-lasting and far-reaching effects."

Van Hanken moved to Tulsa to start a family, which now includes daughter Lucia Ann. He writes a column for a magazine in Tulsa, but he plans for his production company to continue dealing with the stories within diverse communities from Belfast, Ireland, to Greenwich, Connecticut.

He is in pre-production on *The Boley Film Project*, which focuses on a community in Oklahoma that has been almost entirely black for more than a century. "I love stories, and I was attracted because these were stories I knew had not yet been told. And if they had been told, they hadn't been told in this way."

Throughout his career, he says he has tried to follow the philosophy that individuals "should be very aggressive—though not pigheaded—about the work they do. Do not worry about trends. Follow your own instincts, and pursue them with passion."

—*McKinley Melton '04*

Leslie Ireland Prodonovich B.S.N. '76 is the director of nursing administration at Glendale Adventist Medical Center. She is in her third year as a member of the Tournament of Roses, which is responsible for putting on the Rose Parade. She and her husband, John, live in Saugus, Calif.

Craig D. Everhart '77, a senior political analyst with the U.S. Department of Defense, returned to the U.S. in 1977 after seven years serving at American embassies overseas. His most recent deployment, in December 2000, was Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He and his wife, Miriam Everhart-Francova, an architect, live in Annapolis, Md.

Steven A. Krohn '77, M.F. '79 is a wine buyer for several stores in North Attleboro, Mass. He and his wife, Debra, run a bed and breakfast, The Rockwell House Inn, in Bristol, R.I. They can be contacted at rockwellhouseinn.com.

Daniel L. Winfield M.S. '77 is a senior research engineer at the Research Triangle Institute, where he has worked for 17 years in technology commercialization.

James P. Cooney III '79 was presented the National Legal Service Award by the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty. He is a partner in the Charlotte office of Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, where he practices in the areas of catastrophic torts, criminal defense, and appellate litigation. He and his wife, Betsy, and their three daughters live in Charlotte.

MARRIAGES: **Helen Kirby** '76 to Larry Whited. Residence: Richlands, Va.…**Craig D. Everhart** '77 to Miriam Francova on Sept. 29 in Trnava, Slovakia. Residence: Annapolis, Md.

BIRTHS: Third child and second daughter to **Ray Kiser** '73 and Stacy West Kiser on Aug. 16. Named Grace Anne…Third child and second son to **Robert E. Ellett Jr.** '77 and Margaret A. Ellett on Sept. 20, 2000. Named Timothy Sterling…First child and daughter to **Fern Gunn Simeon** '78, J.D. '82 and Mark J. Simeon on Sept. 9. Named Allison Gunn.

80s

Maria N. Sorolis '81, a shareholder in the law firm Allen, Norton & Blue, addressed the Indo-U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The topic was Basic Employment Law and Litigation Avoidance, a brief introduction to claims that can be raised by employees against their employers. She lives in Tampa, Fla.

Howard V. Altman '82, who was ordained in 1999, is a rabbi at North Shore Congregation Israel in Glencoe, Ill. He and his wife, Annie, and their two children live in Glencoe, Ill.

Patricia J. Dines '82 released two books in 2001, the premiere edition of *The Organic Guide to San Francisco* and an update to *The Organic Guide to Sonoma, Napa, and Mendocino Counties.* Her organization, Community Action Publications, also maintains a website, www.healthyworld.org, with information about organic food and agriculture and related topics. She lives in Sebastopol, Calif.

Mark Jones M.Div. '82, an attorney, has been a member of the Burlington, N.C., City Council since 1995. Last November, he was a mayoral candidate. He and his wife, Cathy, and their two sons live in Burlington.

Scott H. Kozin '82, a surgeon for Shriners Hospitals for Children, has been awarded the Sterling Bunnell Traveling Fellowship from the American Society for Surgery of the Hand. This fellowship will allow him to travel worldwide to observe world-class surgeons. He is a resident at Shriners Hospitals and also a fellow at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. He lives in Philadelphia.

Melanie McKittrick Hightower '83 is a senior vice president and director of strategic human resources initiatives for J.P. Morgan & Chase Co.'s Texas region. She and her husband, Lee, and their son live in Houston.

Frank H. Willard '83 is a principal technical specialist for PB Farradyne, Inc. He and his wife, Kathy, and their three children live in North Potomac, Md.

Adam Beilenson '84 purchased Ameraycan Recording Studios in North Hollywood. He is the owner of Paramount Recording Studios and Centipede Records, both based in Hollywood, Calif. He and his wife, Lynair, and their two sons live in Los Angeles.

David A. Brumbaugh Jr. B.S.E. '84 is a senior consultant for Armilian Technologies in Winston-Salem, N.C., where he develops CADD-based engineering systems. His wife, **Anne Melick Brumbaugh** '84, Ph.D. '95, is a marketing professor at Wake Forest University's graduate business school. The couple and their daughter live in Winston-Salem.

Paul A. Gydosh Jr. M.B.A. '84, a Columbus-based Certified Financial Planner, has been named to *Worth* magazine's 2001 list of the top 250 financial advisers in the nation. He lives in Dublin, Ohio.

Stephen L. Harrigan '84 is a foreign correspondent with Fox News Channel, stationed in Afghanistan. When he worked at CNN, his assignments included the Kremlin and the Chechen war. He has received

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Adam R. Hecht '86, M.D. '91, a partner in a radiology private practice in New Jersey, has taken a six-month leave from his group to pursue fellowship training in interventional neuroradiology at New York University. He lives in Westfield, N.J.

Douglas R. Brown '87 is a partner at the law firm Brody, Wilkinson and Ober in Southport, Conn., where he concentrates on estate planning, estate settlement, and probate and trust litigation. He and his wife, Kathryn, and their son live in Norwalk, Conn.

Paul Whitlock Cobb Jr. '87 was appointed deputy counsel for legal counsel at the U.S. Department of Defense, where he is responsible for issuing the department's legal opinions, managing department-wide litigation, and reviewing legislative initiatives. He was a partner at Jenner & Block. He and his wife, Mary DePasquale, and their two daughters live in Chevy Chase, Md.

Michael H. Lappin '87 was promoted to partner at Quarles & Brady in Milwaukee, where he focuses on mergers and acquisitions, corporate law, and closely-held businesses. He lives in Mequon, Wis.

Christine Wiklund Wolff '87 leads solutions marketing for Dimension Data North America. She and her husband, Jon, and their two children live in Dover, Mass.

Thomas M. Lawrence '88 is the G.R. Elton Scholar in Early Modern History at Clare College, Cambridge University, where he is in the final year of earning a Ph.D. in British history. He and his wife, **Adrienne Irons Lawrence** '90, and their three children live in Cambridge, England.

Sarah L. Strunk '88, director of external affairs for the School of Public Health at UNC-Chapel Hill, was selected as a part of the fourth group of William C. Friday Fellows for Human Relations. The program identifies exceptional, committed individuals who provide leadership in diverse communities across North Carolina. She lives in Chapel Hill.

John M. Tyson M.B.A. '88 is the only judge in North Carolina certified as a specialist in commercial real estate law. He was a probation and parole officer, special deputy sheriff, certified public school teacher, real estate manager, an attorney, and a law professor. He lives in Raleigh.

May Lin Meyerson '89 was elected to the board of governors of the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association as its vice president for communications. She and her husband, **Brandon A. Meyerson** '87, and their son live in Weston, Conn.

Christopher M. Watke '89, M.D. '93 is a partner with Anesthesia Medical Group in Nashville, Tenn., where he and his wife, **Mary McConahay Watke** '90, and their two children live.

James E. Works '89 was promoted to president and chief operation officer of George Group Consulting in Dallas, Texas. He and his wife, Kristen, and their daughter live in Dallas.

Harry E. Wyatt Jr. M.B.A. '89 is associate vice president for facilities management at the University of Toledo. He and his wife, Jaine, and their two sons live in Toledo, Ohio.

MARRIAGES: **Carolyn Gambale** '88 to H. Edward McDaniel on Aug. 18. Residence: Roswell, Ga.

BIRTHS: Third child and daughter to **Barbara Hoeper Donovan** '82 and Tim Donovan on April 27. Named Claire Patricia…A daughter to **Scott W. Inman** '82 and Leslie Nelson Inman on April 12. Named Jacqueline Anne…Second child and first daughter to **Loren Andrew Weil** '82, J.D. '85 and **Diane Pinsof Weil** '87 on July 9. Named Emily Hope…First child and son to **Melanie McKittrick Hightower** '83 and Lee Hightower on Sept. 16. Named Maxwell Lee III…Third child and first son to **Frank Willard** '83 and Kathy Willard on Oct. 25. Named Frank Christopher…Second child and son to **Adam Beilenson** '84 and Lynair Beilenson. Named Samuel Laurence…Second child and first son to **Jeri Moses Butlien** '84 and Larry Butlien on July 6. Named Daniel Aaron…First child and son to **Julia Palmer Almaguer** '85 and Alejandro Almaguer on Oct. 10. Named Alejandro Cole…A son to **Creston A. King III** '85 and Elizabeth Nicholson King on Jan. 8, 2001. Named Creston Alexander III…Second child and first daughter to **Carolyn Holmes Coffey** '86 and John Coffey on Sept. 26. Named Virginia Grace…First child and son to **Douglas R. Brown** '87 and Kathryn Selig Brown on Sept. 13. Named Dustin Rader…Second child and first daughter to **Caryn Lidz Burk** '87 and David Burk on April 25, 2001. Named Julia Claire…Second son to **Felicia L. Silber** '87 and Gregory G. Faragasso on Oct. 16. Named Joseph Gregory…Second child and first daughter to **Janet Vogt Spencer** '87 and Chuck Spencer on June 7. Named Katherine Elizabeth…Second child and first son to **Suzanne Rogers Stevens** '87 and Scott Stevens on May 25, 2000. Named J. Connor…First child and daughter to **Jennifer Lees Warren** '87 and John Warren on Aug. 14. Named Hannah Elizabeth…Second child and first daughter to **Diane Pinsof Weil** '87and **Loren Andrew Weil** '82, J.D. '85 on July 9. Named Emily Hope…Second child and first daughter

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MANAGING A MUSEUM WITH A MISSION

Mini-Profile

When Andrea Barnwell A.M. '99, Ph.D. '01 became director of Atlanta's Spelman College Museum of Fine Art, she accepted many responsibilities—not the least of which is providing what she calls "a nurturing learning environment for the collection, preservation, exhibition, and interpretation of important works of art."

Her longtime interest in art originated during her sophomore year at Spelman, the nation's oldest historically black college for women. As a double major in English and art, she says, "I was very interested in the relationship between written and visual artistic expression." Studying abroad at the University of Essex at Colchester, England, during her junior year, she expanded her initial interest in the art and writing of the Harlem Renaissance to include Victorian art.

She says she was drawn to Duke for graduate studies in large part because of art history professor Richard Powell. Barnwell says Powell gave her "the opportunity to discuss art of the African Diaspora with someone widely regarded in the field." She also worked with art history professor Kristine Stiles, who helped shape her interests through a number of independent-study courses in "race, gender, feminism, and critical theory."

At Duke, she curated *Woman as Metaphor in African Art*, a traveling exhibition sponsored by the Duke Semans Fine Art Foundation based on works in the permanent collection at the Duke University Museum of Art. The show toured throughout North Carolina. All of these experiences, she says, strengthened her resolve to pursue the study of African-American art and focus her dissertation on black Britain.

After finishing her course work at Duke, she spent a summer on West Africa's Ivory Coast. The highlight of her trip, she says, was the opportunity "to meet WereWere Liking, the founder of an artist colony called Ki Yi M'bock in Abidjan, in the heart of West Africa. This was a place that she constructed where various artists in Africa came to study all types of art."

A MacArthur Fellowship at the Art Institute of Chicago also helped shape her career. In that museum's department of modern and contemporary art, she learned the daily requirements of curators. She mounted major exhibitions, including *To Serve a Legacy: American Art at Historically Black Colleges*.

Now in her first year as director of the five-year-old Spelman College Museum of Fine Art, Barnwell admits that she's still feeling her way. "I have the best of both worlds. I have the opportunity to interact with students as well as direct the mission of a very new museum. I also have access to a number of academic departments and a superior faculty."

One of her primary goals is to foster greater student involvement. Lately, the museum has been using student programming to increase awareness of the arts, holding such events as a coffeehouse discussion or an open-mike night, "where students can create presentations from a work of art and engage objects and themselves."

Barnwell: for art's sake

"My broader vision is to get more students in chemistry interested in art," she says. "There are wonderful opportunities for chemists to pursue [art-related] careers."

Barnwell says she hopes her museum's appeal will be heightened by its location in the heart of Atlanta. "There's a really supportive group of art enthusiasts that seem very excited about the direction of Spelman's museum. I believe in forging partnerships with other museums that are here in Atlanta and with a number of civic and cultural groups in the city. It's about organizing events and exhibitions that will appeal to students as well as the community."

She says the museum has a responsibility to show works by and about women of the African Diaspora; Spelman's is the nation's only museum with that focus.

"Throughout this country's history, African-American artists have been overlooked," she says. "Many collections at museums reflect this fact. That results in a major deficit on culture and the contributions that Afro-Americans can surely make. This university and museum is concerned with the importance of correcting these gross oversights."

"In my experience, black colleges in general offer a wealth of opportunities in visual and performing arts," she adds. "There's an incredible energy that's about to erupt right below the surface."

—*McKinley Melton '04*

to **Branan W. Cooper** '88 and Helen Desiree Cooper on Sept. 26. Named Heather Helen…Third child and son to **Thomas M. Lawrence** '88 and **Adrienne Irons Lawrence** '90 on Oct. 19. Named Samuel Irons…Second child and son to **Robert B. Yowell II** '88 and Heather Yowell on Oct. 23. Named Austin Scott…Second child and daughter to **Allison Elmore Thornton** '89 and Steve Thornton on May 26. Named Laura Louise…Second child and first son to **Christopher M. Watke** '89, M.D. '93 and **Mary McConahay Watke** '90 on May 8. Named Jackson Mark.

90s

Leigh Morgan '90, principal organization development consultant at GlaxoSmithKline, was selected as a part of the fourth group of William C. Friday Fellows for Human Relations. The program identifies exceptional, committed individuals who provide leadership in diverse communities across North Carolina. She lives in Durham.

Teresa Colleran Quinn '90, who earned her J.D. at Villanova University's law school in 1993, practices law with her brother, **Frank T. Colleran** '89, in the family firm, the Law Offices of James E. Colleran, in Philadelphia. She and her husband, James, and their two children live in Wayne, Pa.

Tracy Thomas Stone '90 is an attorney with KPMG LLP, where she is director of the Washington National Tax Office. She and her husband, attorney Chris Stone, and their daughter live in Alexandria, Va.

Alan R. Zakheim '90 is an interventional radiologist at Englewood Hospital and Medical Center. He and his wife, Sloan, and their daughter live in New York City.

Gita Gulati-Partee '91, program director for public policy at the N.C. Center for Nonprofits, was selected as a part of the fourth group of William C. Friday Fellows for Human Relations. The program identifies exceptional, committed individuals who provide leadership in diverse communities across North Carolina. She lives in Durham.

Edward S. McHorse '91 is a shareholder with Graves, Dougherty, Hearon, and Moody practicing corporate law. He and his wife, **Catherine Knapp McHorse** '91, and their three children live in Austin, Texas.

Eric W. Bassett '92 is a management consultant at Integral, Inc. He and his wife, Justine, and their twins live in Boston.

Andrew D. Baxter '92, M.Div. '97, the executive director of Mecklenburg Ministries, was selected as a part of the fourth group of William C. Friday Fellows for Human Relations. The program identifies exceptional, committed individuals who provide leadership in diverse communities across North Carolina. He lives in Charlotte.

Julie Miller Hasenwinkel B.S.E. '92, assistant professor of bioengineering in the L.C. Smith College of Engineering and Computer Science at Syracuse University, was profiled in the summer issue of the college's publication, *Synergies*. She lives in Manilus, N.Y.

Jeffrey M. Marks '92, after seven years in Tokyo, Japan, has moved to the Chicago headquarters of Getz Brothers, where he works in marketing.

Amy J. Meyers J.D. '92 is a partner in the securities and growth companies practice of Smith, Anderson, Blount, Dorsett, Mitchell & Jernigan. She and her husband, David Batten, live in Raleigh.

Kent Altsuler '93, an attorney, is a new associate with the Houston law firm Connelly, Baker, Wotring & Jackson. He and his wife, Kim, and their daughter live in Houston.

Laurie Hays Coffman M.Div. '93, pastor of Calvary United Methodist Church, was selected as a part of the fourth group of William C. Friday Fellows for Human Relations. The program identifies exceptional, committed individuals who provide leadership in diverse communities across North Carolina. She lives in Durham.

Patrick C. Fragile '93, who earned his Ph.D. in physics in August at the University of Notre Dame, is a post-doctoral research staff member at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, Calif. He and his wife, Jessica, live in Pleasanton, Calif.

Alexandra Lynn Maynard Holland '93 is the manager of the culture collection of algae at the University of Texas at Austin. She and her husband, Steve, and son live in Austin.

Helen Pell Allen '94 is the founder of Helen Allen Perspective, an art advisory and collection management consulting company. She lives in New York City.

Michael W. Balfe J.D. '94 has been promoted to senior manager in the international tax consulting practice at Ernst & Young in Pittsburgh. He and his wife, Michelle, live in Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

William M. McClatchey Jr. '94 formed McClatchey Broadcasting Co. and has purchased three radio stations in North Carolina. He and his family live in Charlotte.

James Z. Appel III '95, who earned his M.D. at Jefferson Medical College at Thomas Jefferson University, is a resident in general surgery at Duke Medical Center. While at Jefferson, he won the Bodine Award for "dedication and tenacity in research" and accompanied Operation Smile to Nicaragua to help perform surgery on children with cleft lips or palates and other superficial deformities. He lives in Durham.

Jason J. Oak '95 joined Hewlett-Packard as an engineer in the ink jet cartridge division after completing his master's in mechanical engineering at Oregon State University. His wife, **Naomi Molly An Oak** B.S.E. '95, also works at HP in the ink jet division. They live in Corvallis, Ore.

Heidi A. Schulz '95 is an associate at Astigarraga Davis, where she focuses on international commercial litigation, international arbitration, and creditor's rights and asset recovery. She also co-authored an article for the October edition of the *National Law Journal* regarding the challenges in dispute resolution in Latin America. She lives in Miami.

Joanne Marlin Johnson '96 is an institutional stockbroker for Cantor Fitzgerald. She co-chairs Chicago's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee with **Marc A. Cavan** '94. She and her husband, Benjamin, live in Chicago.

Lyndon K. Allin II '97 has relocated to Moscow, Russia, with his wife, Lorina, where he is director of administration for the Moscow office of the law firm Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld.

Emily A. Colin '97, co-founder of the Carolina Women's Partnership, was selected as a part of the fourth group of William C. Friday Fellows for Human Relations. The program identifies exceptional, committed individuals who provide leadership in diverse communities across North Carolina. She lives in Wilmington, N.C.

Andrew M. Dries B.S.E. '97, who earned his M.D. in May 2001 at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, is a resident in internal medicine at Vanderbilt University Medical Center. He lives in Nashville, Tenn.

Tiffany J. Matthews B.S.E. '97 is a drilling engineer for Exxon Mobil Corp. in Houston, Texas.

Kimberly Hay '98, a four-year member of the varsity track team at Duke and captain her senior year, is director of championships for the West Coast Conference. She lives in San Bruno, Calif.

David L. Johnson Jr. '98 is assistant vice president of business development for Ascent/Meredith Asset Management. He lives in Sparta, N.J.

Robert B. Stromberg '98 founded the Durham Association for Downtown Arts, Inc., a nonprofit organization focusing on the production of new art by local artists. He lives in Durham.

Justin H. Caldbeck '99 is in his first year at Harvard Business School. He lives in Roxbury, Mass.

Megan E. Griffith Deardourff '99 is a general assignment reporter for the *Inquirer & Mirror*, the weekly newspaper on Nantucket. Her coverage includes the county court, oil spills in the harbor, recreational scalloping, airport security, and the Junior Miss contest. She lives in Nantucket.

MARRIAGES: **Amy Jeanne Meyers** J.D. '92 to David Batten on Oct. 13. Residence: Raleigh... **Carla June Spann** B.S.E. '92 to Gino Lamar Lopez on May 27. Residence: Allen, Texas...**Patrick C. Fragile** '93 to Jessica Lynn Embry on Aug. 18. Residence: Pleasanton, Calif....**Alexandra Lynn Maynard** '93 to Steve Holland on May 26. Residence: Austin, Texas...**David L. Marks** '94 to Tiffany

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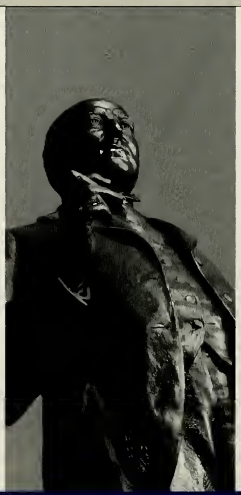

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Garfinkle on March 31, 2001. Residence: Bethesda, Md.…**Colleen M. Crumlish** '95 to **David S. Stilley** '97 on March 30. Residence: Wayne, Pa.… **Joanne Marlin** '96 to Benjamin Maxwell Johnson on July 14. Residence: Chicago…**J. Carole Thompson** J.D. '96 to J. Lee Hord on Sept. 15. Residence: Atlanta…**Jonathan Richard Amistadi** B.S.E. '97 to **Heather L. Hayes** '97 on March 10, 2001. Residence: Richmond, Va.… **Jennifer Margaret Hagenah** '97 to Richard Cass Baker on Sept. 22. Residence: Chicago… **Nicole Adrienne Ray** '97 to **Jonathan Stuart Pielop** B.S.E. '99 on Sept. 22. Residence: Sydney, Australia…**David S. Stilley** '97 to **Colleen M. Crumlish** '95 on March 30. Residence: Wayne, Pa.…**Katie DiPentima** '98 to Kevin Robbins on July 29. Residence: New York City…**Debbie Michelle Glisson** '98 to **Edward Jeffrey Messner** '00 on July 21. Residence: Charlotte… **Amy Kathryn Knight** '98 to Jason David Brown on May 26. Residence: Austin, Texas…**Jonathan Stuart Pielop** B.S.E. '99 to **Nicole Adrienne Ray** '97 on Sept. 22. Residence: Sydney, Australia.

BIRTHS: Third child and son to **Adrienne Irons Lawrence** '90 and **Thomas M. Lawrence** '88 on Oct. 19. Named Samuel Irons…Second child and first son to **Susan Queller Needleman** '90 and Michael Needleman on Aug. 30. Named Dylan Cole…Second child and first son to **Teresa Colleran Quinn** '90 and James E. Quinn Jr. on July 18. Named James E. III…Second child and first son to **Mary McConahay Watke** '90 and **Christopher M. Watke** '89, M.D. '93 on May 8. Named Jackson Mark…A daughter to **Tracy Thomas Stone** '90 and Chris Stone on May 16. Named Hannah Buckley…A daughter to **Alan R. Zakheim** '90 and Sloan Zakheim on June 14. Named Brett Leia…Twins, first son and daughter, to **Doug C. Gray** '91 and **Rebecca Johnson** '94 on Aug. 26. Named Nathaniel Johnson Gray and Ella Johnson Gray…Third child and second son to **Catherine Knapp McHorse** '91 and **Edward S. McHorse** '91 on Dec. 31, 2000. Named Benjamin Scott…Third son to **Dara Grossinger Redler** J.D. '91 and Dan Redler on June 12. Named Mason Cole…Third child and second daughter to **Glenn Howard Schiffman** '91 and Stacy Roalson Schiffman on Oct. 5. Named Lily May…Twins, first son and daughter, to **Eric W. Bassett** '92 and Justine Bassett on May 16. Named Ryan Bruce and Emma Haley…A son to **Lori Brudner Duff** '92 and Michael Duff on Oct. 23. Named Jacob Alexander…Second child and first daughter to **Mariah Graham Lundberg** '92 and Andrew Lundberg on Sept. 27, 2000. Named Margaret McWhorter…First child and son to **Jeff Emery** M.B.A. '93 and Christine Emery on Sept. 21. Named William Boyd…A daughter to **Dade Geren Van Der Werf** '93 and **Jennifer Rae Greeson** '94 on July 18. Named Sevele Rae Greeson Van Der Werf…First child and son to **Mariska Dolinsky Cahall** '94 and **Perry J. Cahall** '95 on Oct. 11. Named Andrew Nathaniel…Twins, first son and daughter, to **Rebecca Johnson** '94 and **Doug C. Gray** '91 on Aug. 26. Named Nathaniel Johnson Gray and Ella Johnson Gray…A daughter to **Jeff S. Laufenberg** '94 and **Ann C. Sherman** '94 on Feb. 24, 2001. Named Allison Jolie…First daughter to **William M. McClatchey Jr.** '94 and Donna Curtis McClatchey on April 22. Named Abigail Curtis…First child and son to **Geoffrey F. Green** '95 and **Alison M. Stuebe** '95 on March 21, 2001. Named Noah Stuebe…First son to **Erika L. Holz Pond** '95 and **Kyle K. Pond** '95, M.D. '00 on Aug. 12. Named Justin Kirkpatrick…First child and son to **Lauren Hagan Sauls** '95 and Jay Sauls on Aug. 23. Named Hutton Tinsley…First child and son to **Deborah Laszlo Erdman** M.B.A. '97 and Greg Erdman on Oct. 20. Named Cameron Macgregor.

00s

Andrew J.H. Bentley '00 is an economic consultant with Bates White and Ballentine in Washington, D.C. His wife, **Alexandra Floyd Bentley** '00, is a first-year medical student. They live in Baltimore.

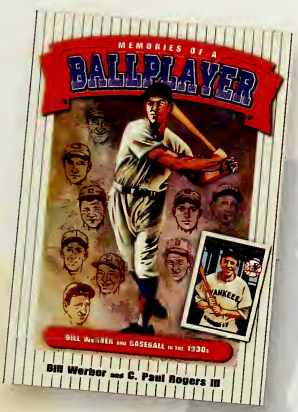
Wade G. Shelton M.E.M. '01 is the assistant planner in the Land Stewardship Program of The Brandywine Conservancy's Environmental Management Center. He plans and writes conservation easements, conducts on-site property evaluations, and provides landowners with direct assistance in natural resource conservation. He lives in Chadds Ford, Pa.

MARRIAGES: **Andrew J.H. Bentley** '00 to **Alexandra D. Floyd** '00 on May 26. Residence: Baltimore…**Edward Jeffrey Messner** '00 to **Debbie Michelle Glisson** '98 on July 21. Residence: Charlotte…**Thellea Joelle Kukes** M.D. '01 to **Jean-Christopher Leveque** M.D. '01 on May 26. Residence: Ypsilanti, Mich.

Deaths

Catherine Turner Garrity '33 of Mayodan, N.C., on June 20. She was an Army nurse during World War II. She is survived by a son, three grandchildren, and a niece.

Creed King Lemon Jr. '33 of Roanoke, Va., on May 21. A Navy lieutenant during World War II, he



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was president of Valley Lumber Co. for more than 50 years. He was on the board of directors of First National Bank and served on Roanoke's city planning commission. He was past president of the Kiwanis Club and the Toastmasters Club and a Little League coach. On his 90th birthday, the Roanoke City Council honored him with "C.K. Lemon Day." He is survived by his wife, Sara; two daughters; a brother, **E. Marvin Lemon** '33; a stepdaughter, six grandchildren; and several great-grandchildren.

Edward R. Vinson LL.B. '34 of Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 9, 2000. He was a Navy veteran of World War II, achieving the rank of lieutenant commander. After serving as a prosecutor, he had a private law practice in Dallas for more than 40 years. He is survived by his wife, **Kathryn Whitcomb Vinson** J.D. '36; a daughter; two grandchildren; four step-grandchildren; and a great-granddaughter.

Dan K. Edwards '35 of Durham, on July 17. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa. He earned a law degree at Harvard University in 1938 before joining the N.C. National Guard. During World War II, he was a captain and aide de camp to the commander of the Army Corps. He completed his service in 1945 as a lieutenant colonel and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Bronze Star with two oak leaf clusters and V device, and the Purple Heart, among others, as well as a Presidential Unit Citation for action in and around Buna Village in New Guinea, where he had been wounded. He continued with the National Guard, retiring in 1975 as major general. He practiced law in Durham for more than 50 years and held several offices, including mayor, city solicitor, and N.C. state legislator. He was an assistant secretary of defense under George C. Marshall and a vice deputy counsel to NATO. He was a past president of the Durham Civitan Club and the Red Cross. He is survived by eight children, including **Dan K. Edwards Jr.** '69; a brother, **Charles W. Edwards Jr.** '35; and a sister, **Mary Jane Edwards Klopp** '42.

Spencer J. McCallie Jr. A.M. '35 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on July 13. He was headmaster of McCallie School, a private boys school, from 1949 to 1974. A son of one of its founders, he led the school during the period in which the school dropped its longtime military program and was integrated. He had graduated from McCallie, attended Davidson College, and graduated from the University of Virginia. He returned to the school and taught mathematics, history, and Bible. He became solo headmaster at the death of his cousin in 1965. He was the first Southerner to be president of the national Headmasters Association. He was a past president of the Mid-South Association of Independent Schools and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In 1974, he was named Distinguished Alumnus, the McCallie School's highest honor. He received an honorary degree from Presbyterian College and in 1984 received the Chattanooga Kiwanis Club's Distinguished Service Award. He is survived by his wife, Beckie; four children; and seven grandchildren.

Henry D. Miller '35 of Canandaigua, N.Y., on April 25. A one-time big-band musician, local businessman, and radio host, he owned and operated Miller's Music and Appliances for 32 years. He is survived by a daughter.

James Henry Styers '35 of Hilton Head Island, S.C., on April 1, 2001. He spent most of his career at Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. in Winston-Salem, moving from assistant audit clerk to senior vice president. He retired in 1970 as president of Wachovia Corp. During World War II, he was an instructor in the Army's finance department. He was also president of Robert Morris Associates and served on the board of directors of Reigal Textile Co., Texfi Corp., and Stephens College. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and a grandson.

John B. Bennett '36, Ph.D. '42 of Jacksonville, Fla., on May 23. He retired in 1979 from a career in teaching and college administration at Emory & Henry College, Olivet College, Mount Union College, East Carolina University, Brevard College, and Western Carolina University. He is survived by his wife, **Rosanelle Cash Bennett** A.M. '35; four children; and four grandchildren.

J. Roland "Bud" Goode '36 of Boca Raton, Fla., on Dec. 4. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. An Army veteran of World War II, he achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel. He worked in sales and marketing at IBM for 35 years, retiring from IBM World Trade Corp. in 1972 as marketing manager. He was a member of Duke's Founders' Society, the Washington Duke Club, and the Heritage Society, class gift chair for his fiftieth reunion, a past president of the Half-Century Club, and a past president of DUMAA, the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association in New York City. Duke's alumni association honored him with a Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service to the university. He is survived by his wife, Margaret.

Arthur G. Arnold Jr. '38 of Cheyenne, Wyo., on July 20. He is survived by a granddaughter.

John Webb Bost '40 of Charlotte, on Oct. 13, 2000. He was decorated for his service as assistant chaplain for the Army during World War II. He was president and CEO of Bost Building Equipment Co., retiring in 1990 after 49 years. He was a Sunday School teacher at First United Methodist Church,

where he served as superintendent, a member of the administrative board, and a young-adult adviser. He is survived by his wife, Maggie; a daughter, **Linda Bost Staples** '71; a son; a brother, **Carlton H. Bost** '41; and three grandchildren.

Fred P. Eldridge '40 of Southbury, Conn., on May 16.

Joseph Laufer J.D. '40 of Sarasota, Fla., on June 29. An Army veteran, he was a law professor at the University of Buffalo, retiring in 1979. He is survived by his wife, Lily; two sons; a sister; a brother; and four grandchildren.

Edward P. Benbow Jr. M.D. '41 of Oriental, N.C., in May 2001. He is survived by two daughters, including **Betty Benbow Sanders** A.M. '71; and a nephew, **Richard S. Smith Jr.** '81.

Blair F. Fulton '41 of Roanoke, Va., on Jan. 30, 2001. He is survived by his wife, Joan; three daughters; a son; two sisters; and five grandchildren.

Josephine Courtney Sisk A.M. '41 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 2. She had retired as an English teacher and reading specialist at Westminster School and as a volunteer teacher at Morris Elementary School, both in Atlanta. She is survived by a son.

Katharine Kinton Connelly '42 of Durham on July 30. She is survived by a son, **Thomas F. Connelly Jr.** M.H.A. '67, and three grandchildren.

Thomas F. Freeman '42 of Lansing, Mich., on May 1, 2001, from heart failure and complications of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Jane; a son; and a granddaughter.

Dale E. Eaton '43 of Raleigh, on April 25, 2001. He is survived by his wife, Betty; two daughters, **Patricia T. Crisenberry** B.S.E. '75 and **Virginia E. Horner** '72; and two grandsons.

Milton Stathis Kafoglis '43 of Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 25, 2000, of diabetes. He was a former special agent with the Marine Corps and worked with the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. He is survived by his wife, Jean; a daughter; and four sons.

George Sterner '43 of Belmar, N.J. At Duke, he played football and was a member of the 1941 Rose Bowl squad. He was Duke's 1942 and 1943 heavyweight wrestling champion and gained all-intramural honors in softball and badminton. A veteran of World War II, he was president of the Belmar Chamber of Commerce, vice commander of American Legion Post 151, chairman of the Wall Township Recreation Committee, president of the Wall Republican Club, president of the Shore Lumberman's Association, and a trustee of the N.J. Lumbermen's Association and the N.J. Oil Dealer's Association. He is survived by two sons and a brother.

Marion Pitts Stephens '43 of Richmond, Va., on Jan. 16, 2001. During World War II, she worked for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. She was a member of the Woman's Club and The Thomas Jefferson Garden Club. She is survived by her husband, James.

C. Marvin Boggs M.Div. '44 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on June 9.

Hulda Magalhaes Ph.D. '44 of Lewisburg, Pa., on June 4.

James M. Artley '45 of Savannah, Ga., on Aug. 6. He was a Marine Corps veteran of World War II. He retired as president of Artley Co., his family's general contracting firm. He was a past chairman of the Savannah Port Authority and a past president of the Downtown Savannah Rotary Club and the Executive Association of Savannah. A founder of the Greater Savannah Athletic Hall of Fame, he later became an honorary inductee and president. He is survived by his wife, Helen; two daughters; two sons; a sister; six grandchildren; and two stepgrandsons.

Herman S. Winberry '45, B.D. '48 of Lumberton, N.C., in August 2001. He served in several pastorates in Eastern North Carolina, including superintendent of the Fayetteville District and St. Mark's United Methodist Church in Raleigh. In 1988, he retired to Lumberton, where he was honored as pastor emeritus on his return to Chestnut Street Church. He is survived by his wife, Christine; a son; a daughter; two grandchildren; two great-grandsons; a sister; and a brother.

Norine "Neon" O'Neill Johnson '46 of Baton Rouge, La., on March 24, 2001. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, the Duke Chapel Choir, and the Glee Club. She was a member of Duke's Founders' Club. She was a past president of the Baton Rouge Art League and vice president of the Baton Rouge Symphony League. She is survived by her husband, Donald.

Robert Walter Willett '46, B.S.M. '48, M.D. '48, of Raleigh, on June 24. He had a private medical practice for 35 years. After retiring, he worked for six years with the Disability Determination Services section of the N.C. Department of Human Resources. He is survived by his wife, **Hilda Pope Willett** '47, Ph.D. '49; a daughter, **Grace Allison Willett Rose** M.D. '83; a son, **Ralph Pope Willett** M.D. '85; and five grandchildren.

Nancy Ellen Lyles M.Ed. '48 of Greensboro, N.C., on Jan. 8, 2001, of a stroke. She was director of guidance for the public schools of Sumter, S.C., and

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later for the S.C. State Department of Education. In 1970, she worked for the U.S. Office of Education in Atlanta and then the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington, D.C.. She was a past president of the Southern Association for Counselor Education and Supervision, where she received an award for outstanding leadership and service. She is survived by a sister; a brother; four nieces, including **Alice A. Weldon** '69; three nephews, including **Wilson O. Weldon Jr.** '67; and great-nephews **L. Baker Perry** '96 and **W.O. Weldon III** '96.

Carolyn Small Pierce B.S.N. '48 of Ahoskie, N.C., on July 15. She worked at Duke Hospital and with an Ahoskie physician until the birth of her children. She was member of the local garden club. She is survived by a daughter, two sons, a sister, a brother, and six grandchildren.

Sydney Ellis House Staff '49 of Haverford, Pa., on March 7, 2001. He had retired as deputy director of the division of drug biology at the Food and Drug Administration. During World War II, he served in the Army in a clinical laboratory in Wales. He was on the faculty at pharmacology departments at Duke and Temple universities' medical schools. He chaired the department of pharmacology and toxicology at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania and chaired the department of pharmacology and toxicology at the University of Texas' medical branch at Galveston. He is survived by his wife, Marion; two children; a sister; and three grandchildren.

Burton E. Levin '49 of North Bergen, N.J., on Feb. 15, 2001. He is survived by his wife; a sister, **Paula Levin Kipnis** '54; and a nephew, **Robert J. Kipnis** M.D. '85.

Ralph E. Spencer A.M. '49 of Falls Church, Va., on June 21, of cancer. He retired in 1979 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, where he was deputy director of export programs in the office of the general sales manager. A veteran of World War II, he earned his bachelor's at the University of Utah, where he taught economics before moving to the Washington area in 1950. He worked as a congressional liaison and for the Office of Price Stabilization. He was a supervisory training officer for the Armed Forces Institute before joining the agriculture department in 1955. He is survived by a son, Robert, and two sisters.

Ann Richardson Winstead '50 of Roxboro, N.C., in June. After 32 years with the welfare department, she retired but worked part-time as a social worker for Gambro Health Services and Home Health and Hospice. She was president and bookkeeper for the family construction business, Winstead Builders, Inc. She is survived by two children, a grandson, a sister, a brother, and a half-brother.

Robert G. Shackelford '51 of Metairie, La., on June 13. He was president and CEO of Tamarau Enterprises, Inc. He is survived by a son, Scott.

George A. Edwards House Staff '52 of Dallas, Texas, on June 2. During World War II, he was a bomber pilot in the European theater and attained the rank of major. He earned his M.D. at the University of Texas Southwestern's medical school in 1950. He spent his career with the Veterans Administration, where he was chief of medicine at McKinney, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati VA hospitals. In 1972, he was named chief of staff of the Dallas VA Hospital, retiring in 1985. He is survived by his wife, Winnie; a daughter; a son; and a grandchild.

Richard Kurt Lindquist '55, M.D. '59 of Morganton, N.C., on Oct. 13. He practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Morganton for 35 years. He is survived by his wife, **Nancy McLean Lindquist** B.S.N. '56; a son, **Kurt Eric Lindquist II** '80; two daughters; his mother; a sister; four grandsons; and a granddaughter.

Orville Walters Taylor Ph.D. '56 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 31, 2000. An Army Air Corps veteran of World War II, he served in the Air Force Reserve, retiring as a lieutenant colonel in 1971. He earned his bachelor's in English at Ouachita Baptist College in 1947 and a master's in history at the University of Kentucky. A Southern Baptist missionary teacher in Nigeria from 1955 to 1962, he taught history at Little Rock Junior College, Duke, and Asheville-Biltmore College. He chaired the history departments at Wesleyan College in Macon and Georgia College in Milledgeville. His book *Negro Slavery in Arkansas* (Duke Press, 1958) was later reissued by Arkansas University's academic press in its classics series in 2000. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn; four children; and seven grandchildren.

Edward J. Larese '57 of Warrenton, Va., on Feb 9, 2001. He was a business consultant and former chief financial officer and executive of technology and financial services and leasing firms in northern Virginia. He is survived by his wife, Julianne, and a brother.

Lillian LeDare Hurst Robinson '57 of Columbia, S.C., on Feb. 18, 2001, of breast cancer. She was past president of the Junior League, former secretary of the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission, and a founder of University Affiliated Facilities, now known as the Center for Developmental Disabilities. She founded and was the first president of Friends of the University of South Carolina School of Music. She is survived by her hus-

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band, David; four sons; four stepchildren; three grandchildren; and five step-grandchildren.

Janice Bishop Rudd '57 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on June 13. An elementary-school librarian for over 30 years, she had retired from the Fayetteville city schools. She is survived by her husband, **Robert N. Rudd** '58; two daughters, including **Robin Rudd Smith** '86; two sisters; and three grandchildren.

F. Theodora Van Dyke '57 of Holiday, Fla., on June 9.

Peter G. Mahanna '58 of Wilmington, Del., on July 19. He is survived by his wife, Gay; daughters **Jill P. Mahanna** '86 and **Elizabeth P. Mahanna** '93; two grandsons; and a brother.

John M. Porter '60, M.D. '63 of Portland, Ore., on June 1. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Finley Porter** '60, and a son.

Jan S. Mirsky '62 of New York City, on July 22. He was chief financial officer of Sel-Leb Marketing. He had worked for W.R. Grace & Co., Scheinman, Hochstin & Trotta, Wall Street Venture Capital Corp., and Angio Medical Corp. During the Sixties, he served in the N.Y. National Guard's medical corps. He is survived by his wife, Linda Lee Asch; two children; a sister; and two grandchildren.

Barbara Ann "Becky" Auzat Magre '64 of Cameron, Texas, on June 4. She is survived by her husband, Edward, and two children.

Jay Gerritsen A.M. '68, Ph.D. '71 of Macomb, Ill., on July 8. He is survived by a son.

Harry Lee King M.D. '79 of Hickory, N.C., on May 14, of injuries sustained when his airplane, returning from an Angel Flight mission, developed engine problems and crashed. He was a partner in Carolina Ear, Nose & Throat and Neck Surgery Center. He was a member of the Frye Regional Medical Center, where he had once been chief of staff. He is survived by his wife, Rosemary; four children; and a brother.

Howard M. Steele Jr. '82 of Durham, on Aug. 3. He had served in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Robert F. Blackwell J.D. '86, A.M. '86 of Grundy, Va., on Jan. 16, one of three killed in a shooting by a disgruntled student who had been suspended for failing grades at Appalachian School of Law. Also killed were the law school dean and a law student. At Duke, he was editor of the journal *Law and Contemporary Problems* and president of the Married Students Association. He was also among the first to participate in a joint degree program at the law school, earning a master's in philosophy. He worked for a law firm in Dallas before opening his own practice. In 1997, he became a visiting assistant professor of law at Chicago-Kent College of Law. In 1999, he joined the faculty at Appalachian School of Law and was named an associate professor in 2000. He taught intellectual property, jurisprudence, and legal writing at the school, which was created five years ago to revitalize the struggling coal-mining region. He is survived by his wife, Lisa, and three children.

Norma Louise Harris M.S.N. '88 of Durham, on July 28. She began her 40-year career in nursing at Duke Hospital in 1959. She earned her B.S.N. at UNC-Chapel Hill in 1965. She became Duke's first renal transplant nurse clinician. In 1980, she was named associate director of nursing in the medical specialties division. She was assistant director of medical nursing from 1986 to 1991, then Duke Hospital coordinator of quality improvement, coordinator of quality programs and credentialing, and coordinator of performance improvement. She was an adjunct faculty member at the nursing schools of Duke and UNC. She was honored with the Sigma Theta Tau National Founders Award for Nursing Excellence in 1979, Durham YWCA Woman of Achievement in 1984, NCNA Award for Nurse of the Year in Nursing Diagnosis in 1987 and 1990, and North Carolina Great 100 Award for Nursing Excellence in 1994. In October 2000, an endowed award in her name was established to be given annually by Friends of Nursing at Duke Medical Center. She is survived by two sisters and two brothers.

Law Professor Bernstein

Herbert L. Bernstein, a Duke law professor for nearly two decades, died in April 2001, after suffering an apparent heart attack. He was 71.

Bernstein, born in Hamburg, Germany, earned a doctorate in law at the University of Hamburg and his J.D. at the University of Michigan. A specialist in contract, comparative, and private international law, he taught at the University of California at Berkley, the University of Hamburg, and the University of Southampton in England before joining Duke's law faculty in 1984.

He was elected to the prestigious Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law and was actively involved in international economic integration. During the early stages of the European Community/European Union, he helped litigate major cases in the European Court of Justice. In recent years, he taught the European Union Law class at Duke.

He is survived by his wife, Waltraud; three daughters; a son; and four grandchildren.

Chaplain Brill

The Reverend Earl H. Brill, who served as Episcopal chaplain at Duke from 1984 to 1991, died September 19 at his Durham home, of cancer. He was 75.

Brill earned his bachelor's in political science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951 and a theological degree from Philadelphia Divinity School in 1956. He was vicar of the Church of the Epiphany in Royersford, Pennsylvania, before earning his master's in theology at Princeton University in 1958. He obtained a Ph.D. in history in 1969 at American University, where he taught history and later chaired its American studies program. He also chaired A.U.'s Center for Liberal Studies. From 1974 to 1983, he was director of studies at the College of Preachers and a canon of the Washington Cathedral.

He was the author of newspaper and magazine articles and several books, including *The Creative Edge of American Protestantism* (1966), *Sex is Dead and Other Postmortems* (1967), *The Future of the American Past* (1974), and *The Christian Moral Vision* (1979).

He is survived by his wife, Margaret; two daughters; a son; two stepsons; a grandson and a granddaughter; and two step-grandsons.

Professor of Nursing Friedman

Bonnie Jones Friedman, associate clinical professor of nursing, died August 2, of cancer.

Friedman's teaching career was primarily devoted to nurse practitioner education. At Duke, she was instrumental in developing the family nurse practitioner program. In 1997, she received an award of excellence from the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners. In 2000, she was given the Most Outstanding Faculty Award, an honor determined by Duke nursing school students

She earned her M.S.N. at the University of California, San Francisco, her master's in nursing education at Columbia University, and her Ph.D. in health education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Before coming to Duke in 1994, she taught at UNC's nursing school.

She is survived by her husband, Stephen; a daugh-

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ter; a son; her father; a brother; and a sister. An endowment fund in her name has been established at the Duke School of Nursing.

Professor of English Gleckner

Robert F. Gleckner, professor emeritus of English, died August 21 at his Durham home. He was 76.

Gleckner wrote scores of books and articles on the works of William Blake, Lord Byron, and other Romantic poets and authors. His book *Blake and Spenser*, published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 1985, was nominated for the 1986 Louis Gottschalk Prize and the 1986 British Council Prize in the Humanities.

After graduating from Williams College in 1948, he taught at Johns Hopkins University, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1954. He taught English at the University of California, Riverside, for 16 years before joining the Duke faculty as a full professor in 1978. He retired in July.

He is survived by his wife, Glenda; a daughter; a son; a sister; and six grandchildren.

Sociologist Kerckhoff

A professor emeritus and twice chair of the sociology department, Alan C. Kerckhoff died Dec. 28 after a lengthy illness. He was 77.

Much of Kerckhoff's research focused on how educational systems affect a person's subsequent occupation and family life. In his 1990 book *Getting Started*, he compared the educational structures of the U.S. and Great Britain and their influences on later life. His 1993 book *Diverging Pathways* examined organizational structures of schools and workplaces that provide pathways for young people to move through childhood into adult positions in society.

After earning his master's and Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin and teaching at Vanderbilt University, he come to Duke in 1958 as an assistant professor of sociology. He was promoted to full professor in 1964 and chaired the department in 1972 to 1976 and 1981 to 1986. He retired in 1993.

He is survived by his wife, former Durham mayor **Sylvia S. Kerckhoff** M.A.T. '40; a daughter; a son; and four grandchildren. A memorial fund in his name has been established in Duke's sociology department.

Political Scientist Leach

Richard H. Leach, professor emeritus of political science, died at his home on January 27, 2001, after an extended illness. He was 78.

While earning his bachelor's at Colorado College, he served in the Army, attached to the Army Security Agency in Washington, where his knowledge of Japanese played a role in code-breaking operations during World War II. He earned his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1951.

He taught at the Georgia Institute of Technology

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before joining the political science faculty at Duke in 1955. He was appointed full professor in 1965. He received two appointments as a Fulbright lecturer, of which one was at the University of Amsterdam, was twice a visiting scholar at the Australian National University in Canberra, and was a visiting distinguished scholar at The Citadel in Charleston, S.C.

Focusing on federalism in the U.S. and Australia, he was author or co-author of six books and editor or co-editor of six more. From 1984 to 1987, he was director of Duke's Canadian Studies Center. He was a member of the Southern Political Science Association and the N.C. Political Science Association, where he was president in 1972.

He is survived by his wife, Betty; a son; and two grandchildren.

Medical Professor Portwood

Richard M. Portwood, a professor emeritus of medicine, died April 26, 2001, in Durham. He was 73.

Portwood, a Navy veteran of World War II, served aboard the hospital ship *Repose*. He earned his bachelor's degree at the University of Texas at Austin and his medical degree at Southwestern Medical School in Dallas.

After completing a fellowship at Duke, he was the first division director of nephrology, director of Student Health Services, and a member of the Private Diagnostic Clinic.

He is survived by his wife, Eleanor; four daughters; a stepdaughter; a stepson; a brother; and sister; and six grandchildren.

Trustee Thomas

The founder and senior chairman of Wendy's International and a former Duke trustee, **R. David Thomas** Hon. '87 died January 8, of liver cancer at his home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He was 69.

Thomas' $4-million gift in 1986 helped build the $14-million R. David Thomas Executive Conference Center at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. He served on Duke's board of trustees from 1988 to 1997 and was a member of the Fuqua School's board of visitors. The university awarded him an honorary degree in 1987. He served as honorary chair of the 1995 Duke Children's Classic, which raises money for pediatrics programs.

His connection to Duke began in the Seventies when he came to the medical center to lose weight. After meeting Fuqua's dean Thomas Keller, he was invited to speak at the school and learned it was named after J.B. Fuqua, a neighbor in Fort Lauderdale.

He established Dave Thomas' Foundation for Adoption, which made significant contributions to the raising of public awareness of adoption; he spoke on the topic before a congressional committee several years ago. The profit from both of his books, *Well Done!* and *Dave's Way*, go to the foundation.

Thomas got his first restaurant job at age 12 as a counterman in Knoxville, Tennessee. Later, while working at a barbecue restaurant in Fort Wayne, Indiana, he met KFC founder Colonel Harland Sanders, who became a major influence. In 1962, he went to Columbus, Ohio, to take over four failing KFC restaurants for his boss, who reportedly offered him 45 percent of the business if he turned them around. Six years later, he sold the restaurants back to KFC, making him a millionaire at age 32.

He opened his first Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers in Columbus in 1969, naming it after his nine-year-old daughter Melinda Lou, whose nickname was Wendy. The company, which also owns the Canadian coffee and baked-goods chain Tim Horton's, has combined sales of $8 billion.

Thomas is survived by his wife, Lorraine; five children, and sixteen grandchildren.

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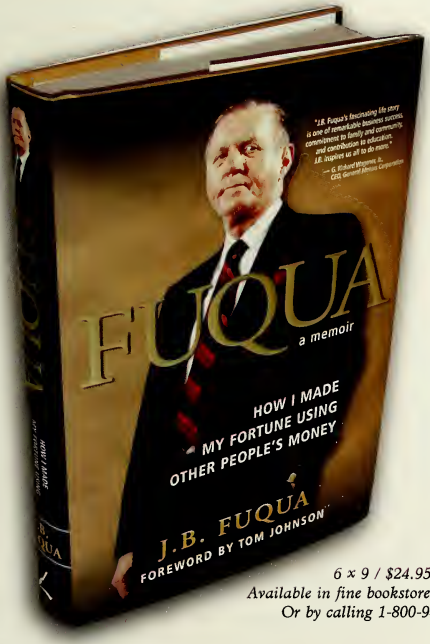

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MAY-JUNE 2002

Volume 88, Number 4

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Shadowy impressions

At May's commencement ceremony, President Keohane always cites the graduates earning teacher certification. The lives of everyone, she observes, have been touched by teachers in elementary and secondary schools. It's a theme that defines a new book titled, a bit preciously, *I Remember My Teacher*. Teachers make a difference—usually not in knowable or predictable ways, but certainly in important ways.

With that message in mind, this issue of the magazine explores the theme of teaching and teachers. The theme grows from a year-long celebration of 150 years of preparing teachers at Duke and its predecessor institutions. In these pages, you'll find a mix of personal and institutional stories: impressions from teachers across the country and from a novice teacher in Japan, the entrepreneur behind a charter school, a summit meeting of education secretaries, a conversation about teacher preparation, and the technologically "smart" classroom.

The essays in *I Remember My Teacher* illustrate not so much the exotic or the state-of-the-art in teaching but, rather, familiar teacher types. There's the teacher who encourages exuberant experimentation. As one contributor says about his physics teacher in high school, "He let us blow stuff up." There's the habit-former, like the teacher who, finding her student "a little bored in class," told her "whenever I wanted to go to the library I could go." And, of course, there's the teacher who pushes the student to achieve his or her best. A student handed in a paper that wasn't very good; her English teacher looked directly at her and said, "Miss Walsh, this is a mediocre paper and you are not a mediocre person." A harsh public reprimand, but also an affirmation with an impact that endures.

Prepare to be taught some lessons about teaching. And, by the way, thanks to twelfth-grade English teacher Ruth Legow, who led me to find joy in reading writers and in being a writer, and who gave me my first editorship.

—*Robert J. Bliwise, Editor*

Heard Around Campus

"There are people on both sides who do not want peace. We will see more violence. We can't forget that the people who killed [Israeli Prime Minister] Rabin were Israeli, and the people who killed [Egyptian President] Sadat were Egyptian."

—Nabil Fahmy, Egyptian ambassador to the United States, speaking in April on peace negotiations in the Middle East during "Security Challenges after September 11: National and International Perspectives," a conference sponsored by a variety of Duke programs and the Triangle Institute for Security Studies

"How do you introduce your homework to a crowded room?"

—Angela Callanan '02, presenting writer Don DeLillo, the subject of her senior honors thesis in English, to an overflow crowd in Perkins Library's Rare Book Room in April

"Edens C gate arm broken. Edens C gate arm broken again. Blue Zone gate arm broken. Blue Zone gate arm broken once more."

—A series of headlines in the April 19 "Crime Briefs" section of *The Chronicle*

"Families are not about form. They're about content, warmth, compassion, and empathy."

—Gloria Steinem, feminist leader and founder of *Ms.* magazine, in an April address in Page Auditorium

"I didn't know anyone had noticed."

—Sylvia Alston, a Duke Hospital administrative director who organized health fairs in the West End neighborhood, on receiving the 2002 Duke Employee Community Service Award, given by the Office of Community Affairs

"Like you, I worry about what's going to happen with the coming election for the mayor of Krzyzewskiville. I'm afraid it's going to end up like Gore versus Bush in Florida, with bitterness, a situation that cannot be untangled."

—Writer Tom Wolfe, in his May graduation address

Reading List

What do faculty and administrators look forward to reading now that summer's here? Ann Marie Rasmussen, associate professor of Germanic languages and literature, has turned from her "Attending to Literature" close-reading course for the MALS program to attend to her own reading list—kept close at hand on her Palm Pilot for easy reference.

She's looking to Robert Grudin's *The Most Amazing Thing*, described by its publisher as "a massive adventure story, spanning oceans and continents and bringing forth an abundant cast of characters…a sharp satire of manners and attitudes in the tradition of *Gulliver's Travels* and *Huckleberry Finn*," and "the story of a typical American man's search for empowerment and validation, in a world alive with sharply conflicting moral messages."

Rasmussen also lists *Jefferson's Pillow*, by Pulitzer Prize-winning George Mason University history professor Roger Wilkins, which shines an incisive light on founding fathers George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Mason. Wilkins' work notes their conflicting attitudes toward race and the philosophical struggles involved in achieving their greatness, however flawed or incomplete.

Having just finished it, she strongly recommends *The Waterman's Song: Slavery and Freedom in Maritime North Carolina*, by David Cecelski. "It's brilliant," she says, "absolutely brilliant" in its depiction of slavery, escape, abolition, and freedom in eastern North Carolina in the years before and during the Civil War.

University Archivist Tim Pyatt '81 describes himself as "a hobby boat builder and avid fisherman, so books related to those interests top my list." He will begin with Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*. "I haven't read *Moby-Dick* since high school, and everyone who rereads it later in life always says they can't believe how much the book improves with age." He says he recently read Nathaniel Philbrick's *In the Heart of the Sea*, the prize-winning book about the whaling accident that inspired the Melville novel. Fishing will be covered by *North American Trout Fishing*, by John Merwin, and *My Story as Told By Water*, by David James Duncan, which "contains essays about life, fishing, and rivers."

"I also plan to read several 'hard-boiled' detective novels in the style of James Ellroy and Dashiell Hammet, my favorite 'light' reading genre," he says. "Finally, I'll round things out with a few Duke histories, particularly those by Duke professor Robert Durden."

Religion professor Kalman Bland says he's intrigued by—if not exactly drawn to—*Socratic Selling*, "a popular seller, apparently, in the business world." He speculates about encountering chapters devoted

JON GARDNER

to "a new junk-bond or fragrance called Sophist," or "the latest-model SUV, Metalphysics." More likely, he'll steep himself in "the stunning poetry of Wislawa Szymborska, in a volume called *Miracle Fair*. The lament for a dead beetle, 'Seen from Above,' is alone worth the price of admission to this poet's imagination." Because it's poetry, he says, "the words are few, demanding unlimited time to savor and plumb them. Only in summer is there enough time for doing that."

Bland finds there is also enough time for the Nero Wolfe mysteries of Rex Stout. "So gastrophiliac, literate, and shrewd a detective, who frequently allows himself an eloquent 'Phooey,' ought not be missed."

After his first year as vice president for student affairs, Larry Moneta says he has a summer reading list that includes several themes from the workplace, and then lightens up to give him a rest. He's "interested in the notion of privacy versus technology, especially as it applies to the security needs of this campus," so he'll be reading David Brin's *The Transparent Society: Will Technology Force Us to Choose Between Privacy and Freedom?* Questions of "community and civility" bring him to *The Lexus and the Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization*, or "anything else," by Thomas Friedman of *The New York Times*.

For a class he'll teach in the fall on leadership, Moneta plans to read through *The Leadership Challenge*, by James Kouzes and Barry Posner, and *Exploring Leadership for College Students Who Want to Make a Difference*, by Susan Komives, Nance Lucas, and Timothy McMahon. Professing his status as "a Ludlum fan," Moneta is saving a spot on his summer shelf for Robert Ludlum's *The Prometheus Deception*. "I need this one to finish the series."

Dash with a splash: besting a water hazard in the 3,000-meter steeplechase at the Duke Invitational in April

Hard Science

Editors:
Georgann Eubanks' article on stem-cell research [January-February 2002] was interesting and comprehensive. The one aspect that did not receive enough attention, I think, is the flight of private investment from such companies as Geron. *The Wall Street Journal* has published several news articles about the financial anxieties of researchers (some of whom have had to take ownership, absent more "venture capital" being made available). Geron has patented many of the discoveries made at the University of Wisconsin, and the acrimony about these patents worsened not long after the Bush announcement.

Moreover, according to an article in *The New York Times*, the frozen embryos at IVF labs are proving not to be very useful for the extraction of high-quality stem cells. In this unregulated, multi-billion dollar industry, the prospect of federal tax dollars for the frozen embryos must have looked very good, indeed.

The flight of private investors is due to lack of results, after years of investigation and experiments. Some medical scientists are concerned about reports on the treatment of Parkinson's patients, in which fingernails and hair were produced after infusions of embryonic stem cells into the patients' brains. The work was done in Japan, incidentally.

As with the furor over "human cloning," much agony about "ethical decisions" could be avoided by examining the hard science, not the puff science of our news-media representatives, many of whom know little or nothing about medicine (much less genetics) but who know a good story when they see it.

Odessa Southern Elliott '56 (via e-mail)

P.S. In the fall of 1952, I registered to take a zoology lab course for no better reason than the sophomore across the hall offered me her lab kit and textbook for $5. Somehow, the registrar permitted me to take a pre-med section, although I wasn't pre-med. It was a horrendous struggle, but I have always valued what I learned in that course. And I signed up the next year to take zoo genetics! I was thrilled to find that I could read *The Double Helix* and understand it. I was sorry to note that Duke no longer offers the doctorate in zoology. In my years, it was considered impossible to master both botany and zoology, even at the undergraduate level.

Marriage Not the Issue

Editors:
In the article "Faith Fires Back" [January-February 2002], Stanley Hauerwas identifies a lack of "linguistic discipline," with specific reference to the institution of marriage, as a barrier to meaningful debate on how the church should deal with homosexuality (pages 13, 46). His remarks miss the point; the state of the marital institution—however one may view it—is not the real issue, and would not, in any case, provide a reasoned basis to deny marriage between gay people. What is at issue is the church's attitude toward our fellow humans who happen to be homosexual.

Hauerwas suggests a definition of marriage as "a calling that makes promises of lifelong monogamous fidelity in which children are welcomed" creates a "problem" for homosexual marriage. He makes it clear that "fidelity" refers to sex, not love. So Christian marriage is a sanctified space within which sex, otherwise harmful to one's spiritual health, is allowed, subject to constraints (faithful, monogamous, etc.). It also provides support to the committed couple in their efforts to sustain their relationship over time (Hauerwas' "hard discipline over many years").

Until we get to the part about children, I see no way in which this definition would exclude homosexuals in committed relationships. Indeed, if protection from the harmful consequences of unbridled sex is truly a foundation for marriage, homosexuals would seem to have fully as great a need for such protection as heterosexuals. And committed same-sex couples surely could derive the same support the institution of marriage provides to faithful, monogamous, long-term heterosexual relationships—and thus be helped, as Hauerwas says he wants to do, to "avoid the sexual wilderness we live in."

Hauerwas' "children are welcomed" presents a barrier to same-sex marriage only if it refers to at least the possibility of biological offspring. But this still does not allow us to discriminate between same-sex couples and heterosexual couples unable to reproduce due to physical inadequacies. And what of voluntarily childless couples? How do they rate under the Hauerwas definition, compared with same-sex couples eager to adopt? So we still haven't found a bright-line criterion for segregating homosexual goats from heterosexual sheep at the church door.

The foregoing highlights the basic problem: marriage is essentially a side issue. (Though, as we in Vermont are well aware from our experience in instituting marriage-like civil unions for same-sex couples, it has provided the fuel for some blazing public controversy.) The real issue is what is the nature of homosexuality. Opponents of homosexual marriage —or any formal recognition of homosexual unions—tend to hew closely to a biblical line condemning homosexuality as unnatural and an "abomination" (Leviticus 18: 22).

But there is information, not available in biblical times, that strongly supports the view that homosexuality is innate, like left- or right-handedness or heterosexuality. In particular, homosexuality is no longer classified as a psychiatric disorder by the American Psychiatric Association. On the specific issue of unnaturalness, there is a growing body of evidence that homosexuality is not restricted to humans, but also is characteristic of numerous other species.

St. Paul, with Leviticus, is a prime source for the Bible-based condemnation of homosexuality. But Paul was no fan of sex of any kind, homo or hetero, and inveighed often and at length against fornication. In the case of fornication, Paul famously provided his grudging endorsement of marriage ("better to marry than to burn") as an escape hatch. In light of the additional information, supporting the view that homosexuality is as innate and "natural" as heterosexuality, might

he have responded to the idea of expanding marriage to include homosexuals in a similar vein? Would not such response be entirely consistent with the spirit of Christian charity so beautifully expressed in 1 Corinthians 13?

I fully recognize that I may have misinterpreted Professor Hauerwas. But given the nature of this issue, and the way the sides have tended to line up, it seems doubly unfortunate that he, as both a distinguished theologian and faculty member at such a distinguished institution of higher learning, should not have taken the opportunity to introduce a clear note of reason as well as compassion to this benighted issue.

David J. Klock (via e-mail)

Redirect Religion

Editors:
Regarding Jackson W. Carroll's analysis of the pedophilia scandal in the Catholic Church [March-April], it is my hope that, much like Gorbachev's reforms leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union, the recent apologies of the Pope for these abuses, along with his earlier apologies for contributions to the Nazi atrocities of World War II, will lead to the collapse of the Catholic Church, and to the redirection of the religious impulse in humankind.

Religion should serve only to unite us, better enabling us to take better care of each other, of our communities, and of our planet. By and large it does not do so. While enriching some and impoverishing others, while attempting to control and suppress human freedom, while fomenting wars and petty arguments all around the world, religion fails at its only conceivable purpose.

There are only two true sins: deceit and coercion. There are only two necessary rules: The Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"; and The Silver Rule, "Do no unnecessary harm." There is only one necessary Commandment: "Do not be mean."

Real progress toward genuine civilization is made very difficult by the organized religions of the world. May they all crumble from the weight of their inherent contradictions.

Paul G. Hodges '73
Mt. Airy, North Carolina

Don't Frown on Town

Editors:
While I enjoy the new layout of your magazine, I was discouraged to see the premier "Face Value" item featuring Iciss Tillis, Duke sophomore and women's basketball forward who doesn't like "the town [she's] in."

Since graduating from Duke in 1993, I have been following the efforts the administration, faculty, and especially the students have made to improve relations between my alma mater Duke and my hometown of Durham. While attending Duke, I was frequently reminded by classmates, jokingly I'm sure, that our fair city was quite lacking in some of the modern conveniences and attitudes they had become accustomed to while living in other areas of the country or of the world. However, most of the students I knew realized that, if Duke taught us anything, it was to take action where we see a problem, get out there and visit an ailing neighborhood school, become a Big Brother, get to know a Durhamite, and learn about why we do the things we do.

As a member of the 1991 cheerleading squad for women's basketball, this Durhamite can attest to the fact that Durhamites outnumbered Duke students at our home games. Durhamites make up a large percentage of the Iron Dukes, who provide scholarships to student athletes such as women's basketball players. Durhamites are extremely proud of the continuing success of the men's basketball program under Coach K and the women's basketball program under Coach G.

Unfortunately, this Durhamite cannot say that, unlike Coach K's program, Coach G's program is a success in every sense of the word. While Coach G has taught these ladies how to win ballgames, no matter how many wins these women have, they still lose if they fail to learn respect for others, respect for self, and how to conduct yourself in the world.

Abby Cornwall Harrison '93 (via e-mail)

New and Improved

Editors:
Congratulations on the snazzy new layout in the March-April issue. Even more impressive was the way your writers probed thorny subjects—faculty appointments and financial aid. Yes, Robert Bliwise showcased the $25-million Nicholas gift for faculty development, but he also deftly—sometimes poignantly—revealed the inside story of the various strategies Duke has used to attract faculty members, where those strategies succeeded and where they failed. And Chris Hildreth's vivid portraits helped me to picture four of the new hires in their environments.

Kim Koster's timely explanation of financial-aid policies answered the questions raised by a *Wall Street Journal* article that challenged Duke's economic diversity. Once more, I am reassured by the good sense that the administration seems to be showing at all levels.

Living as I do in Princeton, New Jersey, where the buzz about these matters can be deafening, these articles helped me put the policies of my own alma mater in perspective. I'm especially proud to be a Duke alumna when I read this "pull few punches" magazine.

Barbara Figge Fox '61 (via e-mail)

CORRECTION: The explanatory sentence with President Nannerl O. Keohane's quote regarding the Mt. Olive Pickle Company ("Quad Quotes," March-April 2002) erroneously implies that the company was criticized for bad labor practices. Keohane's letter to Duke Students Against Sweatshops is explicit that Mt. Olive is a good employer; the allegations of bad labor practices are at farms that supply cucumbers to Mt. Olive. The magazine apologizes for any misunderstanding.

Sylvia Lim

Managing Editor, The Advertising and Society Review
Research Associate, Cultural Anthropology
At Duke since 1993, Ph.D. '99

Describe yourself in three words: **Centered**

Describe Duke in three words: **Space of growth**

Why Duke? **It offers me opportunities**

What one thing would you change about Duke? **I don't think of Duke as a monolithic entity so I can't answer that question**

Who is your favorite person? **Betty Jones—she was the person to whom the American Dance Festival was dedicated last year and was an instructor there for many years**

What do you value? **The cultivation of the dignity and potential of the human being**

What she says about herself: **Ultimately, I would say that I am most interested in the world of aesthetics. I am fortunate in that, after finishing my doctorate at Duke, I have been able to work on a journal dedicated to researching the impact of advertising on society—thereby twinning anthropological and aesthetic inquiry. However, I also enjoy bringing my analytical skills to bear on other aesthetic domains—dancing and clothing design.**

Both of these creative realms require an analytical rigor. And yet, successful execution and design in either field hinges upon not only a fierce determination, but also an openness and receptivity to serendipitous discovery.

A joint project of University Photography and *Duke Magazine*, Face Value is an evolving gallery of portraits displayed in Perkins Library and represented in the magazine. By capturing these individuals in images and words, the project celebrates some of the staff, faculty, and students whose contributions define a diverse community. *Portrait by Chris Hildreth*

Lessons from a Life Interrupted

By JULIA CONNORS

So many little things around here remind me of him. Each time I pass by Duke Children's Hospital, my mind flies to the hours spent with Kevin and his mother. At the clinic while they awaited a medication. Or at 5200, the Pediatric Bone Marrow/Stem Cell Transplant Unit, while they awaited his recovery from the transplant. Or at 5300, where he was re-admitted just weeks before his death. What I saw and felt over the last year's journey with the Situ family has changed me in a way that I never thought could result from an academic pursuit.

Last spring I enrolled in the course "Children and the Experience of Illness," taught by Duke pediatrician and photographer John Moses '78. The course objective was to allow students a gateway into the experiences of terminally ill children while simultaneously honing their skills of documentary photography and writing. Each student was assigned a child to work with in creating a documentary about the child's life. A friend had recommended it to me when she learned that I was interested in both photography and pediatrics; it seemed a perfect fit.

I was assigned to work with Kevin Situ, an eight-year-old Chinese-American boy who was at Duke to receive a cord-blood (stem-cell) transplant in hopes of curing his rare immune deficiency. Little did I know when I met Kevin that I would be sitting here writing a story about this experience almost exactly a year later. As I write, I'm surrounded by journal entries and papers that I wrote along the way, e-mail messages that his mother, Helen, and I exchanged, tons of photographs, and the letter to Kevin that his parents wrote for me to read at his funeral this Spring. It's been a long year.

The introduction of the paper I wrote at the end of that first semester with Kevin sketches the beginning of his treatment and of my relationship with him and his parents. Our first meeting took place at the Ronald McDonald House just off campus:

He looks up at me and flashes a fantastic smile. We sit down at the dining room table and I get out my camera. His mother beams and pulls out a smaller camera, still in the package. I tell her he can use whichever is the easiest for him. She prompts him to tell me his name, and he shakes his head shyly, eventually replying in a tiny but energetic voice, "Kevin!" She prompts him again and this time he tells me that he's eight and his birthday was "March 18!" He is small for his age. He doesn't seem too excited that I'm here, but he is thrilled about the cameras. Opening the package of the small point-and-shoot, he surprises me by grabbing the battery and the film and loading them quickly and efficiently—much more quickly than I could have done. He takes his first picture of me and giggles when he is finished.

Kevin and I go outside for a few minutes and he takes several pictures of cars around the house. His parents let me take him out alone, but his dad tells me not to let him play in any leaves because they might have fungus growing on them, which wouldn't be good for him. They debate whether he should wear a mask outside and decide that he's fine without one for now. I take pictures of him. He runs around happily, hardly speaking to me except for short responses to my questions. You'd never know he was sick just by looking at him.

Over the course of that semester, Kevin's doctors prepared him for his upcoming cord-blood transplant—the final hope for curing him of the disease that had plagued him since birth. I spent an afternoon or two each week observing, taking photos, playing, and talking to Helen about her concerns for Kevin, and about her life as a Chinese immigrant. She and Kevin even tried to teach me how to write some Chinese characters, which Kevin could do astoundingly well.

It's almost ironic to look back at the paper that I completed after that semester because so much has changed since then, and fears that were once just anxiety have come to pass:

As I sit writing this last page, Kevin is undergoing his cord-blood transplant. The procedure is simple; the blood is attached to one of the lines into his chest port. I imagine that he is sitting in his bed playing with some Beanie Babies, or better yet, writing the chapter "Stephen Takes a Nap" in his book. He's probably giggling, too. But I haven't seen him in four days. At this point, the chemo has completely wiped out his immune system, so I have no idea what his current condition is. Life in the Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Unit is far from predictable. Unable to concentrate, I pick up the phone and dial Kevin's room. No answer. I don't know what that means.

I went home that summer, and by the time I got back to Duke, Kevin had developed a serious fungal infection in his brain—an infection that likely was incurable. After the experience I had had with the Situs the previous semester, I couldn't give up another opportunity to follow them, to learn as much as possible about what they were going through, and to document the experience. I signed up for an independent study with John Moses and set to work. This time, I met with Kevin's doctor and she gave me pamphlets and books about the program and treating ill children. I read up on the transplant procedure and the psychological effects of such treatments and diseases on children and their parents.

Again I spent an afternoon or two each week with the Situs, though sometimes it was just with Helen, who needed someone with whom to talk through everything. Those months are a blur of infections, emergency-room visits, good CT scans along with hopeless ones, and a lot of waiting:

The more time I spent with the Situs, the more I realized that Kevin's illness and subsequent treatments were not only tiring, frustrating, emotionally draining, and unstable, but they also forced the Situs into a position where all they could do was wait. Not knowing how long they would have to wait, or what they were waiting for, they have been waiting for months and years to cure Kevin of the mysterious disease that has brought them all to Duke. Results from one day could change drastically the next. Results that seemed positive one day turned neg-

Continued on page 53

Shooting for a Storybook Finish

By BLAKE DICKINSON

Scott Noble kicked off his soccer career at Duke with a storybook play: a game-winning goal against the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill minutes after being inserted into the game. "That was a watershed event," says Noble of the corner kick he headed into the back of the cage. "I went from no playing time that day to starting."

The former bench warmer from Southaven, Mississippi, started the rest of the season for a Blue Devil team that rose to the No. 3 ranking in the country. Noble continued that on-field success as a sophomore and junior—until the onset of chronic kidney failure threatened to end his collegiate soccer career a year early.

Shortly after the start of the Atlantic Coast Conference 2000 soccer tournament's semifinal game, Noble felt his legs get increasingly heavy. He knew it was a bad sign. "I knew all the symptoms," Noble says, explaining that his older brother, Phillip, had the same genetic condition and had required a kidney transplant in 1995. "I was just hoping it would happen later in my life."

Facing an extended and potentially painful regimen of dialysis treatments and the uncertain prospect of waiting for doctors to secure a viable donor kidney for transplantation, Noble turned to his father. "It's not every day you ask your dad to go under the knife—something which he's terrified of—to help you. There was a bit of a guilty feeling about it."

Despite some trepidation, Gary Noble agreed to help his son. The father and son flew to Duke and on August 15, 2001—the start of pre-season soccer practice—doctors removed one of Gary's kidneys and nestled it beside Scott's two existing kidneys. Gary was out of the hospital within forty-eight hours; Scott emerged six days later.

Despite the potential dangers that playing collegiate-level soccer posed to his son, Noble said he never questioned Scott's decision to return to Duke for one last season. "I think I had enough respect for the decisions that he had made in the past. I was willing to go along with his decision if that meant that much to him."

Noble: kicking a condition

DUKE UNIVERSITY PHOTOGRAPHY

Scott Noble harbored early hopes of playing again his senior season, but recovery took longer than expected. By mid-October, he had resigned himself to missing the entire season. As winter turned to spring, he began considering his options.

A double major in sociology and economics, he was on target academically to graduate with the Class of 2002. Lehman Brothers offered him a job to begin this summer. In the end, Noble deferred his job and decided to come back for one last soccer season. After participating with the team this spring, his teammates responded by naming him a co-captain for the upcoming season.

Noble, who acknowledges he has more work ahead of him, is just hoping to add a final chapter to his storybook career. "I know I've been through a lot, but I'm just taking it day by day. I missed the intensity of playing in a game. I really want to come all the way back and get that feeling back."

Dickinson '87 is a writer for the Duke News Service.

Sports Shorts

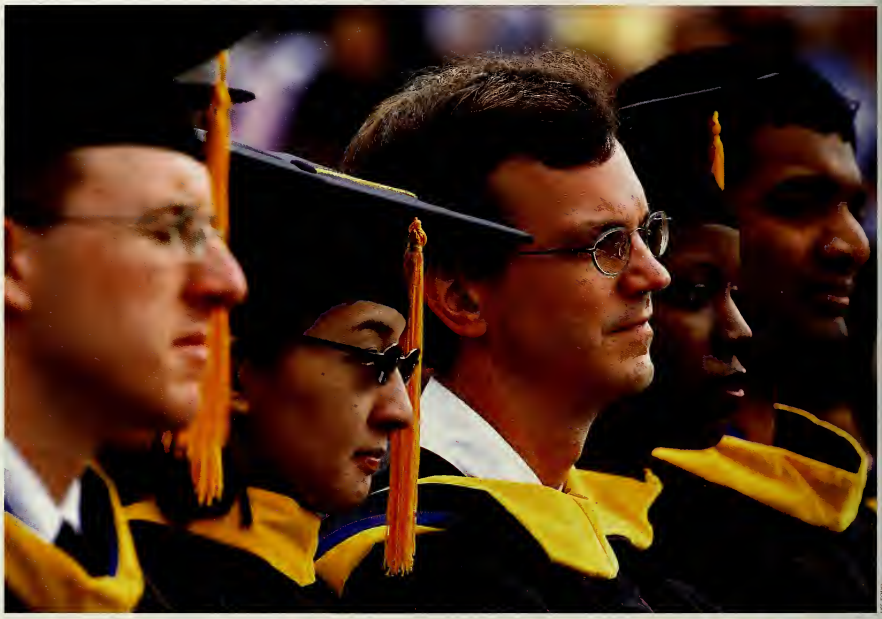
• Ranked in the top 20 this season, Duke's women's rowing team finished second in the varsity four at the ACC Rowing Championship; coach Robyn Horner was named ACC Coach of the Year. Crew members Joanna Hingle and Katie Lakin, both juniors, were named to the nine-member All-ACC team.

• In his senior season, men's lacrosse player Alex Lieske led his team in the regular season with 40 points, thus posting 40-plus points in back-to-back seasons. Women's lacrosse player Lauren Gallagher, a junior, led her team with 49 points.

• Women's tennis team member Kelly McCain, ranked number 5 in the nation in singles with a 32-6 record, was named ACC Rookie of the Year. She was joined on the All-ACC team by fellow frosh Saras Arasu and sophomore Amanda Johnson.

• Phillip King was named ACC Player of the Year for men's tennis and is joined on the All-ACC team by junior Michael Yani. King, last year's ACC Rookie of the Year, finished the ACC regular season 7-0 in singles play.

• Women's basketball head coach Gail Goestenkors signed Australian standout Jessica Foley to attend Duke and play basketball in 2002-03. She joins first-team *Parade* All-America Brooke Smith, second-team *Parade* All-America Mistie Bass, second-team *Parade* All-America Lindsey Harding and Caitlin Howe as one of the top-rated recruiting classes in the nation. In April, the 2002-03 team was ranked second nationally in the "Very Early Bird Preseason Top 50" produced by WomensCollegeHoops.com.



LES TODD

A Graduation In Full

LES TODD

JON GARDNER

Award-wining journalist and author Tom Wolfe told Duke's newest graduates that, contrary to what many pundits may say, their future is bright. "It's not a jungle out there. It's more of a honeymoon safari." At the May 13 graduation exercises marking the beginning of that safari, degrees were conferred on 1,608 undergraduates and 1,956 graduate and professional-school students. The Wallace Wade Stadium crowd numbered more than 15,000.

Wolfe, the author of such acclaimed books as *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test, The Right Stuff, The Bonfire of the Vanities,* and, more recently, *A Man in Full,* expanded on one of his familiar themes—status in American society. "Fifteen minutes from now," he said, "you will join one of the only two definable social classes in America. There are, of course, all sorts of gradations of status, of power, of wealth, influence, and comfort, but it is impossible to break Americans down into classes in the old European sense. But there is a... dividing line, and above that line are those people who have bachelor degrees or better from a four-year college or university. Below that are the people who don't. That line is becoming a gulf that grows wider and wider."

Based on today's standards, Wolfe said,

LINDA HEUNETH

LES TODD

JIM WALLACE

LES TODD

LES TODD

Commencing here and now: waiting in one final line, right; listening to author Tom Wolfe, far left; celebrating with friends and family

Thomas Edison would be a computer repairman, famed test pilot Chuck Yeager would clean jet-engine intakes, and Microsoft wouldn't consider hiring Bill Gates. "He'd have to found the company," Wolfe said, eliciting laughter from the crowd.

Wolfe, whose daughter Alexandra was among the graduating seniors, said students had been trained to be the leaders of an extraordinary nation at an extraordinary time. "There has never been anything like it.... It is the only country I know of in which immigrants with a totally different culture, a totally different language, can in one-half of a generation, if they have the numbers and a modicum of organization, take over politically a metropolis as large as, say, Miami.

"It is the old dreams of the utopian socialists of the nineteenth century—that the common working man would somehow have the free time, the political freedom, the wherewithal

to express himself in any way he saw fit—that has come here, not in any socialist nation, but in the United States."

In awarding Wolfe an honorary doctor of literature degree, President Nannerl O. Keohane said, "Your career has been a fabulous exhibition of wit and insight.... At *The New York Herald-Tribune*, you were encouraged by your editor, Duke graduate Clay Felker, to explore a new journalism, which, as you have described it, aims to be 'absolutely truthful and yet have the absorbing quality of fiction.'"

John Chandler B.D. '52, Ph.D. '54, former president of Williams College and of the Association of American Colleges and Universities, received an honorary doctor of laws degree. Keohane noted that the association's current president called Chandler, also a Duke trustee emeritus, "the embodiment of intellectual and ethical commitments that liberal education stands for." One of his enduring initiatives—which enlisted Duke from the start—has paired graduate students at research universities with faculty at liberal-arts colleges.

Shmuel Eisenstadt, the Rose Isaacs Professor of Sociology Emeritus at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was given an honorary doctor of humane letters degree. "Long before it became conventional to think in terms of global forces," according to the citation, "you were applying a comparative-studies approach and doing influential research on Jewish, Japanese, and European cultures." A sociologist known to be a synthesizer and a bridge-builder to other disciplines, Eisenstadt has given several seminars at Duke.

Another doctor of humane letters went to Eleanor Elliott; her father, James A. Thomas, was a close friend of university founder James B. Duke and contributed an extensive collection of books dealing with the Far East. Elliott, a longtime supporter of Women's Studies at Duke, has chaired the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and was, for many years, a trustee of Barnard College, her alma mater. Barnard College president Judith Shapiro, quoted by Keohane, described her as "a perfect embodiment of what we call the 'Barnard Woman': courageous, independent, hard-working, and deep-thinking."

Beyond receiving a doctor of laws degree from Keohane, U.S. Representative John R. Lewis received a standing ovation from the crowd. At the height of the civil-rights era, Lewis joined the Freedom Rides to help challenge segregation across the South, chaired the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and was one of the planners for the historic March on Washington. He led the first march in Selma, Alabama, that became known as "Bloody Sunday," following a violent confrontation with the police at the Edmund T. Pettus Bridge. Referring to Lewis' charge to young people to help mold America into a single community, Keohane said, "Few took on that obligation more seriously or strenuously than you."

At Home in the Archives

Timothy Pyatt '81, who has directed the nationally known Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, returned to Duke as university archivist on March 1. He succeeds William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70, the founding university archivist. King, who served thirty years, left the position at the end of 2001 and is completing a six-month sabbatical leave before fully retiring.

Pyatt was selected after a national search by a committee chaired by Judith Ruderman, vice provost for academic and administrative services. Ruderman says the committee looked for someone with a Duke connection who was also nationally respected in library circles.

Pyatt, who majored in history at Duke, received a master of library science degree from North Carolina Central University in 1986. He worked at the University of Oregon library and at several libraries in the University of Maryland college system before coming to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1995. At UNC's Wilson Library, he was assistant curator of manuscripts from 1995 until 1997, when he became curator of manuscripts. In 1999, he also took on the position of director of the Southern Historical Collection.

"I come from a line of Duke graduates—my father and brother have degrees from Duke and we both married Duke graduates," Pyatt says. "My great uncle went to Trinity College. My brother and father also received degrees from the Duke Divinity School and serve (served for my father) as Methodist ministers in the Western North Carolina Conference.

"When the position of university archivist became available, I saw this as a great opportunity for me to return to the institution I love to do the profession I love. My undergraduate education at Duke, which included working as a student assistant in the library's special collections, strengthened my love of history and introduced me to the value of archives."

Learning in Lebanon

Halfway through a course on modern Arabic literature and culture last fall, Danielle Squires, a senior, made a joke. "Let's go to Beirut," she said. Professor Miriam Cooke responded: "If you write up a proposal, I'll make it happen."

Already the class had been like no other. Terrorist attacks last fall supercharged the discussions. They talked about September 11 in each class, discussed worrying news events, and hashed out their own ideas about the Middle East. Even after seeing hours of films, postcards, and other images, the students felt they wanted—needed—to see the land themselves.

So, at a time when many Americans were aftaid to fly within their own country, a group of Duke undergraduates began planning a trip to Lebanon. In the end, seven students, most from that fall course, traveled to Lebanon for nine days during spring break. They visited Palestinian refugee camps, met the prime minister and his sister, visited Roman ruins, and learned about the ancient culture and modern conflicts in the Middle East.

"It is the first time since I've been here that students have said, 'Oh my God. I'd love to go,'" as a group, says Cooke, who has been teaching Arabic literature and culture at Duke for twenty-one years. "What the students are doing is taking the multicultural content out of class."

Each student had written a proposal for a project and, with Cooke's help, they went around campus, eventually getting more than $18,000 from sources such as President Nannerl O. Keohane, Dean of Trinity College Robert Thompson, Vice Provost for International Affairs Gilbert Merkx, Rob Sikorski of the Center for International Studies, Vice President for Student Affairs Larry Moneta, and the Comparative Area Studies Majors Union. One student raised a separate fund to buy books for Palestinian students, including *Harry Potter* books in Arabic.

One month before their March 7 departure, the project that began with an offhand remark still seemed unreal. "It was just one of those comments," Squires says: "'Let's go to Beirut.'" But it was real enough once they arrived. They traveled together to places such as the Bekaa Valley and the Roman ruins in Baalbek, then split up to do individual projects.

Squires worked with fellow senior Justin McBride interviewing college and high-school students about the events of Septem-

CLARIFYING THE CODE

Snapshot

Dave Chokshi '03

LES TODD

Although he has no regrets about his choice to go to Duke, Honor Council Chair Dave Chokshi, a junior, readily admits, "My experiences in my first semester at Duke weren't exactly what I was looking for. The academic atmosphere wasn't what I expected. I came to college expecting all these students to be really into learning for learning's sake, and that would be the difference between a place like Duke and a place like a state university. And I didn't really see that, necessarily."

Chokshi's disappointment over Duke's academic climate motivated him to become involved in an organization that could potentially change it. During the second semester of his freshman year, the chemistry and public policy major was chosen as a member of the Honor Council. He was elected vice chair as a sophomore, and then council chair earlier this year.

"A lot of people are confused about what the Honor Council is," he says. "That's one of our biggest problems in terms of PR. We're the group that is sort of responsible for promoting the honor code and having discussions on academic integrity and just ethics in general." Chokshi is quick to point out that the Honor Council is separate from the Undergraduate Judicial Board, which handles judicial cases.

As chair, Chokshi has been involved in programming and policy. The council coordinates the signing of the honor-code ceremony during freshman orientation, as well as dorm programs that inform students about the code and present scenarios about how to make ethical decisions regarding it. This year the organization sponsored an "Ethics of Racial Profiling" forum and an address on the ethics of foreign policy, given by Sir Jeremy Greenstock, the chair of the United Nation's terrorism committee.

Collaborating with Duke Student Government's Academic Integrity Council, the Honor Council is working on a proposal to allow for unproctored exams by strengthening the honor code's clause on reporting fellow students observed cheating. Another proposed policy change involves replacing the system that requires a dean's excuse for illness; students having to miss class would write a memo to the professor, signing it under the honor code. And the council would like to establish a "sliding scale" system for judicial sanctions to replace one that could potentially give the same punishment to students who commit very different offenses.

As Chokshi prepares to step down from his position as chair and sets his sights on medical school, he sees a major problem for the council: Duke's honor code is a relatively young nine years old. "The seniors don't take it seriously so the freshmen don't take it seriously," he says. "And it's really hard to break that cycle—that's the main challenge that we face in everything that we do."

Besides his Honor Council involvement, Chokshi has been editor of *Vertices*, the undergraduate science and technology publication. He says he hopes to develop it into "a journal that reflects the nature of Duke as both a research university and an institution committed to the liberal arts. To that end, we try to include feature articles that pique the interest of the scientist and the layman alike, essays exploring the influence of science on society, and research articles describing original work undertaken by undergraduates."

Chokshi, who also chairs the campus Red Cross Club, has earned national recognition for his Duke doings. In April he received the Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship, which rewards students who excel in mathematics, science, or engineering by partially funding graduate school. Then he learned he had earned a Truman Scholarship, which provides educational funding for students who have made a past and future commitment to public service.

After all the time that he has volunteered while at Duke, Chokshi recognizes that it's a tough, slow process to change the climate of a community. "I think that the difficult part about being on the Honor Council is that you know that, when you graduate, you're not going to see very many tangible changes in the academic integrity system at Duke. You still have to work toward it because there are gradual changes that are made."

—Julia Connors '04

ber 11 and their attitude about the United States. They have been following up with similar interviews with Duke students and local high-school students.

Squires says she was impressed with the Middle Eastern students. "Everybody wanted peace. Everyone agreed that September 11 shouldn't have happened." She was less impressed, however, with the people she interviewed here. "It surprises me how little they know."

For several students, visits to the Shatila and Ein-el-Helweh Palestinian refugee camps were the most moving experiences of the trip. Sophomore Tori Hogan worked with refugee children, evaluating their development. She found that, although very young children could wow them with their knowledge of politics, the deprivation and lack of education in the camps meant they lagged behind in basic skills.

She also spent the night with a family in the Shatila camp, which she says gave her a sense of the poverty and loss with which families there live. The matriarch of the household had had twenty children—fourteen of whom she said died in the 1982 massacre at the camp when Phalangist militia killed an estimated 800 residents.

Because of the trip, Hogan—who says she was the least informed of the group—has decided not to go to medical school to pursue a career in genetics, but instead to help refugee children around the world. This summer, she has an internship with Save Our Children in Africa. "When I would sit with those kids and play with them ... nothing was better," she says. "This is what I want to do for the rest of my life."

A Strong Foundation

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is giving Duke $30 million to support a new science facility and another $5 million for student life-initiatives, President Nannerl O. Keohane announced at the May meeting of the university's Academic Council, the faculty governance body.

Melinda French Gates '86, M.B.A. '87, a former Microsoft executive, is a member of Duke's board of trustees and vice chair of its student affairs committee. As an undergraduate, she majored in computer science and economics before earning her M.B.A. at the Fuqua School of Business. Her husband, Bill, is the founder and chairman of Microsoft.

In announcing the gift, Keohane said that

TARGETING ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

Update

"A Matter of Honor," Duke Magazine, *May-June 2001*

Looking to raise the profile of academic integrity issues on campus, a committee of faculty members, students, and administrators is trying to simplify and unify the university honor code and judicial processes.

Academic Integrity Council chair Judith Ruderman, vice provost for academic affairs, told a joint meeting of the Arts and Sciences Council and the Engineering Faculty Council in April that there is growing concern because national surveys show unacceptably high rates of cheating, plagiarism, and other misconduct. While Duke has not faced an academic scandal, Ruderman said the time is right to revise the honor code and campus judicial practices, to raise awareness among both faculty members and students, and to create a stronger campus climate for academic honesty.

The committee's recommendations include establishing a new "Community Standard," which would take the place of the university's three different honor-code documents; eliminating the requirement that all exams be proctored; making formal the common practice of faculty members informally handling certain allegations of misconduct; and allowing a wider range of sanctions for academic misconduct.

As part of the new honor code, the committee also proposes adding an obligation for students to report—anonymously—any incidents of misconduct they observe. Students now have no such obligation to report.

"We believe these recommendations will reduce cheating," Ruderman said. "It will do this by sharing responsibility and creating trust between faculty and students, by building a climate conducive to other changes, by taking a holistic approach to student behavior, and by not separating between what happens in the classroom from what happens outside of it."

The proposed new Community Standard reads:

"Duke University is a community of scholars and learners, committed to the principles of honesty, trustworthiness, fairness, and respect for others. Students share with faculty and staff the responsibility for promoting a climate of integrity. As citizens of this community, students are expected to adhere to these fundamental values at all times, in both their academic and non-academic endeavors.

"By signing this pledge, I affirm my commitment to uphold the values of the Duke University community:

"I will not lie, cheat, or steal in my academic endeavors, nor will I accept the actions of those who do.

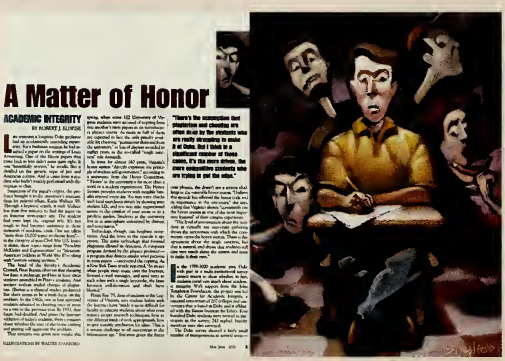
"I will conduct myself responsibly and honorably in all my activities as a Duke student."

The Academic Integrity Committee wants the new single standard to become a prominent part of the campus, Ruderman said. It can be on tests, posted in classrooms, and discussed in residence halls. The committee believes a single standard is easier to understand and to incorporate into campus life.

Adding an obligation for students to report misconduct is a controversial step, Ruderman said, but to date students have supported it. "Students understand that it's not good enough just to say there's cheating in the classroom."

But there is an additional question of whether anonymous reports should be allowed. Some members of the Arts and Sciences Council raised concern about fairness, saying anonymous reporting could lead to unsubstantiated and undefendable charges.

The background for the discussion is an unease on campuses nationally with misconduct scandals that have arisen at the University of Virginia and elsewhere. At Duke, faculty and students studying the issue believe Duke is ahead of the national trends in addressing the issue, but a Duke-specific survey showed worrisome levels of misconduct.


A Matter of Honor
ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

expanding Duke's teaching and research capability in the sciences by bringing together different disciplines to address major scientific challenges, and enhancing students' out-of-classroom experiences, are important priorities in "Building on Excellence," the university's strategic plan.

The new multidisciplinary sciences building is expected to be named the French Sciences Center in honor of Melinda French Gates' family. Gates is a native of Dallas, where her parents, Elaine Amerland French and Raymond French, still live.

"Melinda French Gates is a wise and visionary leader at her alma mater," said Keohane. "We're grateful not only for the resources provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, but also for Melinda's personal leadership in helping us shape and implement university priorities. Melinda, Bill, and the foundation staff have been typically thorough in evaluating Duke's priorities and generous in helping us meet them.

"The gift will enable us to create a much-needed science teaching and research facility that will unite disciplines and improve teaching and research in the biological sciences and related disciplines, giving more undergraduates opportunities to experience the excitement of science and research. It also will speed our efforts to continue enhancing the ways in which Duke students live, study, work, and socialize."

The building is expected to house faculty from the departments of biology, chemistry, physics, and biological anthropology and anatomy, says Provost Peter Lange. It will be located adjacent to the math and physics building and the Biological Sciences Building, and near the Levine Science Research Center. Lange, the university's senior academic officer, says the building "will feature state-of-the-art research and teaching laboratories appropriate for conducting twenty-first-century research and for training students in emerging fields such as genomics, biological chemistry, physical biology, and bioinformatics."

Larry Moneta, vice president for student affairs, says the $5-million gift will support student life through projects such as the renovation of the university's West Campus Union and Bryan Student Center. "This generous gift will accelerate our plans to improve the quality of meeting places available to students on our West Campus," he says. "We're looking to create or improve both formal and informal gathering places, including better offices for extracurricular activities, more multipurpose areas, and considerably more locations for informal interaction."

The Gates family has provided support to Duke before: In September 1998, they awarded a $20 million grant to establish Duke's University Scholars Program, which supports interdisciplinary study by outstanding undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. University Scholars are chosen not only for their record of "intellectual brilliance and fearlessness," but also for financial-aid need and diversity. They include undergraduates from every class, as well as graduate students and representatives from each of Duke's six professional schools, making the program both interdisciplinary and intergenerational.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is dedicated to improving people's lives by sharing advances in health and learning with the global community.

www.gatesfoundation.org.

We Are Pleased to Inform You...

In April, Duke mailed acceptance letters to 3,059 top high-school seniors, from every state and dozens of nations, vying for admission to the Class of 2006. The mailing brings the university's total offers of admission to 3,565 students, including 506 early-decision applicants accepted in December. Duke is targeting 1,616 of the accepted students for enrollment this fall.

"This was a particularly challenging year for applicants to Duke," says Christoph Guttentag, director of undergraduate admissions. "We were fortunate to receive a record number of early-decision and regular-decision applicants, and the academic and extracurricular accomplishments were outstanding.

"One of the difficult parts of making admissions decisions on a pool of this size and scope is that we end up denying admission to students whom we would have admitted just a few years ago. This will be an entering class that will exemplify what we seek for Duke—students who have talents in many areas, who are committed to their communities, and who can't wait to take advantage of what Duke can offer them."

This year, Undergraduate Admissions received 15,860 applications, surpassing the record of 15,120 set in 1987. Last year, 14,711 students applied. The university admitted 22.5 percent of the applicants this year; as recently as five years ago, the admission rate was around 30 percent.

Other records broken this year:

ON THE MOVING EDGE

Selections from DUMA

In January 2000, the Duke University Museum of Art showed this intriguing work-in-progress, along with two other pieces by artist Paul Pfeiffer. Pfeiffer, born in 1966 in Honolulu, raised in the Philippines, studied at the San Francisco Art Institute. He had just finished a fellowship at the Whitney Independent artists program. After the show, the museum acquired the piece, thanks to the generosity of Blake Byrne '57. One month later, Pfeiffer was selected for the prestigious 2000 Whitney Biennial and included in the even trendier P.S. 1 Contemporary Art Center's Greater New York show.

Since then, his career has soared. Positive reviews proclaiming his work to be the cutting edge of digitalized video art appeared in such publications as *The Village Voice, The New York Times, The New Yorker,* and even *Newsweek.* The art world recognized he was on to something; Pfeiffer was chosen for the Whitney's first $100,000 Bucksbaum Award for his work in the 2000 Biennial.

The artist has not slowed down since. *New York Times* art critic Holland Cotter wrote in a January review: "Paul Pfeiffer... thinks big but works small, producing short, digitally altered video loops on tiny monitors. The results could be about many things: dramatic spectacle as psychological projection, racial invisibility, sexual charge, homoeroticism. With his tightly controlled fusion of found images and new technology, Pfeiffer has carved out distinctive territory. The hands-on, hands-off format he has developed—he has turned video into a precious object, something compact, dense, and tightly textured—is clearly a fertile one. And like Andy Warhol, whom he is said to admire, he seems to know that he has the whole abject, visionary spectrum of American popular culture as raw material."

Test for Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion *by Paul Pfeiffer, video triptych: videotapes, three paper screens, projector, metal armature,* 2000

DUMA's work, *Test for Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion,* directly refers to a 1944 triptych of the same title by English painter Francis Bacon. Pfeiffer, who says his work is a continuation of the great painting traditions, presents us with three figures, actors from commercial films. They are abstracted from their surroundings and plots and placed against a uniformly colored backdrop—the same device used by Bacon.

Through intensive editing and computer manipulation, a slip-second moment in each film, obsessively repeated, represents a form of physical and psychological torment: the struggle for bodily control in *The Nutty Professor;* death, agony, and a cry for mother in *Saving Private Ryan;* and sexual ecstasy in *Showgirls.* We are invited to contemplate these moving and standing-still images, to connect them to each other, to past art and contemporary art forms made possible by new technologies, to place them in the context of our understanding of our world.

• Applicants to the Trinity College of Arts and Sciences (13,428);

• Applicants to the Pratt School of Engineering (2,432);

• Applicants in each minority racial group, including African Americans (1,536), Asians/Asian Americans (2,848), Latinos (910), and Native Americans (115).

There was also a record number of international applicants, 1,200, breaking the previous record of 753. "One primary reason for this is that we are offering need-based financial aid to international students for the first time," Guttentag says.

North Carolina remains the top state for admitted students, with 448. The remainder of the top five are Florida (289), New York (277), Texas (226), and California (211).

Guttentag says the number of applicants indicating they would apply for financial aid also increased this year, to the highest level in five years. "Part of the reason for this, again, lies in the presence of international students who are applying for aid, and part of it is most likely the result of a weaker economy."

Duke invests more than $30 million in undergraduate financial aid each year, and about 42 percent of its undergraduates receive financial aid. Duke admits students without regard to their ability to pay and then meets their demonstrated financial need.

60 Minutes, 2,000 Messages

On Sunday, April 7, the CBS newsmagazine 60 *Minutes* ran a rare double-length segment profiling three Duke Brain Tumor Center patients and their medical team, Henry Friedman and Allan Friedman of the BTC and Darell Bigner, acting director of the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center. By Wednesday, 2,000 e-mail responses and several hundred phone calls flooded the Neuro-Oncology Program from all around the world.

Some of the e-mail messages asked questions about brain tumors. Some gave advice on topics from herbal and nutritional remedies to medical research. Many came from brain-tumor patients and family members. "So many of these messages were really touching," says program co-manager Sandra Tourt-Uhlig. "Many of them were parents of young children, saying the prognosis was bad, but they just want to live long enough to see their child graduate from high school or reach kindergarten."

"The main message of these e-mails is that people are grateful to us for providing some hope," says program co-manager Bebe Guill, who added that every message will receive a response. Two days after the broadcast, Henry Friedman took a stack of the e-mail messages home to start making phone calls.

Filming for the story had lasted nearly sixteen months, as film crews tracked the three patients through diagnosis and treatment, including surgeries, post-surgical follow-ups, new drug regimens, and patient support groups. According to CBS ratings, approximately 27.5 million people watched the broadcast.

www.cancer.duke.edu/btc

Effortless Exercise

Researchers at Duke Medical Center and the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas have found a biochemical pathway in muscle cells responsible for generating many of the beneficial effects of regular exercise.

The discovery identifies targets for the development of new drugs that could improve the quality of life in people suffering from chronic illness who could benefit from aerobic exercise but are unable to perform the amount of exercise necessary to produce the desired effects, says R. Sanders Williams M.D. '74, dean of the medical school and senior author of the study. Drugs that stimulate this pathway also could reproduce the health benefits of exercise that help to prevent diabetes and cardiovascular disease. The study appears in the April issue of the journal *Science*.

The research was conducted at UT Southwestern, where Williams was director of the Ryburn Center for Molecular Cardiology until 2001, when he became medical dean at Duke.

In 1998, Williams and colleagues published findings showing that activating the signaling protein calcineurin could mimic some of the effects of endurance exercise. In the new study, which was funded by grants from the National Institutes of Health, researchers detail the discovery of another cellular signaling pathway involving signaling proteins called calmodulin-dependent that control genes influencing the physiological and metabolic properties of muscles.

Williams and his colleagues have spent twenty years studying why muscle tissues remodel themselves when subjected to different forms of exercise. Skeletal muscle fibers consist of two types: "slow-twitch" muscle that can handle long-term, low-level loads, and "fast-twitch" muscle that responds to abrupt heavy loads. In remodeling, sudden heavy exercise such as weightlifting makes muscles larger, while sustained exercise such as long-distance running alters the fiber-type composition of muscle to increase resistance to fatigue and reduce the risk for diabetes or cardiovascular disease.

The scientists set out to answer a central question of exercise biology: How do muscle cells sense that they are being exercised and translate that signal into changes in gene expression influencing the metabolic properties of muscle?

In the new study, researchers identified a protein enzyme, CaMK, that controls production of mitochondria in mammalian muscle tissue. Mitochondria are the structures within cells that transform oxygen and other molecules into energy for all cellular functions. People who exercise regularly have more mitochrondria in their muscles than those who are sedentary, Williams says. The scientists learned that CaMK triggers a signaling pathway that controls mitochondrial production in mouse cells—meaning that the muscles of sedentary mice assumed the characteristics of muscles of animals that exercised regularly. They also found that CaMK activates a gene that encodes another protein, called PGC-1, which is known to activate hundreds of genes that control the amount of mitochondria in a cell.

"Activation of CaMK recapitulated the effects of exercise, indicating that this is a central pathway by which exercise modifies the metabolic properties of skeletal muscles," Williams says. "Until now, scientists did not suspect that this particular enzyme was involved in that control."

The findings are clinically significant, says Williams, not only because skeletal muscles are necessary for movement, but also because they affect metabolism of sugars and fats that circulate in the blood. The metabolic properties of skeletal muscles will determine one's risk of developing diabetes and other chronic conditions.

"An inability to exercise complicates many chronic medical conditions and makes those conditions worse," he says. "For example, we know that heart-failure patients who exercise regularly feel better and over time acquire a greater capacity to exercise, but many are unable to perform the amount of exercise necessary to produce the favorable effects. One application of this discovery, if it leads to the development of drugs to activate this pathway, would be to help improve the quality of life of people who have such chronic diseases."

Selections from the Rare Book Room

The Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collection Library owns a rare copy of the first German edition of the *Liber Chronicarum*, published in 1493. Bibliophiles consider it a monument among incunabula (books published before 1501).

Also known as the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, the book was the inspiration of six men from the city of Nuremberg who wanted to record the history of the world, from creation until their day, both in word and in design. In achieving such a printing feat, they hoped to bring great renown to their beloved city. Upon the book's completion, the printer, Anton Koberger, advertised its uniqueness: "But Nothing like this has hitherto appeared to increase and heighten the Delight of Men of Learning and of Everyone who has any education at all." These words still ring true today.

Though the author, Hartmann Schedel, wrote the original text in Latin, one needn't understand this language to "read" and enjoy the book. Numerous woodcuts recount the world's history, with Schedel's text serving a supporting role. Nearly 2,000 illustrations made from more than 600 different woodcuts depict his Seven Ages of the World. Among the designs are twenty-six city landscapes whose distinguishing features are still recognizable today. The volume also includes illustrations of various historical figures. Since a single woodcut was often used to create more than one image, images of Plutarch, Dante, and Cato resemble each other closely, as do Nebuchadnezzar and several German emperors.

Koberger printed the volume on heavy handmade paper using a gothic type. Upon Schedel's request, he inserted three blank leaves so future owners could continue to record the history of the world after 1493. He left blank spaces at the beginning of major sections of the text for illuminators to add artistic touches to individual copies. The presence and the quality of illuminations in extant copies probably reflect the wealth of the original owner. At the time of printing, purchasers could buy the text bound or unbound. Bindings usually consisted of thick wooden boards covered in colored pigskin or dark brown leather, the leather decorated with stamping.

The first Latin edition, published in June 1493, received such wide acclaim that the patrons of the book offered a German edition, *Das Buch der Croniken und Geshicten*, in December 1493. Georg Alt, a leading humanist in Nuremberg, translated the text, simultaneously editing Schedel's work to appeal to a broader German public. He also chose to rearrange some of the woodcuts and remove the three blank leaves. Otherwise, the size and format of this German edition parallel that of the earlier Latin edition.

The copy owned by Duke is bound in stamped, dark-brown leather. With the exception of a few red devices, it is not illuminated.

The *Nuremberg Chronicle* was a gift from Harry L. Dalton '16, who spent his lifetime collecting art, rare books, and manuscripts. The Dalton Room in the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library now houses the *Nuremberg Chronicle*.

Liber Chronicarum, 1493
Text by Hartmann Schedel

A research team at Duke led by Williams is continuing to study the pathway described in this study to identify the best targets for drug discovery. They also seek to determine whether the pathway is pertinent to other tissues such as fat or even to the biology of cancer cells, Williams says. Mitochondria are fundamental to the function of all cells and the pathway that controls mitochondria could possibly be manipulated in other kinds of medical conditions, he says.

Serial Scholars

Four Duke students with a record of success in undergraduate research have won Barry M. Goldwater Scholarships, which recognize excellence in science, mathematics, and engineering. This year's recipients are Dave A. Chokshi, Rebecca C. Ahrens, David G. Arthur, and Andrew G. Taube.

They were among 309 undergraduates selected on the basis of academic merit from a national field of 1,155. Since the awards were inaugurated in 1989 in memory of the late U.S. senator and Republican presidential candidate, forty-eight Duke students have received the honor, which provides up to $7,500 a year toward tuition and other college expenses. Supported by the Goldwater Foundation, a federally endowed agency, the scholarship program encourages students to pursue careers in the fields of engineering, mathematics, and the natural sciences.

Mary Nijhout, associate dean of Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, noted that this year was significant for the university because all four of Duke's nominees won the scholarship. All of Duke's current award recipients are Angier B. Duke Scholars.

Ahrens, a junior from St. Louis, Missouri, is majoring in pharmacology. Her goal is to earn a medical degree or a doctorate in neuroscience or in pharmacology and to work toward the development of better drugs for neurodegenerative disorders through basic research and clinical trials. She is studying abroad at Cambridge University in England. Her adviser and research mentor at Duke is Rochelle Shwartz-Bloom in the department of pharmacology and cancer biology.

Arthur, a sophomore from Princeton, New Jersey, is studying mathematics and computer science. He plans to obtain a doctorate in mathematics, then become a professor of mathematics or computer science. Twice he has led a Duke team to the finals of the Association for Computer Machinery. The

team's adviser is Owen Astrachan in the computer science department.

Taube, a junior from McLean, Virginia, is studying chemistry and mathematics. He plans to earn a doctorate in theoretical/computational chemistry. From there he aims to teach at the university level and conduct fundamental research in theoretical chemistry that will allow for better understanding and prediction of chemical behavior. His research mentor is Richard Palmer in the chemistry department.

Chokshi, a junior from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is studying chemistry and biology. He plans to obtain a medical degree or a doctorate, followed by a position in academic medicine as a professor or basic science researcher in molecular immunology. His research mentor is Dhavalkumar Patel in the department of medicine.

Chokshi is also one of two juniors selected as national winners of the Truman Scholarship, which recognizes academic accomplishments, leadership potential, and commitment to a career in public service. He and Troy G. Clair of New York City are among eighty winners. The Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation awards scholarships of $3,000 for senior-year study and up to $27,000 for graduate studies. Truman scholars receive leadership development training and internship opportunities in the federal government. Duke students have received thirty-five Truman scholarships since the program was initiated in 1977.

"One of the Truman interviewers said the scholarship is an investment," Chokshi says. "We're being given the chance to study issues we're really passionate about so we have the tools to effect change in the future."

Clair is a political science major who intends to prepare for a career in public service by completing a joint graduate program that combines a law degree with a master's in public policy. He then plans to work as a legislative aide or policy adviser in the federal government and run for political office.

"All the work I've done to date in public service I view as seeds for change," Clair says. "The Truman gives me the opportunity to water those seeds through graduate study in order to enact change in the future on a larger scale."

Clair, Duke Student Government's newly elected vice president for student affairs, has been president of the Black Student Alliance. He has been president of his dormitory council and has taken on numerous leadership roles, including serving on the President's Council on Black Affairs, the Inter-Community Council, the African-American Mentoring Program Steering Committee, and the Spectrum Presidents' Council, a coalition of campus cultural, religious, and political groups. He has held summer internships in the White House (as a press intern) and the Office of the Mayor of the City of New York (as chief of staff interns).

Brass acts: Dorfman and Froot at ADF

JOE MICALI

Silver Season for the ADF

Celebrating its twenty-fifth year at Duke, the American Dance Festival will offer eight commissioned works and thirty-nine performances on campus June 6 through July 20. In addition, approximately 450 professional and pre-professional dancers from around the world will unite at the ADF School for intensive training in modern dance.

Professional companies performing this year are: Paul Taylor Dance Company, June 6-8; Shen Wei Dance Arts, June 10-12; Dayton Contemporary Dance Company, June 13-15; Pilobolus Dance Theatre, June 18-22; African American Dance Ensemble, June 24-26; Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan, June 27-29; David Dorfman and Dan Froot in Live Sax Acts, July 2-3; Doug Varone and Dancers, July 4-6; Trisha Brown Company, July 11-13; and the Mark Morris Dance Group, July 18-20.

The ADF was established in 1934 in Bennington, Vermont, with Martha Graham, Hanya Holm, Doris Humphrey, and Charles Weidman as founding artists. Currently under the direction of Charles and Stephanie Reinhart, the ADF has been the site of more than 500 premieres. Major sponsors include the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), Phillip Morris Companies, Inc., the City of Durham, *The Herald-Sun*, and the North Carolina Arts Council, an agency funded by the state and the NEA.

For tickets, call (919) 684-6402.

www.americandancefestival.org

Consensual-Relationships Policy

The Academic Council of the faculty has approved new guidelines for relationships between supervisors and employees and between faculty members and students. The Duke policy does not prohibit such consensual relationships and does not include punishment for engaging in them. Instead, it addresses the conflicts of interest created by such relationships and focuses on steps the supervisor or faculty member should take to eliminate the conflict of interest.

The policy is in two parts: The first addresses employee relationships and the other looks at faculty-student relationships. Most of the council's discussion focused on the academic side of the policy.

"No faculty member should enter into a consensual relationship with a student actually under the faculty member's authority," the policy states. A faculty member would be in a position of authority if he or she super-

vised a student's research, was responsible for the student's grades, or employed a student as an assistant.

If these situations arise, the policy lists several measures the faculty member can take to end the conflict of interest. The student could withdraw from the class or transfer to another section, or another faculty member or teaching assistant could take over the position of authority. This effort must be taken with the informed consent of the faculty member's superior—normally the department chair or dean.

While the policy doesn't prohibit faculty-student dating, it warns that such dating often causes problems. The policy compared faculty-student dating to relationships between counselors and clients and between doctors and patients, in which personal relationships can interfere with professional dealings. "There are certain situations in which consensual relationships are particularly inappropriate and inherently dangerous," the policy says. "Because of the trust integral to these relationships, the damage that can result is especially severe."

The policy was proposed by Sally Dickson, vice president in charge of the Office of Institutional Equity. Dickson says there was no particular incident prompting the proposal but that her office has received enough complaints to warrant putting a policy in writing.

In adding the consensual-relationships policy to the *Faculty Handbook*, Duke joins a growing number of colleges and universities that have written guidelines for consensual relationships, particularly those in which a faculty member is dating a student. While other policies include a list of punitive measures for inappropriate behavior, Duke's policy doesn't include possible punishments.

HISTORY 129B

Syllabus

From Victorian to Corporate America, 1820-1920

"You can tell the ideals of a nation by its advertisements," wrote British author Norman Douglas. But as associate professor of history Sydney Nathans will tell you, ideals are far from static, and the tenor and substance of ads have changed radically over the past 150 years. Consistently, research on advertisements provides a magnifying glass for the juniors and seniors who enroll in his social and cultural history course.

On both sides of the Atlantic, Nathans explains, the Victorian period was characterized by enormous strain as people moved (geographically or psychologically) away from villages and small communities to bigger and bigger places. History 129B is really about the unexpected social turbulence brought on by this shift from a village-centered to a market-centered economy and lifestyle, and what society did about it. "It becomes a story about the making of the middle class," Nathans says.

The classic Victorian moral formula for a world in disarray was self-discipline—relying on one's inner moral compass. But the formula excluded many groups: women, African Americans, Southerners, working people. Students delve into Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and John Hope Franklin's edition of W.E.B. DuBois' *The Souls of Black Folk*. They peruse Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*—"written to be the *Uncle Tom's Cabin* of the twentieth century, to focus on industrial slavery," says Nathans—and Edward Ayers' *Southern Crossing: A History of the American South, 1877-1906*.

Confronted by the rising anger and uneasiness its very mores had engendered, what was late nineteenth-century America to do? The class goes on to examine three potential solutions society came up with: first, Populism and Socialism, as seen through the lens of Nick Salvatore's biography of labor organizer and jailed presidential candidate Eugene V. Debs; second, the paternalistic model of corporate behavior as evidenced in the mill town, where, in Nathans' words, "We'll charge you next to no rent and pay you next to nothing, employ your whole family, and patrol you morally"; and third, the mercantile solution—the one that lasted. It was a breathtaking ideological shift: make consumers of everybody; pay them enough to buy the products they helped manufacture, and you could ease social, political, and economic unrest of the disenfranchised and historically dispossessed. Make them want, and let them have what they want—at a price.

Doing that meant overcoming Victorian commitment to the ideals of parsimony, saving, and self-denial. So the course turns to look at the rise of the department store and the radical rethinking of marketing, with help from William Leach's *Land of Desire: Merchants, Power, and the Rise of a New American Culture*.

Students undertake a fifteen-page paper. It is there that the library's John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising, and Marketing History comes into play, often in tandem with nineteenth- and twentieth-century magazines. The collection, now ten years old and growing in size, includes not only such raw materials as advertisements and radio scripts but also a treasure trove of internal communications, minutes, and correspondence of the likes of J. Walter Thompson, the dominant American ad agency of the period.

—*Paul Baerman M.B.A. '90*

Making History

Three Duke historians—John Hope Franklin, Gerda Lerner, and Anne Firor Scott—have been selected to receive the Organization of American Historians' Distinguished Service Award. The three are the only scholars to receive the award this year.

Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History Emerita, is known for her work in Southern women's history. She has taught at Haverford College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and has written or edited nine books, including *The Southern Lady*, *Women in American Life*, *Making the Invisible Woman Visible*, *Natural Allies*, and *Unheard Voices*. She has served in leadership posts with both the Southern Historical Association and President Lyndon B. Johnson's Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Franklin, James B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus, has devoted his life to the study, research, and documentation of African-American history. He has written twelve books, including the 1947 volume *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans*, for which he is best known. The book has been translated into seven languages and is now in its eighth edition. Franklin was an important consultant to the NAACP in its successful argument of *Brown v. Board of Education* before the U.S. Supreme Court. He has been on the faculty of Fisk University, St. Augustine's College, North Carolina Central University, Howard University, Brooklyn College, and the University of Chicago.

Lerner, a visiting professor of history at Duke and a University of Wisconsin professor emerita, has written ten books on the female experience in this country. Born to a Jewish family in Vienna, she was forced into exile in 1938 after the rise of the Nazis. She is credited with establishing the country's first graduate program in women's history, at Sarah Lawrence College in 1972. She has edited twenty-one volumes, all on women's history or related topics. Earlier this spring, she was named the 2002 recipient of the Bruce Catton Prize for Lifetime Achievement in Historical Writing. She is the first woman to receive the prize, awarded every two years by the Society of American Historians.

Hydrologist Gabriel G. "Gaby" Katul of the Nicholas School of the Environment and Earth Sciences was awarded the American Geophysical Union's James B. Macelwane Medal, which recognizes significant contributions to the geophysical sciences by an outstanding young scientist. An associate professor of hydrology and co-director of the Center for Hydrologic Science, he specializes in the transfers of water vapor and carbon dioxide between the biosphere and the atmosphere. He has established a national reputation as an organizer and participant in the AmeriFlux program, funded by the U.S. Department of Energy to measure the carbon uptake by large tracts of forest. Working at the FACE (Free-Air CO_2 Enrichment) site in Duke Forest, Katul has estimated forest carbon uptake under ambient levels of carbon dioxide.

Christopher B. Newgard '78, whose research specialty is metabolic regulatory mechanisms and the development of therapeutic strategies for diabetes management, is the new director of the Sarah W. Stedman Nutrition Center at Duke Medical Center. The former professor of biochemistry and internal medicine at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas will teach in Duke's departments of pharmacology and cancer biology, and internal medicine. Established in 1988, the Stedman Center develops and delivers nutrition-oriented programs to a range of health-care professionals, patients, and the general public. Newgard earned his doctorate in biochemistry at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in 1984, where he was later named the Gifford O. Touchstone Jr. and Randolph G. Touchstone Distinguished Chair in Diabetes Research. He became a full professor in the departments of biochemistry and internal medicine, and the Center for Diabetes Research in 1995.

Brigid L. M. Hogan was named chair of the department of cell biology at Duke Medical Center, the first woman to be appointed chair of a basic science department there. Hogan was director of the Stem Cell and Organogenesis Program at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville. She is considered a world leader in developmental biology and stem-cell research. She is a Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) investigator, a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. She was the scientific co-chair of the 1994 National Institutes of Health report on human embryo research.

Ariel Dorfman, Walter Hines Page Research Professor of Literature and Latin American Studies, was named the recipient of the ALOA prize, one of the most prestigious Danish literary awards. Given annually by the Centre for Literature from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania, the prize recognizes the best book of fiction or nonfiction from these continents published in the previous year (2001). The award was made for the Danish translation of Dorfman's memoir *Heading South, Looking North: A Bilingual Journey*, already published in ten other languages. Other candidates for the award this year were Michael Ondaatje, Carlos Fuentes, and the Egyptian author Fadia Faqir.

William J. Fulkerson Jr., chief medical officer for Duke Hospital and the Private Diagnostic Clinic, was named chief executive officer of Duke Hospital, succeeding Michael D. Israel, who resigned to take the chief operating officer position of the North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System in New York. Fulkerson, a professor of medicine at the medical school and a nationally renowned specialist in pulmonary and critical-care medicine, was named chief medical officer of Duke Hospital in April 2000; he was also executive medical director of Duke's Private Diagnostic Clinic.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has announced the 2002 class of 177 fellows and thirty foreign honorary members, including Duke's Robert L. Bryant, professor of mathematics; Anthony R. Means, professor of pharmacology and cancer biology; and Herbert Kitschelt, professor of political science. According to the AAAS, it "has elected the finest minds and most influential leaders from each generation, including George Washington and Ben Franklin in the eighteenth century, Daniel Webster and Ralph Waldo Emerson in the nineteenth, and Albert Einstein and Winston Churchill in the twentieth." Current membership includes more than 150 Nobel laureates and 50 Pulitzer Prize winners. A full list of new members is available at www.amacad.org/members/new2002list.htm.

Middle East Balancing Act

IN A CONVERSATION JUST BEFORE THE FLARE-UP OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN THE ISRAELIS AND THE PALESTINIANS, ROBERT JORDAN '67, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA, DISCUSSES THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

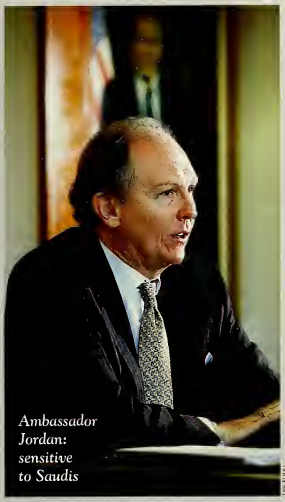
Fifteen Saudis took part in the attacks on September 11, private Saudi charities reportedly contributed to financing Osama bin Laden, and hundreds of Saudis fought with al-Qaeda against Americans in Afghanistan. Given that range of involvement, is it hard to see an alliance of interests between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia?

Oil is what we think of the most, but Saudi Arabia is strategically located in a part of the world that is pivotal to our national interests. We would need to be able, for example, to fly over Saudi airspace to reach any other part of the Middle East to project military force. The Saudis are a major voice in the moderate Arab world. They're also our largest trading partner in the Arab world.

In trying to balance conflicting interests or trying to manage different constituencies, the Saudis are like many other governments. One thing that is quite interesting is that the Crown Prince has called in business leaders, academics, clerics, and tribal leaders, and he has said to each of them, be careful what you say—particularly to the clerics. He has said that there is no place for political discussion in the mosque, that they should weigh their words carefully because those words have a profound influence on the population.

There is widespread belief that Iraq is the real target of the president's message about the "axis of evil." How does that possibility play in Saudi Arabia?

It's a very complex equation. The Saudis were targets in Saddam Hussein's incursion into Kuwait; they are no friends of Hussein. But they certainly do not want



Ambassador Jordan: sensitive to Saudis

LES TOUO

to see a lengthy, inconclusive ground war in Iraq waged by Americans. From that standpoint, they are very, very concerned about our intentions. It is entirely possible that if we're able to demonstrate to the Saudis a plan that could be successful—a plan that showed resolve and that showed an end game—then the Saudis would be more inclined to be supportive, or at least to not interfere with that objective. They will be concerned about any military operation that will cost Muslim lives. But in Afghanistan, once we explained what we were doing, once they saw the resolve with which we were approaching it, and once they saw the successes we were having, the Saudis' concern abated substantially.

Seymour Hirsch writing in The New Yorker perceived a growing instability in the Saudi regime. How well-founded is that fear?

I would say that over the next five-plus years, the regime will remain strong. The Saudi people are not a revolutionary kind of people; over their history, they have preferred only gradual change. But the education system does not appear, at least at present, to be teaching job skills sufficient to allow young Saudis to compete for jobs. The religious overlay in the schools has come to some degree at the expense of academic courses, and there is a degree of religious intolerance that over the long term could lead to an insular, inward-looking approach to the world—one that would not allow the Saudi population to compete economically or to develop the political structures that could respond to these growing demands of their population. I should add that Saudi Arabia has one of the highest rates of population growth in the world; something like 60 percent of their population is under age eighteen.

The Saudis historically have been a tribal and nomadic society. They represent a conservative strain of Islam and they're the protectors of Islamic holy sites. So they have both a cultural and religious uniqueness. It's important for us to realize that they've really only been in existence as a nation for about seventy years.

Scholars like Bernard Lewis point out that, from the collapse of the Ottoman Empire onward, Islam has been on the losing side of history and has often taken solace in conspiracy theories and blaming outside forces. Do you see any active process of self-reflection among the region's scholars and leaders?

There is a certain degree of churning right now in Saudi society that hopefully is going to accelerate. They haven't simply pulled up what some newspaper columnists have called another iron curtain; they haven't simply stuck their heads in the sand. The foreign minister, for example, has said that they have looked through their textbooks to see what needed to be addressed. We also see, particularly in the private sector, a tremendous effort in women's rights. There is a new university being developed that will for the first time have coeducation in the classroom. Now, this is going to be through the device of a balcony in which the women will sit so they won't be visible to the men. But given the almost glacial pace of change in the Middle East, this is revolutionary.

Human Rights Watch and other groups have accused the Saudi government of suppressing civil liberties and have noted the absence of elected legislatures or other institutions that might counter-balance central authority.

What is the U.S. doing to promote democratic processes?

It's a part of my charge to express to the Saudis our concerns about civil rights and individual liberties. It isn't necessarily my charge to impose a democratic regime on Saudi Arabia, but we do address these issues. I was encouraged to hear, for example, that the Saudis have been willing to have some of these international human-rights organizations come to the kingdom and take a look at how they're treating prisoners. I'm personally concerned about the situation with regard to women's rights and religious liberty. There's a tribal culture in the kingdom that has been resistant to any kind of change at all. So you have these competing forces, and there's going to be some arm-wrestling on these issues.

Does the Saudi peace proposal point to a meaningful shift in that government's role in the Middle East, or is the proposal just reiterating a familiar formula?

The vision of peace expressed by Crown Prince Abdullah is significant in many respects. Although we have heard "land for peace" suggestions before, the fact that someone with the stature and influence of the Crown Prince has made this proposal is important. He has invested much of his prestige in gaining acceptance of the proposal by the rest of the Arab world, both in the Arab Summit in Beirut and in his diplomacy following the meeting with President Bush in Crawford [Texas]. This broad consensus among Arab states will be valuable in developing the details of the plan and in persuading the Palestinians that their interests are served by reducing violence in the region.

How has the role of ambassador changed in a complex international environment and with the technology of instant communication?

I had an interesting conversation with [former Secretary of State] Jim Baker about that. I was seeking his advice on whether I should take this job. And he said, in a way

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Fuqua: How I Made My Fortune Using Other People's Money
By J.B. Fuqua. Longstreet Press, 2002. 327 pages. $24.95.

One day in 1935, a seventeen-year-old walked into the local country store from his grandparents' poor tobacco farm in south central Virginia. He had a telegram in his hand, and he asked the clerk to help him place a phone call—his first ever. The telegram was from a man offering him a job as a radio operator on a cargo ship headed for South Africa. The boy was J.B. Fuqua, and the job launched a career that would make him one of the richest men in America.

J.B. Fuqua's autobiography is subtitled *How I Made My Fortune Using Other People's Money*, and it has a chapter titled "Using Other People's Brains." But if one message comes through loud and clear in this rags-to-riches story, it is that Fuqua made his way—and his vast fortune—by dint of his own brains and energy.

He was born with nothing. He was raised by grandparents who didn't particularly want him and could barely support themselves. But he had inherited an enormous store of curiosity and self-confidence, and that was all it took.

Starting with a twenty-five-cent investment in a mail-order book, *How to Become An Amateur Radio Operator*, he taught himself a profession that would get him off the farm and out into the world. And, with books borrowed by mail from the Duke University Library, he taught himself about banking and finance. Then, when he decided to return to dry land after a year at sea, he put these skills together with his sizable ego—"I've always had a big ego and I've never trusted anyone who didn't have one also"—and moved to a town where he didn't know anybody, and talked three people into lending him $10,000 to start a radio station.

The station, WGAC, was the second radio station in Augusta, Georgia. It was profitable from day one. With his share of the income, J.B. Fuqua began to build an empire that would at times include TV stations, movie theaters, real-estate investment trusts, Simplicity Pattern Company, industrial products companies, a savings and loan, and the largest photofinisher in the world.

For those interested in learning how to make a fortune using other people's money, Fuqua offers a number of useful lessons on managing balance sheets, financing acquisitions, leverage, and other business topics. But the broader lessons, the ones that are more valuable, and valuable to more people, are the ones about of honesty, loyalty, and hard work.

Starting from the very first page, Fuqua's theme is clear. The third sentence of the book is: "I am proof that any obstacle can be overcome if you are willing to educate yourself and work hard." A few pages later, he talks about his early career: "This was not merely a case of being in the right place at the right time. I was ambitious and prepared for each one of these jobs." And after that, in describing the building of his empire: "Most people who appear to have had an unusual amount of luck are usually those who have positioned themselves in order for desirable things to happen to them."

FUQUA'S FIVE

1. Act now. Don't delay.
2. Quality versus quantity.
3. Create an advantage.
4. Pay attention to important details.
5. Don't listen to conventional wisdom.

Fuqua presents himself as a down-to-earth, no-frills, thoughtful kind of guy who has discovered a winning formula and followed it faithfully. He is proud of himself. He put his name on his company so people would know that he had confidence in it. He is loyal to employees, reaching into his own pocket to pay benefits for retirees of at least one company he acquired. And he is supremely honest, which as he points out, is a very good business practice.

Starting with a minimal investment, Fuqua amassed a huge fortune. By his own calculation, he has given away more than $100 million. The Fuqua School of Business at Duke is his expression of gratitude for those library books mailed to a poor farmer kid three-quarters of a century ago. And there are clearly many more dollars left in his pockets.

The feat is astonishing on the face of it. But it is made all the more so by his disclosure in a short six-page chapter, "My Personal Struggles," toward the end of the book that he has suffered from severe depression nearly all of his life. In 1995, at the age of seventy-seven, he underwent electroconvulsive shock treatments, which he found to be a "highly effective last-resort treatment." He still takes antidepressants daily, and he has become an advocate for removing the stigma associated with the "insidious disease" of depression.

"When I was at my worst, which was most of my adult life, I just wanted to sleep or escape reality," he says. "Your thoughts slow down and your thinking is clouded by indecision. You question even routine decisions, doubting your judgment as your thoughts slow to a snail's pace." Imagine what this man could have done if he had been feeling good.

—*Nancy Cardwell*

Cardwell '69, a member of Duke Magazine's *Editorial Advisory Board, develops, writes, and edits books on management and business topics.*

Meeting of the Waters
By Kim McLarin '86. William Morrow & Company, 2001. 352 pages. $24.

The protagonists of Kim McLarin's gutsy new novel, *Meeting of the Waters*, meet under inauspicious circumstances, near the infamous South Central L.A. corner of Florence and Normandie during the post-Rodney King verdict riots in 1992. Porter Stockman, a veteran reporter, is about to be beaten to death when he is rescued by a fellow journalist who stumbles onto the scene. Lenora, or Lee, as she is called, frantically pushes Porter into his car but refuses his invitation to get in and ride to safety. "I have a better chance on foot than you do in this car," she says matter-of-factly to the baffled Porter. Why? Because Lee is black, and Porter is white.

McLarin skillfully prepares the reader for what will be a roller-coaster relationship between Lee, who is painfully aware of race,

and Porter, who is painfully not. Race affects Lee's entire life, from the stories she covers to the real-estate agents she chooses, and she goes out of her way to set a good example for less fortunate African Americans. Porter, on the other hand, is not affected by race. At least he doesn't think he is. And therein lies the rub.

Porter, a proud, dyed-in-the-wool liberal, breezily dismisses Lee's race as irrelevant; to consider it a factor at all, he thinks, would be "distasteful…close-minded, biased, suburban, and small." Why should he, or anyone else, care that Lee is black? Porter glosses over the issue and sets out on a no-holds-barred pursuit of the beautiful, whip-smart woman.

But he doesn't get very far. Lee is immediately suspicious of his interest. She was raised to distrust white people and, when Porter turns on the charm, she shuts him out. Flowers he sends her at work are taken home immediately; lunch and dinner dates are refused. Her strong sense of who she is—a black woman who does not date white men—prevents her from considering Porter an acceptable suitor. But he is unusually persistent. He eventually wears her down and persuades her, finally, to give him a chance.

Once Lee relents, she sheds her tough-girl exterior and lets herself need and be needed by Porter. The more she gives, the more vulnerable she becomes, and the more vulnerable she becomes, the more exciting and powerful the connection. Lee and Porter fall in love. McLarin might have ended the story there, with Porter triumphant and Lee transformed, but *Meeting of the Waters* has barely begun.

Love does not conquer all; it only makes things more complicated. Lee keeps her relationship with Porter a secret from her closest friends and family, who know her as a stubborn supporter of black solidarity. When she shares the secret with friends, or when friends discover the truth, Lee is at pains to explain herself. She struggles to justify her feelings for Porter, to herself and to others, and she can't help but feel she's betrayed her own.

Lee never fully trusts Porter's feelings for her, and it shows. She picks fights with him, questions his politics, and pushes him to think about how he would feel escorting a little "mocha" daughter to school. Her preoccupation with race perplexes and worries Porter. But that's because he utterly fails to understand what Lee feels she sacrificed to fall in love with him in the first place.

Only when it dawns on him that they are headed for marriage does Porter begin to wonder what, exactly, he wants. Instead of confronting his doubts, he proposes, suddenly, and Lee accepts. Then, just when things seem to be on track, Porter jumps ship, unable to face the future he claimed—indeed, insisted—he wanted.

In the last half of *Meeting of the Waters*, McLarin's wonderful cast of supporting characters comes to the fore, and both Porter and Lee discover details about their respective families that change, in part, their view of themselves and about the assumptions they've made. It's a humbling lesson for the headstrong two. It's also a lesson for everyone about the nature of truth, as well as our perception of it, and how we arrange the details in our lives to fit those truths we choose to believe.

McLarin's style is light and readable, and her agenda, while not at all insistent, is not hidden below the surface. But *Meeting of the Waters* will make any careful reader think. In the end, it stands out not because it answers any questions or seeks a greater truth, but because it forces both Porter and Lee to discern when race is an issue, and, just as importantly, when it is not.

—*Katherine Guckenberger*

Guckenberger '93, former fiction editor of The Atlantic Monthly's *online journal* Atlantic Unbound, *is a case writer for Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.*

free•dom

n. a state unrestricted by anything except one's own limitations or nature.

See also: The Forest at Duke.

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Education, from A to Z

A SESQUICENTENNIAL CONVERSATION

Moderated by KIM KOSTER

CHRIS HELMLETH

"One of the questions I'll try to reflect back to almost anybody I see who comes and asks me about being a teacher: Have they had any good teachers themselves? I know the answer is going to be yes, that they've had personal experience with the impact that a good teacher can have, and in some ways they want to have that same impact as a teacher themselves."

The roots of teacher preparation and education run 150 years deep at Duke—deeper than the name, deeper almost than the school itself. In 1851, Union Institute was re-incorporated as Normal College, and the school began awarding degrees for teaching in the public schools. Normal, under the leadership of Braxton Craven, was one of the first chartered institutions in the country for teacher preparation and became renowned as one of the outstanding teacher-training colleges in the South.

In 1859, Normal College became Trinity College, continuing its tradition of teacher preparation. When Trinity became Duke University in 1924, the Indenture of Trust by which James B. Duke established his vision of the new university placed teacher training among the school's primary missions: "I advise that the courses at

this institution be arranged first with special reference to the training of preachers, teachers, lawyers, and physicians, because these are most in the public eye, and by precept and example can do most to uplift mankind."

During the nearly eighty years since that charter, the status of education at Duke and on the national stage has gone through several permutations. The Department of Education existed for decades; in the 1960s, it began to offer a Master's of Arts in Teaching degree. In 1982, during a period of "retrenchment," the department became instead the Program in Education and the M.A.T. languished until 1989, when it was resurrected as a program of the Graduate School.

The directors of those two programs, David M. Malone Ph.D. '84 of the Program in Education, which prepares undergraduates for teaching at the primary and secondary levels, and Rosemary Thorne of the M.A.T. program, which prepares teachers for secondary education, spent several hours discussing education in its various forms, from teacher preparation at Duke to teacher induction in the public schools, and many issues that face educators today. And finally, they revealed a new direction for education at Duke.

150 Years of Teacher Preparation

How committed is Duke to the idea of teaching teachers to teach?

MALONE: That sentence in the indenture says a purpose of the university is preparing teachers.
THORNE: And that will always be a part of Duke. There will always be discussions of how Duke ought to go about that, and how much emphasis Duke will place on that. I don't see a resurrection of a huge department of education ever at Duke.
MALONE: Nor a need for one.

The State of Public Education

A Summit of Secretaries

Since the 1979 creation of the U.S. Department of Education, there have been seven secretaries of education. In February, five of the six living secretaries came to Duke for an Education Leadership Summit, a discussion of the state of public education.

Part of a yearlong celebration of 150 years of teacher preparation at Duke, the summit brought current Secretary of Education Roderick Paige together with former secretaries Lamar Alexander, William Bennett, Lauro Cavazos, and Richard Riley. While the secretaries brought various experiences and ideologies to the table, the meeting was notable as much for its point of agreement—public education needs fixing—as for the civil disagreements about accountability and testing.

As the sitting secretary, Paige spoke extensively about the Bush administration's education agenda, which had been largely codified by the January signing of the No Child Left Behind Act, a $26-billion federal education bill that included mandates for broader educational testing, increased local control, character education, greater tutoring for children in failing schools, and stricter accountability.

" 'No Child Left Behind' helps us look at schools, governance, and the federal role in education the right way," Paige said. "It reminds us that the goal of schools is not diplomas, but educated citizens, and it assures us that the responsibility for student performance lies not just with educators, but also with communities.

"In order to eliminate the achievement gap and improve student performance across the board, we must hold educators accountable to the bold proposition that every child can learn. There is no middle ground for excuses. Either educators believe that every child can learn, or they do not. When they begin to make excuses for our children based on race or socioeconomics, those who make excuses—and our children—fall prey to what [President Bush] calls 'the soft bigotry of low expectations.' "

Paige said the new law mandates more educational testing, and defended that position. "The 'No Child Left Behind' law is all about discovering and disseminating the information about student performance that assessments will provide. Test scores will be disaggregated by poverty, race, ethnicity, disability, and limited English proficiency so that we can see where the achievement gap exists and attack it so that no group is neglected. School districts and schools that fail to make adequate progress toward statewide goals will, over time, be subject to improvement, corrective action, and restructuring measures aimed at getting them back on course to meet state standards."

The theme of character education was reinforced by Bennett, who has spent the years since his Reagan-era service as a public moralist and think-tank director. Despite opposition to morality-based teaching, he said, children must be educated in values—values that should be inculcated by their teachers. "If you want people to learn about morality, then you put them in the presence of people who embody morality."

Riley, secretary of education during all eight years of the Clinton administration, became the lone Democrat at the summit when Shirley Hufstedler, President Carter's appointee, was forced to cancel her appearance at the last minute. Responding to the Bush agenda, Riley called for caution and the establishment of clear, across-the-board standards by which to judge accountability. "I believe in standards," he said, "but not standardization."

Alexander, a former Tennessee governor whose tenure as education secretary was followed by two runs for the White House, departed from the more traditional Republican local-control stance by repeating his longstanding call for broad, federal, G.I.-Bill-like legislation that would improve the quality and accessibility of primary and secondary education on a nationwide level.

His concerns were echoed to a large degree by Cavazos, who became the first Hispanic cabinet secretary when he was tapped by Ronald Reagan in 1988. Like Alexander, Cavazos spoke with passion about the need

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There's a wonderful group of Duke faculty who, during their time at Duke, have been extremely supportive and insistent that Duke stay involved in teaching. They helped keep teacher preparation alive at a time when it might have been thought that Duke really didn't need to devote resources to it.

How close did Duke come to that point of not devoting resources to teacher education?

THORNE: There was a time, not that many years ago, where there was some thought that the university would quit preparing teachers at the undergraduate level. But I don't think at any time during the past 150 years has there been any thought of Duke getting out of the business of preparing teachers altogether.
MALONE: Right. It was more a matter of what degree of resources are going to be allocated. That's not true just at Duke—that's true at a lot of places. If you look at UNC at Chapel Hill, right now they have no undergraduate secondary teaching program.
THORNE: They've moved to all-M.A.T.
MALONE: In some ways, Duke was in sync with some national trends.
MALONE: One of the things that's been missing for the last fifteen or twenty years or so is that the program in education hasn't been as well integrated with the research and scholarly mission and academic mission of Arts and Sciences as it needs to be.
THORNE: But that's changing.

So the programs are smaller—they're not a "School of Education" or even a department—but, qualitatively, where do you stand?

MALONE: We're producing students who we think are going to be excellent teachers, and have proven to be excellent teachers.
THORNE: I don't want to take anything away from any graduate from Duke's former Department of Education, but we've never produced better teachers than we're producing now.

Teachers' teachers: Thorne, standing, and Malone

Teaching Teachers to Teach

Teaching is so much more than standing in front of a classroom and lecturing. What do teachers-to-be have to learn?

MALONE: When we think about how we design a curriculum to teach students to become teachers, we start with awarenesses the students might not have, understandings they might not have. Not only about how children learn, but their own private theories about what teaching is. Both of us have probably spent an awful lot of time in our programs trying to get at these presuppositions that Duke students have about teaching and learning and growing up and developing. A liberal-arts education does a lot to kind of expose all those theories, misconceptions, and assumptions that students make about teaching.

For instance, when they use terms like "covering the material." When we're talking about what a good teacher does, they'll say, "Well, she certainly covers all the material that's part of the course." I like to propose the difference between "covering" and "discovering." The idea of good teaching isn't about covering the material, it's about helping students to discover it. In order for them to be great teachers, they're going to have to do a whole lot more than cover the material.

THORNE: Teachers are responsible for student learning, not just responsible for delivering the information.
MALONE: Let me throw something out on that, Ro. I remember one time visiting a classroom, and I asked the teacher how things were going. She said that things had been going slowly and she was a little bit behind, but now they were going better because there had been a good number of students absent because of the flu, and the fact that they were absent enabled her to catch up in terms of the amount of material that she could cover because there were fewer people there, fewer questions, fewer interruptions.
THORNE: There's a whole lot that you have to have to be a good teacher, a whole litany of knowledge you have to have. But you also have to have a connection with your students.
MALONE: One of the questions I'll try to reflect back to almost anybody I see who comes and asks me about being a teacher: Have they had any good teachers themselves? I know the answer is going to be yes, that they've had personal experience with the impact that a good teacher can have, and in some ways they want to have that same impact as a teacher themselves.
THORNE: In my graduation speech every year, I tell my class that society will never reward teachers in the way that they should be rewarded, either with respect or with monetary reward. But then I tell them, and I firmly believe this, that there is no more important calling. That a teacher has more power to end human suffering than does a doctor, to lift the human spirit than does a minister, and to change civil rights, to change our public discourse, than does a politician or an attorney. Teachers are much more powerful in what they do every day than any of those persons. And there truly is no more important profession.

Finding and Keeping Teachers

Facing the teacher shortage, how do you bring more people into the profession through the Program in Education or the M.A.T. program?

THORNE: There are several things that have to happen. One is that the perception in the academy of teacher preparation needs to change. We need to think that it's a viable occupation for our best and brightest students. It has to be considered a reasonable choice and a prestigious position.
MALONE: It seems to professors, in many to revitalize public education and about his perception of lack of progress in doing so. "When appointed, I believed that the future depended on what happened in the schoolhouse, and that there was no more important job than the education of our children. I still hold that belief today.

"Perhaps my major achievement as secretary, and the principal issue that confronted me during my tenure, was my involvement, with others, in the establishment of the national education performance goals."

Those goals were:

- That every child start school ready to learn;
- To increase the high-school graduation rate to at least 90 percent;
- To teach students to competency over challenging subject matter, including active thinking and problem-solving skills;
- To take students beyond competency to supremacy in mathematics and science;
- To ensure that every adult American be

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Secretarial pool: clockwise from top, Bennett, Alexander, Riley, Paige, and Cavazos

CHRIS HILLSMITH

cases, that it's an odd choice when one of their better students in their discipline has decided to become a teacher. They see that as something that isn't necessarily a good choice for them.
THORNE: And that is coming from a *teacher.*
MALONE: A teacher at the college level. And in many cases, if they do see them as becoming a teacher, it's always that they become a teacher for a few years before they go back to graduate school and get a real job. In some ways, that's the attitude a lot of our students hear from their parents and from faculty members.
THORNE: Another thing I believe strongly that we need to do is raise teacher salaries. As long as a man or a woman can not reasonably support a family on a teacher's salary, it's not a viable career choice.

Students who come into the M.A.T. program typically aren't rich. There's been a small handful of students who have been able to pay their way or their parents have been able to pay their way, but I'm talking four or five over the last thirteen years. M.A.T. students have loans. Huge loans. And typically, they already have undergraduate loans. They come into the program with debt, and they accumulate more debt when they're in the program, and then they enter a profession that is going to pay them, to start, $27,000 a year. That's a problem. Some people—and I am entirely sympathetic to this—say, I would love to do this, but it's not a reasonable return on my investment.

I think of the other things we could do if we had the budget. We could do more to prepare these guys to teach. We could provide broader experiences, and God knows, it would change the face of who we could admit. Who could come.

With all the hurdles in mind, who does come?

MALONE: In general, the students we see now who are coming to ask us about what it's like to become a teacher and how to prepare to be a teacher are different from the types of students who were my peers when I was preparing to be a teacher. The types of students we see now seem very committed to issues of equity, issues of social justice, issues of wanting to change the world. And they have an idealism that I think is very refreshing.
THORNE: I don't know that I see that as much as you do in the M.A.T. program.
MALONE: I don't hear many students saying to me, I need to prepare to be a teacher in case I don't get another kind of job or as a fallback position.
THORNE: I don't see those kinds of people either, although when I was in school there were those people: "In case I don't get married at graduation, then I better have a teaching certificate so I have something to do until I get married." That we don't see anymore.

We put such an emphasis on study within the discipline that the students I see love their academic disciplines. They love mathematics or they love history or they love English literature. And they're very good at it. They don't necessarily want to become a researcher in that field, but they have a love of this topic and they want to share it.

Those are the students that I see more often. And every year, I see students who would love to go into teaching, but they look—not even so much at the entry-level pay scale of a teacher—they look at the fact that after twenty years they will be making what their peers will be making right out of undergrad school.
MALONE: The disparity is just too great. Even if it was different, and there was less of a gap…
THORNE: If you see that, after twenty years I'm going to be making $45,000, that's a disincentive to go into teaching. And I am tired to death of hearing policymakers say we need to quit throwing money at education. Throw some money at teacher preparation. Throw some money at teachers in terms of salaries.
MALONE: I think it's really sad when you go to Harris Teeter and you see your own children's teachers bagging groceries. I've seen them at Home Depot, in second jobs. Teaching is a very difficult job in and of itself, but then to have to get a second job....
THORNE: You could live off that salary, but it's difficult to live within the culture, the times, what we expect of a reasonable, middle-class salary.
MALONE: Yeah, $200 for a family of four to go to one baseball game. That's a lot of cash.
THORNE: You don't do that on a teacher's salary. You just don't.
MALONE: But given the parameters and given the constraints of how the profession of teaching is structured in our society, there's still a lot we can do to attract undergraduates to it.
THORNE: Absolutely. For a good share of the people who have come through either of our programs, they couldn't imagine doing anything else. They love what they do.

DUKE CHRANCE

Testing, Standards, and Accountability

You can't talk about education now without talking about some of the new trends and requirements. How does testing affect what your teachers have to learn, and how they teach?

THORNE: For all of the bad news—and please don't let my graduates read this because they'll all come holler at me—but the standards movement and the accountability movement in North Carolina has been largely a good thing. It doesn't hurt the best teachers. The best teachers who are out there are not hurt by, and they're not really teaching to, a test. That's really for the most part not happening.
MALONE: I think some of that "teaching to the test" goes on, but the question is whether that's necessarily all a bad thing.
THORNE: Sure. What were they teaching to before? It is absolutely true that we had children who were not learning in the past—who just weren't. We had kids who

were being shuffled through, who were not reading at grade level, and [standards] had to happen in order to establish a floor and to raise all children up to a level where they're prepared to learn. Although it has been hugely unpopular among teachers, this kind of accountability measure, this kind of standardizing the curriculum, had to happen.

And this is not the only thing that had to happen. Teaching to a one-dimensional measurement of student learning is never going to tell the whole story about how children learn or what children learn or what children know and/or are able to do. We need to go far beyond that to a different kind of assessment strategy.

MALONE: That's becoming an emerging consensus, that the current accountability programs are having some positive results. But the problem becomes when we see them as an end in themselves, as a be-all and end-all and that somehow by this one measure we have an absolute perfect assessment of what a child's life in school is like.

literate and prepared for lifelong learning;

• To create an environment conducive to learning by making schools free of drugs and violence and instilling discipline in the classroom.

"Informally," Cavazos said after discussing these goals, "I added a seventh goal—that by the year 2000, every child be educated to his or her fullest potential.... My greatest disappointment has been that in spite of the work of many, we did not reach our six education goals by the year 2000. I am hopeful, however, that they may be attained in the near future."

Cavazos drew applause from many in the audience of educators and students when he addressed the subject of testing. "The use of high-stakes testing has become fashionable in our states today," he said. "Many schools already emphasize test-taking, and some 'teach to the test.' With the federal government stepping into the testing business, there may be more schools focusing on how to take tests than what every student should learn.

"Other factors to measure student achievement can be used. We need to examine critically whatever assessment tools we use, and work to identify measures that are reliable and recognize and reward excellence."

Finally, Cavazos spoke of the future of education. "I sense a remarkable consensus on the kinds of changes needed to improve our schools," he said. "Schools of the future will involve parents, will enhance the empowerment of principals and teachers, will have an emphasis on early childhood education, and will strengthen curricula in mathematics, science, English, foreign language, and the social sciences.

"Most of all, the schools of the future will have more sensitivity to the differing needs of an increasingly diverse population. I do believe that as a nation concerned with the education of our children, we have the courage and imagination to risk doing something new in education, to move beyond 'more of the same,' and to educate our children in a different and productive fashion."

Cavazos listed several recent proposals for education reform, including academic choice in the public schools, charter schools, voucher proposals, and home schooling. "It is possible that all of these strategies are viable and can enhance the education of our children," he said. "I urge, however, that we continue to focus on improving our public elementary and secondary schools.

"Most of all, the schools of the future will have more sensitivity to the differing needs of an increasingly diverse population," said former education secretary Cavazos.

"Voucher programs, charter schools, and home schooling tend to take attention, funds, and students away from the public school system. My hope for the future is that we especially focus on ways to improve our urban public schools. We must not abandon them, but continue to restructure them and grow them to academic excellence."

"There is no need to create a new system of schools," he concluded. "We once had the finest public elementary and secondary schools in the world. We can again."

—compiled by Kim Koster

That's what we need to move beyond.

We need other things. What was the quality of teaching that students had prior to this? Perhaps one of the positive consequences of end-of-grade testing has been that the students in the back of the classroom who were getting absolutely no attention at one time now cannot just be left alone to sit there. Now the teacher has to say, I'm going to be held accountable for how they do.

Another positive outcome has been that the data were originally gathered in an aggregate form, but then it began to be disaggregated, and you began to see that there were different groups of students that were performing differently as groups. This aggregate data gave rise to the idea that there's this huge achievement gap between African-American students and white students and between Latino students and white students, and that's drawn a lot of attention and focus on that issue that might not have been there had we not had this kind of accountability.

THORNE: Now, there's all sorts of bad stuff that happens with accountability standards. We tend to shuffle students out of courses that have an end-of-grade test into other kinds of classes so they're not held in the aggregate numbers. They're put in classes that don't have [end-of-class tests]. And that's horrible. We don't have it right yet.

MALONE: No. And there's a good deal of research that shows that the amount of time that's spent on nonreading, nonmath types of learning environments like music and art, special types of classes, science and social studies, is diminished in order to prepare for the test. So there are some positive outcomes, but there are also some things we need to work on.

THORNE: We need to look carefully at what we're doing. It's an evolutionary process. In a relatively short time, we've gone from no accountability, and what went on in a classroom was the teacher's business. Now it's in the newspaper—you can find out how teacher X did in this school with this group of kids.

MALONE: A big part of our job now is to prepare our teachers for that kind of environment.

THORNE: Well, I agree. I hope we continue to figure out the best way to assess student learning and the best way to expand horizons for all students. And to make sure that we're insisting all students achieve.

MALONE: I think we're getting closer to that.

THORNE: I think we're making progress toward that. I hope we continue to make progress in that direction, but it's not a guarantee.

The Ideal

What would "progress" be for education? Progress to—where?

MALONE: Like "no child left behind"?

Like that. Is it that simple?

MALONE: I think one of the goals is that we have high expectations of every child. That our teachers have a sense that every child can learn. People make a joke like, in Lake Wobegon, "all the children are above average." But we're not really talking about being above average here. We're talking about setting criteria for high performance, and then aiming at that. Then you can raise the bar, and say, Now we've got everybody at this certain level, and now we're going to try to do even better than that.

THORNE: It takes a belief that all children *are* capable of learning.

MALONE: That's one of the things we have to do in our program.

THORNE: It takes that belief. But I would like to see the day when the public education system in the United States creates a level playing field—

MALONE: That's a good way of putting it.

THORNE:—so that children are not limited by their socioeconomic or family background. Because today they certainly are.

MALONE: As you said earlier, it's an evolutionary process. I think we can see that some children who might not have had the opportunities twenty-five or fifty years ago, some of those kids are having opportunities now. Though there does continue to be a huge disparity problem.

THORNE: Correct me if I'm wrong, but I don't believe that there is any inner-city school system in the United States where all students are achieving. It's not happening.

MALONE: But there are inner-city *schools* where children are achieving.

THORNE: Individual schools, right. And I think that *is* a change from twenty-five, fifty years ago, when we weren't educating, we didn't have the diversity in those schools, we didn't have students with some of the learning problems—

MALONE: And all the social problems…

THORNE: —and all the social problems, but it is a tragedy and a travesty that if you live in an inner city, and you go to a public school, the chances are pretty damn good that you're not going to be well-educated.

MALONE: In many ways, that's what the accountability program is aimed at addressing. That's one of the good things about having Duke students go into teaching. They have a strong liberal-arts background, which I think is important to them to understanding the broader social issues that are involved in the educating of these children, the historical issues, the economic issues. It gives them a perspective that might be a little different from just a technical perspective of "this is the best way to teach this particular lesson." They understand this thing in sort of a more social-human context.

By that same reasoning, teachers end up having to be so many things every hour of the day in the classroom. Not just teacher, but psychologist, social worker, confidant, juggling all of that and maintaining professionalism and maintaining order in the classroom. Can they be prepared for that?

THORNE: We're asking so much more of teachers than we've asked in years past. School is the largest social construct in which children spend their lives. We have a vacuum in some areas that we expect people to take over. And we have more children coming to school with more social problems, and we're expecting the schools to solve those. Schools are not easy places to be.

Is that a failing of the schools?

THORNE: We certainly ask too much of schools and teachers. But we have to ask that much of the schools and teachers.

MALONE: All of those conditions that created what we think of school now in many ways are conditions that no longer exist. The whole way we think of school will change dramatically in the next few decades, to a much more holistic, multi-service place that involves activities that we think of in some ways now as happening outside of school.

Right now, we have the school day, and then we have after-school, but in some way they're separate. As school evolves, they'll be places where things happen throughout the day, and we'll see learning as occurring in all those different situations.

THORNE: Never before have we tried to educate so many students, and educate them well. We have never attempted to keep everybody in school until twelfth grade. We've never had such rigorous standards as we do now. It's an experiment that

we're trying. We're not doing it very well in all areas. But for what we're trying to do, for the lack of resources that we have, and for the fact that education is so politicized, in some ways you have to look at it and say, well, we're doing better than we thought.

What's Next

You've spoken of Duke's commitment to education over the past 150 years. At the moment, that commitment manifests itself in support for your two smaller but strong programs. What changes are on the horizon?

MALONE: [Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences] Bill Chafe and [Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences] Karla Holloway recognize that our program has an important mission not only in terms of what it offers to Duke's students, but what it offers to the state, regionally, and nationally. They recognize that education is a mechanism for social change and for progress.
THORNE: There's a real synergy here at Duke. And the Program in Education, with help from the M.A.T. program, is in a very good position to capitalize on that. There will be a re-energizing in the program, revitalization, with new hires in the very near future of senior scholars who are going to bring in new energy and new leadership to the program.
MALONE: This is something we've been talking about for the past year—thinking about schools differently. The university is committed to creating a new interdisciplinary entity that would find ways to bring together questions about children and schools that all disciplines have. Whether anthropologists, historians, economists, psychologists, public-policy scholars, bring those people together.

Part of the interest is that so many of the social issues and social problems that we are currently experiencing, all get played out in the schools. Who socializes children? You have families, you have schools, you have the media. These are the forces that shape their perceptions, their attitudes, who they're going to be, and, in many ways, what our future is going to be.

There's understanding among people making decisions at Duke that Duke has a responsibility to find ways to affect the experience children have in school. First of all, that we can understand what goes on there, and that we can improve it, strengthen it, and do a better job of having an impact on it. It's not just about preparing teachers, but it's about understanding that whole social context of what children do from seven in the morning until five in the afternoon.

It's also about the way teaching can be informed by all the scholarship that people are doing, whether it's in economics, English, anthropology, psychology, sociology, medicine, law, or business. All the scholarship of those areas can make teachers' understanding of their own work greater.
THORNE: How will education change? I think, particularly at Duke, that's it. Education becomes truly an interdisciplinary enterprise. Historians look at what history should be taught and mathematicians look at what mathematics should be taught. But we also have psychologists who look at issues of learning and teaching and cognitive development, and sociologists who look at school transitions and social organizations within schools, and we have engineers who figure out how schools ought most effectively to run, and business schools who look at the organization of schools and how effective those are.

At Duke and across the nation, it's too important for us not to bring in all of the knowledge that we have from all of those different disciplines and solve the problems that we have with children and schools. ■

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Education has gone electronic, from medical mannequins to global teleconferencing to law books on laptops. "Smart" classrooms are getting good grades across campus.

TECHNOLOGY GOES TO SCHOOL

By PAMELA BABCOCK

Stan, a virtual patient currently programmed to replicate a truck driver, is in poor health. He's sixty-one years old, overweight, drinks too much, and exercises too little. And on this particular morning in a treatment area at Duke Medical Center, he's about to suffer a far more serious problem. With the click of a mouse, he's given a tension pneumothorax—a punctured lung.

Lying on an operating-room table with a blue cloth shielding his plastic privates from view, Stan begins breathing heavily and the left side of his chest stops moving. His heart rate climbs, the blood pressure and oxygen level in his blood decrease, and he becomes short of breath. Before long, Jeffrey Taekman, a Duke anesthesiologist, steps in to do something. "That's a controversy, whether you should let someone kill the mannequin," says Taekman. "I don't think anyone has killed Stan yet."

Stan's a sophisticated, computerized simulator designed to mimic a real patient in a variety of scenarios. He's a hands-on teaching tool at Duke Medical Center, where high-tech touches include a $750,000 Human Simulation and Patient Safety Center that opened in April and a student auditorium incorporating a dazzling array of technological advances that are perhaps the most forward-thinking on campus.

At Duke's Fuqua School of Business on a recent morning, colleagues look up at an eight-foot-wide video screen that's part of Fuqua's Global Conference System. With the push of a button, another time zone comes to life as technology links Fuqua staff to counterparts in Frankfurt. "*Guten tag*," they say, and their life-size images beam from the wall and their gaze meets at eye level, as if seated inches across the table, rather than halfway around the globe. The audio is so realistic you hear a car horn honking from hidden speakers—in Deutschland or in Durham?

Meanwhile, at the law school on a recent afternoon, students aren't studying contract law from oft-dry, three-inch-thick law tomes. Instead, via computer laptops, they're immersing themselves, in video and audio vignettes with discussions from nearly fifty high-profile legal scholars, practitioners, and judges as part of a groundbreaking, DVD-ROM multimedia teaching tool conceptualized at Duke.

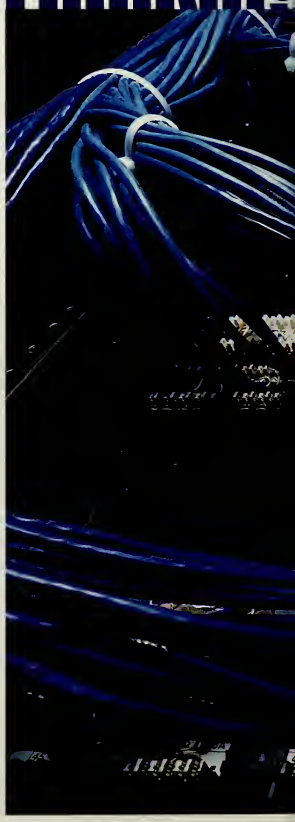
All around the university system, the move to "smart" classrooms is changing the way students learn and professors teach. Internet access, including wireless applications, other technical features such as patient simulators, SMART Board interactive whiteboards, sophisticated Duke-produced webcasts and DVDs, "telepresence"—all are just a sampling of a technology arsenal being deployed in recent years.

Duke Medical Center's training areas are full of heads and torsos, arms and legs. In med-school lingo, the non-computerized body parts are known as "task trainers." But none match the sophistication of Stan, a $170,000, computer-controlled, life-size mannequin and control tower that exhibits symptoms and reacts to medicines and interventions like an actual person.

The medical center bought the high-fidelity patient in February 2001 from Medical Education Technologies Inc. (METI) of Sarasota, Florida. Housed in the Human Simulation and Patient Safety Center in Duke South, Stan has three "parents": the medical school, the nursing school, and the anesthesiology department. The Simulation Center also houses a pediatric patient simulator, aptly named Baby Stan.

The adult Stan—one of about twenty-five

Thinking



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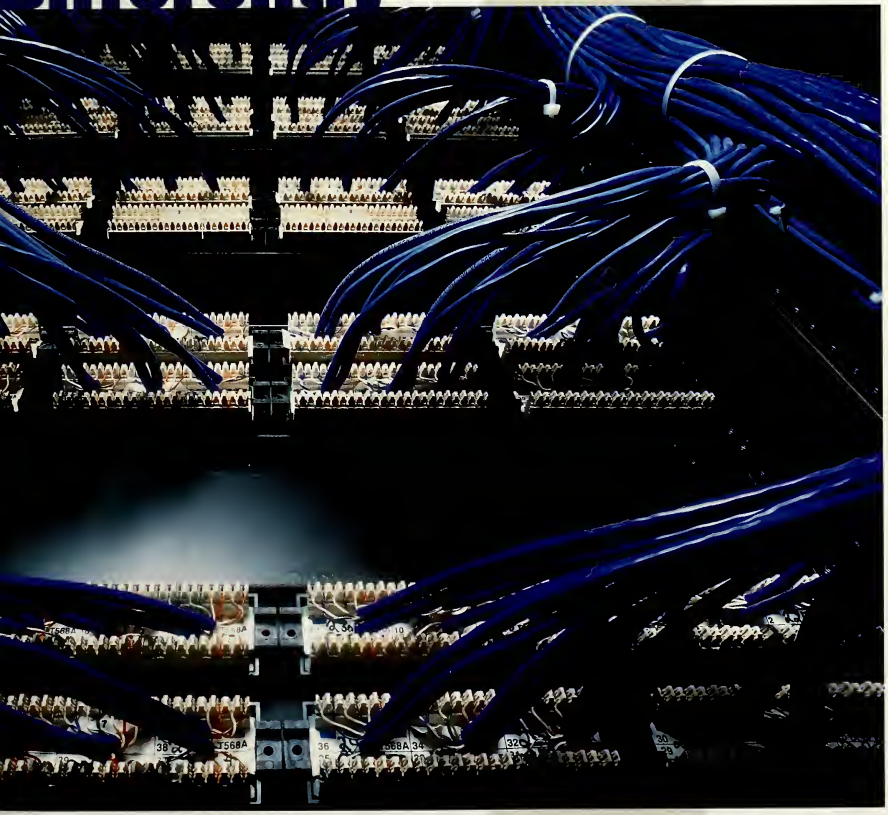

LES FUDO

THE TIDE OF TECHNOLOGY

Technological enhancements don't stop with Duke's professional programs, although they are clearly leading innovations on campus. Elsewhere at Duke, technology is affecting undergraduates and helping extend the boundaries of the traditional classroom.

"Over the last three or four years, Duke has made very significant strides in its application of technology," says Lynne O'Brien, director of Duke's Center for Instructional Technology. "We have hundreds of courses using the Web for course materials, and many of these classrooms have been upgraded or enhanced. A lot of the classroom changes are a reflection of the priorities of the various schools."

Duke now has wireless network access in many public areas of the campus through the deployment of more than 150 wireless access points. Blackboard, an enterprise-wide courseware system supporting the delivery of online materials and learning opportunities, is available for more than 600 courses. The university has begun to measure the technology skills of incoming undergraduate students and has created a way for students to obtain scheduled and "just in time" technology training.

The university also has expanded the support of faculty academic technology projects and skills. The Information Science Information Studies (ISIS) certificate program has been approved, to allow undergraduates to learn more about information technology and how its surrounding issues can be applied to their academic pursuit. The ISIS Research Center has already begun to facilitate study between information technology and other disciplines through collaborations, events, and community outreach. Duke also has begun support for researchers to use high-performance computing, visualization technology, and mass storage.

A mosaic of other ways that technology is being used is seen in "Life in the CITIE," a paper co-authored in May 2001 by O'Brien and Nevin Fouts, associate dean for information technology at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. Here are some excerpts:

Duke students in an African Studies course use e-mail and electronic chat sessions to converse with a class in Ghana and compare perspectives on African news events.

Research fellows at the National Institutes of Health, at a pharmaceutical company in New Jersey, and at Duke meet weekly via videoconferencing, submit assignments via the Web, and access electronic library journals as they work together on a degree in clinical research.

Using her wireless laptop computer, a student starts a paper during a teacher-guided class session on writing. After sending an early draft to her writing partner, she takes her laptop to The Perk, Perkins Library's coffeehouse, to prepare comments on another student's first draft. Later that evening in her dorm

LES TOUD

room, she checks the suggestions her writing partner has e-mailed to her and consults with a reference librarian using the small video camera built into her computer. Her professor is asleep when she finishes her paper at two a.m., but will see the paper early the next morning when he retrieves it from the electronic "drop box" in his course website. When the class meets later in the week, students will have reviewed several writing excerpts posted to the course website and be prepared to engage in a lively group discussion.

An environmental studies professor draws his students into the research process by having them upload spatial imagery and GIS map data for a portion of Duke Forest using hand-held computers. The data collected during this fieldwork is available not only to the students who collected it, but to future classes as well.

Meanwhile, in a biological anthropology class, students use hand-held devices to record observations of lemur behavior at the Duke Primate Center. The database they develop allows individual students to use far more information than they could collect on their own to support the conclusions in their course research projects.

Neither instructors nor students need to wait for the first exam to find out how well students understand the concepts in their introductory physics course. Each week, students submit their answers to homework problems via computer and receive immediate feedback on their answers. Their professor checks the summary of student responses before the next class session and tailors his presentation to address the specific errors students have in their approach to solving the problems.

In a Duke sociology course, students work in teams to conduct research and to organize their findings into a final presentation. Drawing on current information in a library database on global trade, students decide whether to illustrate their conclusions with charts, graphic images, or digital video clips. Next, they summarize their information into an easy-to-navigate web page and make a presentation using computer projection. A panel of judges from local businesses attend the final presentations and offer feedback. The best presentations are then archived on a course website that will help set high standards for the student projects in following semesters.

—Compiled by Pamela Babcock

www.dukemagazine.duke.edu

METI simulators in existence—is powered by a Mac G4 hooked up to a Linux computer controller and is run largely by pneumatics and electronics. His output is vital signs, including body temperature, pulse, and cardiovascular and pulmonary parameters. His pupils dilate and his vocal cords can constrict to impede attempts at inserting breathing tubes. He routinely suffers cardiac arrest, drug interactions, anaphylactic shock, and more complex conditions. A fluid system allows him to urinate and to give students the opportunity to tap chest fluids. Stan's eerie sounds give a sci-fi feel to a room when his breathing and heartbeat play through hidden speakers.

Taekman, who directs the center and is also assistant dean for educational technology and an assistant professor of anesthesiology at the medical school, says the simulator is an important technological teaching advancement. Not only does it help promote real-life hospital dynamics and teamwork, but it also reduces the need for students to do laboratory work with live animals. "The simulator is good for what-if scenarios," Taekman says. "There's a set way of treating most disease states, so you can't look at what happens to a patient if you try a different therapy. For example, you can't give a patient an overdose of a medication to see what happens. You also can teach a rare event in simulation, since we can have it happen commonly."

The simulator reacts to "pretend" intravenous drugs, which are administered via barcoded syringes filled with water and scanned to determine what drug is being injected. It can model either gender as young, old, healthy, or very ill. Switch out a few plastic body parts, and Stan becomes Stella. Stan also can be programmed to portray a number of cases the manufacturer has configured. Besides "Truck Driver," there's "Mr. Outta Joint," an orthopedic case; "Una Goodeye," an ophthalmology patient; and "Dr. Iven Fast," a combative, inebriated male who was just in a car accident.

In April, Stan moved into the new Simulation Center, modeled after a similar center at the Bowman-Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem. The center incorporates wireless capabilities, videotaping equipment, and a debriefing room complete with a SMART Board where students and faculty can share impressions following training. Video can be fed live to nearby lecture halls. "It's in the fiber-optic backbone of the hospital, so we can ship our scenarios anywhere in the world via the Internet," says Human Simulation Coordinator Gene Hobbs.

Fuqua's telepresence: a video conference with Frankfurt, Germany

LES TODD

There were many technology firsts at Fuqua over the last two decades. In 1983, it was the first business school in the world to integrate the personal computer into its curriculum and, in 1994, the first to use the Internet.

Taekman says he hopes to expand simulation to take full advantage of the technology. "We've got a group of about twenty faculty members who have committed to teaching over here," he says. He plans to use human-factors engineering, with a combination of psychology and engineering, to study human performance in different scenarios. These studies could look into such variables as human-machine interface with the simulator and team interaction, considering such issues as what would be encountered in an emergency.

The Simulation Center is one of numerous high-tech teaching areas at Duke Medical Center. The 150-seat amphitheater classroom, where first-year medical students have most lectures, has laptop ports, power supplies, and built-in microphones for students; video cameras, CD, and DVD technology, and touch-screen displays for faculty; and a staffed control room. Like contestants on *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire*, students can respond to an instructor's questions via a hand-held remote keypad, rather than with a show of hands. Statistics are immediately tabulated and projected at the front of the room. Faculty can poll students with mini-quizzes to get an idea of their understanding of a concept in the middle of a teaching session. The keypad also can be used by the students in the auditorium who are observing and helping call the shots—via video—of a scenario in the nearby Simulation Center.

"We'll get them to a decision point, and then you're not putting the four or five people [in the Simulation Center] on the spot," Hobbs says. "Instead, they're making a decision as a group."

Across West Campus at the Fuqua School of Business, telepresence is one of the hottest topics, and it has nothing to do with television psychic Miss Cleo. Telepresence is high-performance videoconferencing used in Fuqua's Global Conference System, a high-speed, cross-continent video connection using Internet2, the next generation Internet, which features much faster data transmission through a bigger pipeline. The system allows Fuqua staff and faculty to meet, as needed, just by walking into a conference room linked to Frankfurt. In March, a virtual "ribbon cutting" was held to celebrate Fuqua's achievement of being the first institution—academic or corporate—to use Internet2 for telepresence.

"This is exciting stuff, and the future use of this is going to be powerful," says Nevin Fouts, associate dean for information technology at Fuqua. Eventually, Fuqua hopes to expand telepresence into the classroom for presenting guest speakers and other education programs.

On a recent demo of the system, Fouts began speaking with Felix Mueller, director of marketing and operations for Fuqua Europe; and Falko Friebe, IT coordinator in Frankfurt. The benefits are apparent. Both men appear relatively life-size and at eye level. It doesn't feel much different than sitting down and speaking to someone across the table. "This is a very useful tool because it allows us to sit down face-to-face," says Tim Searles, director of multimedia services for Fuqua. "You can't do that in a telephone call."

Smiling across the table from Germany, Mueller concurs. "One challenge, when you add distance, it means you have to add tools to bridge the distance. We cannot fly to Durham every week."

Telepresence is just one of the many Fuqua technology firsts over the last two decades. In 1983, it was the first business school in the world to integrate the personal computer into its curriculum and, in 1994, the first to do the same with the Internet. In 1996, Fuqua was the first business school to launch a new M.B.A. program, the Global Executive M.B.A., which combines international residential experiences with Internet-based learning.

In 1998, Fuqua was the first top-tier business school to deploy a high-speed local area

network (LAN). Called FuquaNet, it was the first production gigabit Ethernet LAN in North Carolina and one of the first worldwide. Five years ago, Fuqua began deploying virtual learning to support its distance-based programs, and the school is currently deploying the fourth generation of these environments, says Fouts.

More recently, Fuqua is taking part in a pilot study investigating a new generation of computing devices that Fuqua leaders hope will extend the Fuqua experience beyond anywhere a traditional desktop or laptop can be used. "We have a lot of world-class technology that we want the people who come to Fuqua to experience," Fouts says. "We believe our technology and our environment are not only world-class, but as good or better than anything our students have experienced anywhere in their global corporate environments."

In 2001, wireless capability was deployed in all student areas at Fuqua, including classrooms. The school has some of the latest technological innovations in nine classrooms, seven seminar rooms, a studio classroom, and a large auditorium. Features include a mix of touch-panel controls of projection, lighting and computer systems, digital overhead systems, and a wide range of other technologies, such as DVD and CD players and wireless remote controls. Specialized classrooms also have SMART Board technology and plasma-display systems to augment traditional projection equipment.

Fuqua also has a multimedia production facility and can do live classroom webcasts. Other innovations include Learning on Demand, which captures classes for executive education and lifelong learning for alumni and executives; and Monday Morning Message, a weekly video-on-demand that highlights recent accomplishments through Fuqua's intranets, FuquaWorld and AlumniLink.

Much of the classroom systems' design and installation are done by Kontek Systems Inc., a Durham-based firm founded fourteen years ago by Frank Kohnhaus '80 and Wes Newman '78. The company has done more than 200 installations on the Duke campus.

In a pilot Duke Law School program that began this spring, the first-year contract law textbook is being replaced with a multimedia, DVD-ROM called *The Contracts Experience*. A project of law professor John Weistart J.D. '68, the DVD features case re-enactments and analysis with video commentaries and discussion from forty-three high-profile legal scholars, lawyers, and judges, including consumer activist Ralph Nader, federal appellate judges Richard Posen and Frank Easterbrook, and contracts scholars Richard Epstein, Melvin Eisenberg, and Richard Speidel.

"It's the most significant project we're doing right now and a radical change in how you teach law and how the material is presented," says law professor Thomas Metzloff, who has been involved with many of the law school's other technological innovations over the years.

The DVD offers more than eight hours of video designed to help students find meaning in full-text versions of the Uniform Commerce Code and the Restatement (2d) of Contracts. It also contains full-text versions of those legal resources, which are consistently underutilized by first-year law students.

The project is being led by Weistart and two other law professors, Duke's H. Jefferson Powell and Georgetown University Law Center's Girardeau A. Spann, with assistance from two editor/producers, Christopher B. McLaughlin J.D. '96 and Denise E. Thorpe J.D. '90. It involved filming more than sixty hours of interviews in six cities—Washington, D.C.; Chicago; Atlanta; Denver; San Francisco; and Durham—and twenty additional days filming "hypotheticals" and case re-enactments. More than 250 first-year law students are using the beta DVD in three classes at Duke and Georgetown.

A typical contract-law book has about 800 pages of text with, at most, a few black-and-white photos or illustrations. Students can run the DVD directly on their laptop or install it on their hard drive. It has a list of all the chapters, just like a traditional textbook, and navigational tools that guide students through text and video elements.

"I love the DVD because it appeals to more than one sense," says Patricia Festin J.D. '04. "It's visual, it's auditory, it's interactive, and it just makes the whole experience of transferring information about a certain subject more three- or even four-dimensional. It just totally comes alive."

Festin likes the dual re-enactments of some cases. For example, "they'll do the exact same facts of the case in a different context, maybe a young woman versus an old woman. They'll change things that are not implied and set in stone in the case, so it totally changes your perception of what you think the outcome should be and it really teaches you to do an analysis. It's not just 'what you see is what you get.' And that's what learning law is all about, that analysis."

"I really liked the noted authorities," she adds. "It's really good to see people who are actually practicing the law and how they struggle with the same questions students have."

With the DVD, Festin says she takes many more notes than she would just reading from a casebook. "I have the text and the video on my screen, and I can just open Word and take notes as fast as they're talking as to what's relevant. I don't really take those kind of notes when I'm reading from the casebook, but with the DVD, I take notes on everything." The team plans to revise the DVD based on reactions and expand it to other law schools.

The Contracts Experience is just one of the pioneering uses of instructional technologies at Duke Law. "The law school has long been recognized within legal education as a leader in technology," says Richard A. Danner, the law school's senior associate dean for information technology. "We operate on the theory, 'If you build it, they will come.' We've always tried to put as much technology as we could in all of our classrooms. It's just a natural part of the teaching environment."

In March 2001, *The National Jurist* ranked Duke's the number-two "Most Wired" law school in the U.S., and *Syllabus*, a magazine dedicated to exploring the newest and best

PLUGGING IN

The seven technology-related objectives of "Building on Excellence" are:

- **Create a campus environment where all students and faculty are connected to the resources they need when and where they need them.**
- **Provide adequate support to students and faculty in the use of information technology.**
- **Incorporate online learning into instructional programs where appropriate.**
- **Support the expansion of distance education in appropriate areas.**
- **Create an innovative Information Science and Information Studies (ISIS) certificate program.**
- **Further explore the potential for teaching, training, and learning in the areas of information technology and entrepreneurship.**
- **Create a more effective organizational structure for information technology support.**

LES TODD

Stan the mannequin: a computer-controlled "task trainer"

in educational technology, has twice cited the school. All student areas of the law school have wireless access, and there are plans to make the entire building wireless. In recent years, the school gutted its upper floor to create a new courtroom and renovated classrooms and a teaching auditorium to include the latest technology. All classrooms have Internet access and power ports for student laptops; most have wireless touch pads and projection equipment for faculty and a full complement of audio and video equipment. Three of the school's seminar rooms have SMART Boards, while the futuristic Moot Court Room marries legal presentation with similar high-tech enhancements.

Stan can portray a number of cases, including Truck Driver, Mr. Outta Joint, Una Goodeye, and Dr. Iven Fast, a combative, inebriated male who was just in a car accident.

"It's not just a modest inclusion of a few technology tricks," the school's Thomas Metzloff says, adding that technology must be integrated with room architecture, seating, and lighting. In a seminar room, he turns on a SMART Board linked to his laptop and begins a rapid-fire display of material available with the touch of his finger. (SMART Board is a product of SMART Technologies Inc., based in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.) With the computer image projected onto the whiteboard, Metzloff presses the touch-sensitive surface to access PowerPoint and Web materials for case law involving the McDonald's hot-coffee case, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, and the Dalkon Shield IUD case, to name just a few. Using a SMART pen, he shows how effortlessly he can take notes or highlight important information for students.

This spring, the law school launched an International Career Videoconference Series. The program gives students in Durham the opportunity to speak "face to face" with alumni working overseas in Germany, Hong Kong, and Switzerland for advice on careers abroad. And last year, Metzloff led distance-learning efforts when he taught, from Durham, "Distinctive Aspects of U.S. Law" to students at Tsinghau University Law School in Beijing. The project used videoconferencing, the Internet, and CD-ROM, along with on-site lectures and classroom discussions.

"I don't think for a minute that I've always excited all of my students," Metzloff says, "but I'm definitely known as the anti-chalk person."

The projects at the medical and law schools and Fuqua are cutting-edge, but if Mike Pickett has his way, they'll eventually be seen as run-of-the-mill. Pickett, special assistant to the provost for academic technology and Duke's associate chief information officer, led much of the academic information technology planning for the university's $700-million, five-year, "Building on Excellence" strategic plan, which was adopted in February 2001 by Duke's trustees. A total of $25 million has been set aside for technology initiatives.

"There's an awful lot happening; some schools are way ahead and some schools are just starting to dive into it," Pickett says. "As part of the academic strategic plan, there's a goal to increase and improve the way we use technology in everything we do."

One major initiative is the Computer and Information Technology Intensive Environment program, also known as CITIE. It has a steering committee with members from each of the schools and is exploring new modes of teaching, learning, and research using technology.

"It's kind of an overarching organizational project that tries to help the whole university create an environment where teachers and students and learners have the tools at their fingertips to use technology to improve teaching and learning and research," Pickett says. "One of the important concepts for all of these tools is we don't believe technology is important for technology's sake. We think its importance comes in what it does to allow us to be better and more effective teachers, learners, and researchers."

Other early efforts include mass data storage for research, student technology train-

ing, and the use of Blackboard, a Web-based course management system that allows access to course material outside a traditional classroom. Depending on what an instructor chooses to include, a Blackboard site can have a syllabus, readings, and presentations; a "virtual classroom" where students can chat with the instructor and other students; links to websites related to the course; a digital drop box for assignments or other documents; and automatically graded quizzes and fast access to grades, among other options. Pickett says more than 600 courses throughout the university can now be found on Blackboard.

"Duke has made significant technology strides in the last five to seven years," says Lynne O'Brien, director of Duke's Center for Instructional Technology. "We're doing some very ambitious things across the board." In addition to fostering on-campus initiatives, technology leaders at Duke meet about three times a year with peer institutions to discuss challenges and various technology initiatives.

"We get together regularly at different levels with the Ivy League schools and a few others, and struggle with the same problems in general," Pickett says. "In general, when we meet with our peer schools, I think we find we are very often in similar boats. Some schools will have pushed ahead in some areas and others will have pushed ahead in others."

For one, Duke has joined such universities as Stanford, Michigan, North Carolina State, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania in the Open Knowledge Initiative. The OKI is a multimillion-dollar educational technology project from M.I.T. that brings the schools together to develop the kinds of software that are useful in academic settings and to share that broadly, O'Brien says, "so that we are not pigeonholed or forced to teach based on what commercial software developers give us."

Like contestants on *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire*, students can respond to an instructor's questions via a hand-held remote keypad, rather than with a show of hands.

"To a great extent," says Pickett, "we have all been trying to figure out how to provide online education for our undergraduates and graduates. However, of the number of schools that are our peers, most are not trying to provide an undergraduate degree using online technology, but are using the technology to enhance the undergraduate experience. What we will continue to do, and this is where we may be behind, is to become more experienced in how we want to use these tools to accomplish our teaching, learning, and research effectively. Where some other schools may be ahead of Duke is they may have had more time to use these tools and may be a little more advanced in how they are using them."

In the final analysis, Pickett says, Duke's technology plan is not about playing catch-up, or about having the hottest and newest toys. Instead, it's about putting technology to work for the educational mission of the university. "We want to make sure we're not throwing away money or just doing technology for technology's sake. That's one of the reasons why Duke has been careful," he says. "We don't want to throw our resources away and we don't want to waste people's time. This is not about image. It's about effectiveness." ■

Babcock is a freelance writer living in Morrisville, North Carolina.

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Teachers on Teaching

M.A.T. graduates share their thoughts on what they learned about teaching, and how they teach students to learn.

Hogewood: enlivening high-school history

CHRIS HELGREN

For as long as I can remember, I have wanted to be a teacher. I guess my desire grew out of the fact that I had great experiences with outstanding teachers in the public schools of Charlotte, North Carolina. I loved learning about history in junior high and high school and I decided that I was going to become a high-school history teacher. I even wrote one of my essays for admission to Duke about my desire to become a teacher.

Fortunately for me, Duke re-started the M.A.T. program during my junior year. The program allowed me to build on my knowledge base in history and, more importantly, gave me the opportunity to work closely with two master teachers for an entire school year. This experience has proved invaluable to my effectiveness in and enjoyment of teaching.

In the ten years since I left Duke, my career in teaching has surpassed my hopes and expectations. In this job, there is truly never a dull moment. The everyday challenges of teaching make it both frustrating and fascinating. How many people in their thirties still get to go to pep rallies, break up fights, and read secret notes passed during class? Teaching high school keeps me in touch with young people at a very interesting time in their lives. Though I really never know what influence I have on my students, the possibility that I might help point a kid in the right direction motivates me. I find teaching fascinating because of the relationships I develop with my students and because of my hope that I will be able to make a difference in the lives of some of these young people.

Teaching has allowed me to work with every type of student you can imagine, from the over-sugared, undersized ninth-grade bundle of hormones to the too-cool-for-school twelfth-grade senior slider. I have taught students who are incredibly motivated and students who see little or no value in school. Each type of student—each student—requires different strategies from me and returns different kinds of rewards.

When I taught advanced placement (AP) classes or classes with students who really enjoyed school, I immediately felt the rewards from teaching. The effort and interest of these students matched my own, and that was extremely exciting. I now work with students who have had little success in school and who, for the most part, do not enjoy it. My students struggle to bring themselves, a pencil, and a piece of paper into the classroom. Once they arrive, we engage in epic struggles between the forces of energy and engagement and the forces of lethargy and apathy. On many days I lose this battle, but I survive to fight another day. None of my current students loves learning the way the AP kids did—but I believe the work I am doing with these students is the most important thing I can do as a teacher.

I see success when a student who claims to "hate" school begins to ask questions in class. I see success when a student who says he does not read picks up a book. I see success when a student who lacks self-confidence begins to trust herself and her ability to answer a question. My challenge as a teacher is to engage the student who sits in class and dares me to teach him. My challenge is to cajole, to convince, to coerce these students to believe that success in school is important and that *they* can experience it. I do not always meet these challenges, but I try to meet my students where they are and encourage them to become interested in learning. I think that if I can help them engage in the process of learning, they will achieve success on their own.

My first ten years of teaching have been a blast. Despite the frustrations that come from working with students who are not really motivated to learn, I feel that I am making a difference for some students. I enjoy the task of trying to bring history alive for students raised on professional wrestling and video games. Few days go by when I am not forced to think hard and grapple with difficult social, cultural, and educational challenges. I feel great when I plan and implement a lesson that works because the students really "get it." I can see the satisfaction and interest in their faces and I am certain they can see it in mine.

Hunter Hogewood '90, M.A.T. '91
Chevy Chase, Maryland

"I enjoy the challenge of trying to bring history alive for students raised on professional wrestling and video games."

I chose to become a teacher because I really enjoy young people, and I became an English teacher because the subject matter excites me; literature is beautiful, moving, enduring. My mother, who taught enthusiastically for thirty-seven years, was my major role model and inspiration. The interesting and challenging teachers I had in high school and in college affirmed my decision.

In the past forty years (with time out for raising a family), I have taught tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades at all ability levels: basic, standard, enriched or college preparatory, academically gifted or honors, and advanced placement.

I stay committed because of the students. The students I teach today are as enthusiastic, as well-behaved, as committed to their studies as the students I taught in my first year of teaching. I hope that my contribution as a teacher is to touch the students' lives, to turn them on to learning, to give them a lifelong love of literature. I feel I have been successful if I see understanding of the literature in their essays, if I see improvement in their writing through the year, if I see the light bulb going on in their brain in class discussion, if they come back to see me when they are in college and share experiences or tell me they are doing well. Some of my former students have become English teachers themselves; I see them at workshops and like to think I had a hand in their decision.

Teaching necessitates a major commitment of time and effort for the teacher, and it requires a great deal of understanding and help on the part of family members. I was really amazed and touched when my daughter became an English teacher. I had thought the sight of my bringing home countless essays and essay tests over the years would have discouraged her.

The English curriculum in high school has remained consistent for eleventh and twelfth grades, with the eleventh grade focused on American literature and the twelfth grade focused on British literature. At the tenth-grade level, however, there has been a major change from genres (poetry, short stories, plays, novels) to World Literature. Before this, most of the literature studied in all grades was either British or American. Today students study Chinese, Sumerian, Russian, South American, Canadian, French, Spanish, and other authors, reflecting our country's growing diversity and the emphasis on multiculturalism.

A major change for me has been the age levels of my peers. Most of my fellow teachers in the English department this year are the age of my daughter. It is a joy to work with them. For the most part, the young people coming into the profession are extremely dedicated, well-prepared, and idealistic.

I do not think any other career would have been nearly as enjoyable for me. After all these years, I still look forward to going to work each day to meet my students and want to teach that unit again next year in hopes I can "do it better."

Linda Lunsford Moore '62, M.A.T. '63
Durham, North Carolina

One of the main reasons I got into teaching is that I grew up as Linda Moore's daughter. I think my mother is the star of the show when it comes to the two of us. I have always admired her teaching style and her enthusiasm for teaching; I think the main reason she is such a good teacher is because she cares so much about her students. She goes out of her way to help them and let them know she wants them to succeed.

One would hope that all teachers care about their students in this way, but sometimes it takes immense patience to consistently let that concern show through. I did see the bad side of it: the immense amount of time grading papers, the phone calls from parents who were worried about their child's performance, the stress level. But I also saw the good side of it: the way you are involved in such a wonderful community, the way you never end a day wondering if what you did was important, and the way you can really make a difference in students' lives.

Teaching necessitates a major commitment of time and effort for the teacher, and it requires a great deal of understanding and help on the part of family members.

Teaching, for me, has been an incredible challenge—no day is boring, no year is the same, no class is the same. Sometimes—rarely—I

will know that I have made a difference in someone's life. More often than not, however, it remains a mystery and a kind of hope or faith that what I am doing matters in some small way. When I started this career, I didn't understand that you had to have this sort of faith that what you were doing mattered in some way. Nor did I foresee that the one obvious effect would be the profound differences that the students made in my life.

A good teacher, it seems, really just guides students to something they have within them already. Thus, for as much as I've tried to teach the bold ideas of Wordsworth or Keats ("Beauty is truth," I read, "Truth beauty; that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."), my students have been returning the favor by guiding me to some of my most powerful life lessons—those of inner courage, of patience, of persistence, of love.

Linda Moore: daughter Jennifer also picked up the chalk

LES TODD

"A good teacher, it seems, really just guides students to something they have within them already."

You cannot be in a classroom, fully alive, and not feel deeply.

So, if you asked me what it is that keeps me in teaching, the answer would be those two things: the lessons I learn each day, each year, and the hope that the lessons I impart, the principles that I stand for, have a reach that goes past the time they walk out after the last bell rings.

You can only grow and change in life if you stay malleable and open-minded—teaching keeps me that way. I am grateful to my students for the fact that they are living fully, and reacting fully, and following the paths they see before them rather than any that anyone else tries to dictate for them. The students pass through my life, listen to what I have to say, and all in their own way leave something—some word, some phrase, some attitude, some inspiration—that changes me for the better. That is what is beautiful to me about teaching and about life. No one is an island. Nothing removes you from the lessons you need to learn. That beauty is my truth, and I hold fast to it.

Jennifer Moore '93, M.A.T. '95
Albany, California

I went into teaching because of the wonderful influences and experiences I've had during my education. In 1978, my third-grade teacher, Ms. Paris, had the greatest impact on initiating my love of learning new concepts. Her teaching style gave students the power to learn at their own rate in peer groups, and allowed students to lead the class in student-designed and directed experiments. Her methods were well ahead of her time, and inspired my love of science and physics. As a high-school teacher for eight years, I continue to aspire to become a motivational teacher like her.

As a graduate student in Duke's physics department, I had the privilege of working as a teaching assistant for professors John Kolena and Moo Young Han. I had the opportunity to observe both of these master teachers and thoroughly enjoyed their exciting and entertaining lectures. From

these outstanding professors, I learned that demonstrations and humor are crucial to arousing attention during lectures.

As a student teacher in Duke's M.A.T. program, I learned the most important lessons from my amazing mentors: Ted Oakley, a physics teacher at Jordan High School, and Joan Harrison, a mathematics teacher at Northern High School. In my current classes, I use many of the ideas and approaches that Ted and Joan used in their classes to get their students to love physics and mathematics.

Here at Highland Park High School in Chicago, where I teach today, I am surrounded by mentors in the science department who raise the bar of excellence every day. I love being at a high school where teachers have an intrinsic desire to learn and improve. My goal is to learn from teachers and students so that I will be someone who inspires others to become lifelong learners.

Kunal Pujara A.M. '93, M.A.T. '94
Evanston, Illinois

My goal is to learn from teachers and students so that I will be someone who inspires others to become lifelong learners.

I decided early that I wanted to be a teacher. My sister is two years younger than I, so I had the opportunity to pass on what I had learned in school when she hit the inevitable rough spots all students face. There is nothing quite so thrilling as the feeling you get when somebody learns something new as a result of your support. Teachers are familiar with these moments, but each time it is exciting as ever. When we experience these exhilarations, we are feeling success, but often success reaches beyond the easily recognizable.

Our society today tells us that success is quantifiable. At the south-central Los Angeles high school where I teach, my students take SATs, ACTs, APs, the Golden State Exam, the High School Exit Exam, and the week-long Stanford-9 Test, to name a few. According to the latest in educational theory, if all teachers teach the same material, we can measure student success by how they score on standardized tests.

With this approach, if a student fails to perform on the test, it tells us that there is something wrong with the student (he or she is lazy, stupid, etc.) and/or there is something wrong with the teacher (he or she is lazy, stupid, etc.). In fact, studies show that test scores, rather than necessarily showing us anything about student success, most closely correlate to students' social class. But if test scores do not always measure success, how else can teachers measure it?

I have had this conversation many times with a close friend of mine and a superb teacher. As a first- and second-year teacher, I wondered many times if I was making a difference, if students were learning in my classroom. I was worried because they just didn't seem to be getting the material. My friend often reassured me by saying, "If you are creating an environment where these students feel safe and welcome and cared about, that can often mean more than whether they ever learn about the Articles of Confederation." Success is also measured by intangibles such as this. For adolescents, the world is often a chaotic and troubling place, even in the best of communities. Creating a place of safe harbor can be more important than we could ever imagine.

Teaching is one of the most difficult jobs I can imagine because it involves so much

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more than teaching. Often, novice teachers struggle in all areas, but it is also important to realize that growing as a teacher never ends. This is the most important element of being a teacher that I learned in the Master of Arts in Teaching program at Duke. Ro Thorne, the director of the program, told me that when I received my diploma, I would be ready to learn to be a teacher. This is something else that I think public-policy officials don't understand. No matter how many classes we force teachers to take in pedagogy and in their disciplines, nothing teaches us how to teach like the experience of doing it. Teaching is such a complex job that it is impossible to learn as a student; it simply must be experienced firsthand.

There is nothing quite so thrilling as the feeling you get when somebody learns something new as a result of your support. Each time it is as exciting as ever.

Another important mantra that I learned at Duke was to be "ALERT": A Liberally Educated Reflective Teacher. Experience is only helpful if you reflect on what worked and what didn't, on how students responded to what you thought was a wonderfully engaging lesson plan that somehow fell flat. Maybe it was the students, but most probably it was some minor piece that was missing or didn't come off right or needed to be left out. A reflective teacher must be honest and not afraid to admit when he or she is in error. If we deny our culpability we deny the possibility of ever doing it right.

Success as a teacher is complicated. It does involve what students learn, but it has to do with so much more. While programs such as Duke's M.A.T. program can help show prospective teachers some avenues toward approaching teaching, the best way to learn how to be a better teacher is through experience and reflection.

Daniel Ordorica M.A.T. '99
Los Angeles, California

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A Charter for Achievement

By JONAS BLANK

Boston's Media and Technology Charter High School (MATCH) hardly looks like the high-tech secondary school of the future. Housed for now in the upper floors of the city's oldest synagogue, MATCH is not crammed with flat-screen LCD monitors and tangles of Ethernet cables. Its staff does not tote PDAs or digital walkie-talkies. Its TV studio consists of little more than a couple of donated laptops and some used lighting equipment. Its labs have one computer per two students, but the DSL lines in almost every classroom are not connected to computers.

MATCH students will not graduate as trained information technology experts or web designers or computer programmers. Their high-school diplomas will not qualify them to join the upper echelons of the digerati, at least not right away. The vision behind MATCH is far grander, far nobler, and far more ambitious than that. "We're not necessarily trying to prepare anyone for a career in the technology world," says founder Michael Goldstein '91. "We're trying to prepare them for college. We're trying to be a really good, rigorous, regular small school, and then figure out ways that technology can help."

MATCH's goals sound conventional enough: to create a school where students feel safe, where teachers are both effective and accountable, where parents feel they are invested in the process and, by far most importantly, where all students—no matter how disadvantaged, no matter how far behind when they begin—graduate from college. While those goals may not sound radical, they are the very ones that schools around Boston and the nation fail to meet every year. They represent the hopes of millions of American parents still imagining a dream their own parents told them was real. The dream behind MATCH is delivering the promise of a brighter future, not to a specially selected cadre of overachievers, but to students whom almost everybody else has given up on.

When George W. Bush spoke during the 2000 campaign about "the soft bigotry of low expectations," he may well have had the typical MATCH student in mind. Seventy-five percent of the school's students live in poverty. The vast majority come from Boston's most notorious neighborhoods: Roxbury, Dorchester, Mattapan, Hyde Park. More than 93 percent are African American, Caribbean American, or Hispanic.

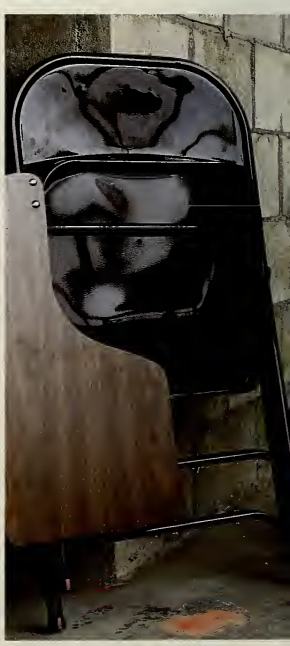
Unlike the droves of teenagers—most of them wealthier and whiter than the public school population as a whole—who pass entrance exams to enter Boston's prestigious magnet schools, MATCH students start out on a track to failure. The average MATCH student arrives in the ninth grade reading on the fifth-grade level; he or she was likely absent 20 percent of the time in middle school. The school has no selection criteria—there are no entrance exams, essays, or other requirements. Instead, MATCH uses a random lottery, which netted eighty students out of 240 applicants in the school's first year.

Without massive intervention, these students will fail the mandatory state achievement tests administered in the tenth grade. If they do, they cannot pass high school in Massachusetts. That this two-year-old charter high school wants to turn such students around is not revolutionary. What is revolutionary about MATCH is that it's working.

Goldstein's interest in education began when he was an undergraduate majoring in public policy at Duke. Coming from a relatively large and homogenous suburban high school in Pennsylvania, he says he was struck by what he found while tutoring Durham students: "Seeing what Durham public schools were like, just seeing how much kids were struggling, made a big impression."

But the road to MATCH didn't begin there. Instead, Goldstein moved to New York City to work for Richard Frankel Productions, the Broadway producers responsible

The dream behind MATCH is delivering the promise of a brighter future, not to a specially selected cadre of overachievers, but to students whom almost everybody else has given up on.



for *Stomp!* and *The Producers*. After working as a freelance journalist for such publications as *New York* magazine and *BusinessWeek*, he returned to public policy. He enrolled at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, where the charter-school concept sparked his interest.

In his study of charter schools, Goldstein saw many advantages that would later figure prominently at MATCH—small schools, with 100 to 300 students, schools where a teacher or principal could know every single kid. Choice, for both parents and students, that would allow even the most disadvantaged families to "vote with their feet." And finally, Goldstein saw a way to apply technology to the larger goal of making successful college students.

"Most inner-city kids start college and drop out," he says. "I thought it would be useful to have a mission that says we can create kids that not only enroll in college, but make it all the way through." MATCH became his master's thesis. The school opened its doors in 2000 with a ninth-grade class of eighty.

MATCH may be the product of a top-flight policy education, but many of Goldstein's ideas sound like homespun common sense. The school will remain small, aiming for approximately fifty students per class. Its current student-teacher ratio is 10 to 1. Class sizes are never more than twenty, and most are smaller. Principal Charles Sposato —a veteran principal and former Massachusetts Teacher of the Year—greets students at the door every day; he and his staff telephone each student's parents at least once a week. Students are expected to follow the school's dress code—slacks and collared

MATCH set: charter-school founder Goldstein, left, and Su[illegible] Ambropist

shirts or MATCH T-shirts—and never be late for class.

"We don't let even the little things go by unchallenged," Goldstein says. "If you're one minute late, you're late. If you miss homework, you might have a homework detention. We focus a lot on those low-level things to try and breed some responsibility."

The same is true of the school's commitment to safety. With no metal detectors or security guards, MATCH relies on its culture—and the cooperation of teachers and students—to keep its environment safe. "I think if you ask the kids about to what degree they feel safe in the school, it's pretty high. You need that before you can move on to getting kids to learn. Feeling safe is the first rung on the ladder." The school expelled three students last year for weapons violations. "We have zero tolerance for the more serious things," says Goldstein.

MATCH also has zero tolerance for failure. The school flunked 40 percent of its first freshman class, diverting them instead into "9x" and "9y" remedial programs that address underperforming students' specific needs. Goldstein shuns "social promotion" and makes clear to parents that sending their child to the school may mean that it takes five years to graduate.

Spending even four years at MATCH takes far more of a student's time. A typical day of classes lasts from 8:30 to 4:30. After that, students spend at least eight hours per week in tutoring, most of which is directed at improving their scores on the state's Massachusetts Comprehensive Assessment System (MCAS) tests. A Boston public high-school student must score at least 220, or "Needs Improvement," to pass the tenth grade. MATCH is aiming higher: The school expects its students to score 240, or "Proficient," even though MATCH students' starting median math score was 204—well below failing. To bolster their skills further, a majority of students also spend five weeks at the school's Summer Academy.

"We're not necessarily trying to prepare anyone for a career in the technology world. We're trying to prepare them for college. We're trying to be a really good, rigorous, regular small school, and then figure out ways that technology can help."

MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN '91
Founder of MATCH

Although the school is able to offer few formal after-school activities—its lease runs out at five o'clock—its size has allowed both students and staff access to different opportunities. For instance, students are taken to a local bookstore every month, with the school footing the bill for everything they buy. An elective law class taught by a local attorney serves just two students. MATCH was able to join with an organization called the Home For Little Wanderers to bring social workers and psychologists to school, and it is the first placement in the country for the Tech Foundation's "Geeks For America" program, which provides free technical support and computer advice.

"When you work on the front lines you get discouraged a little bit. But you have to keep believing that you can."

ANN SAGAN '80
Philanthropist and tenth-grade MATCH teacher

Technology, Goldstein is fond of saying, is no panacea. He is proud to note that MATCH spends more money buying students books every month than it has on its video production equipment. In fact, he describes most schools' use of technology as an outright failure. But where traditional high-school technology tends to be expensive, poorly integrated with the curriculum, and constantly hampered by inadequate human knowledge to apply it, MATCH offers a different focus. The school tries to use the cheapest software it can find, opting for low-cost alternatives to heavyweight applications like Adobe PageMaker and Photoshop. The staff wired the school's DSL lines themselves, saving more than $10,000. And most importantly, Goldstein never lets technology divert the school from its mission.

"It goes back to the way we prioritize," he says. "We focus on small class sizes. We focus on excellent literacy, writing, instruction. We won't let the technology tail wag the dog in terms of where the money goes, either." Spending on technology has been especially limited by the school's temporary location; when it moves to its own building at the start of the next school year, Goldstein expects to devote more resources to a permanent technology infrastructure.

Rather than offering students devoted technology classes, Goldstein tries to integrate technology and media into the core curriculum. Where a traditional high-school class might watch a video about the Cuban Missile Crisis, MATCH students might design their own radio documentary, or create their own PowerPoint presentations. Technology has helped students deal with tragedy, too: When Geoffrey Douglas, a tenth-grade MATCH student, was murdered last December, students created a video memorial in his honor.

Starting MATCH, Goldstein says, was a lot like starting a Broadway show. "It's the same set of problems. You have to find a building. You have to hire a bunch of great teachers instead of actors and, instead of a director, you have to hire a principal. And you have to raise money from private donors, because the state money doesn't kick in until you're actually in operation."

Funding the school has been one of Goldstein's most difficult battles. Not only did he have to learn the art of asking for money (a *Wall Street Journal* article made light of the "self-deprecating humor" Goldstein uses with fund raisers), but he also had to find the school a permanent home. Fortunately, Boston's tech community opened their wallets, donating more than $350,000 this school year alone. Volunteers in the Greater Boston area also donated more than 3,000 hours of community service in the school's first year.

Among MATCH's most ardent supporters are Akamai Technologies president Paul Sagan and his wife, Ann Burks Sagan '80, both of whom have a longtime relationship with the media and technology world. A graduate of Northwestern's Medill School of Journalism, Paul had a successful broadcasting career before coming to the still-hot Internet firm Akamai in 1998. Ann has an M.B.A. and experience working for *The New York Times* on the business side; she also has a master's degree in education and extensive school-board experience. Goldstein saw the pair as ideal companions to carry out his vision.

"Michael Goldstein e-mailed my husband and approached him about being involved in the school," Ann Sagan says. "It was at a time when we were looking for a sort of family project. We were looking to be involved

with something personally as well as philanthropically."

Along with the family's substantial donation, Ann Sagan joined the school's board of directors. At first, she mostly concerned herself with organizing the school's complex finances, tutoring, and helping Goldstein find a new school building. But as she began to volunteer more and more time with MATCH students, Sagan made an even tougher decision: Though she had never taught full-time before, she decided to start teaching tenth-grade math at MATCH. "It's absolutely the hardest thing I've ever done," she says, "but I love it. You've got to believe every day that you can do this. When you work on the front lines, you get discouraged a little bit. But you have to keep believing that you can."

As both a new teacher and a board member, Sagan deals with dual challenges. She frets about the day-to-day—did Jerome finish his math assignment?—as well as the larger question on everyone's mind: In the end, will this work? "I think we'll get 90 percent of them [into college]," she says. "And the other 10 percent, that'll be their choice. I think a lot of them can succeed. We've got a lot of stand-out kids here."

Sagan admits the difficulties ahead—finding funds in a slackened economy, creating a core curriculum with clear priorities—but she is relentlessly optimistic about her students. "Some students have over a two-hour commute to school. They grumble about it, but they still come. And my kids turn in their homework 90 percent of the time." In fact, MATCH students come to school far more often than their peers. MATCH has a 5 percent absentee rate, while Boston public schools have an absentee rate of 18 percent.

Sagan says she has seen a huge difference in her students since even the start of the year. "One kid said to me, 'I wish you had known me before I got here, Mrs. Sagan. I've really changed a lot here.' He said he used to be a real tough guy. Now you wouldn't ever suspect it."

On paper, MATCH seems to be a success. School officials can cite impressive figures, like the small absentee rate, or students' yearly increase of one-and-a-half grade levels in reading skills. They can point to a low incidence of discipline problems, or highlight hundreds of documented comments by satisfied parents. Goldstein can tout his success with donors, show you his students' multimedia presentations, or brag about the money his school saves in administrative and infrastructure costs over a bureaucratic big school. He can be proud of every single statistic in the school's annual report.

The success of a school cannot be measured on paper, though, but in the attitudes of its students. And MATCH students, it turns out, could be Goldstein's greatest source of pride.

My MATCH experience begins with a visit with Stesha Emmanuel and Rachel Jules, both in tenth grade. Stesha comes in wearing a large, colorful clown hat—the school gives it to students to wear on their birthdays. She takes it off so she'll look "more professional." Rachel says, "Coming to MATCH is totally different. We have a sort of family bonding. Everybody knows everybody really well."

Like most MATCH students, Stesha and Rachel live in single-parent homes in Dorchester, one of Boston's most impoverished neighborhoods. Every day, both girls wake up around 6:30; they need plenty of time for both the bus and the subway to get them to school by 8:30. The commute can take more than an hour, and if they are even a minute late, they get detention after school. (Rachel admits that she's had detention several times.) After school comes tutoring, or jobs, or both. Neither girl gets home before seven o'clock on a typical day. Homework, the girls say, means at least two more hours of work—far more than their friends in Boston public high schools.

"The hours are so time-consuming," Stesha says. "You do so many things, you rarely have time to act up or act crazy. In this school, you grow up sooner."

Stesha was last year's Student of the Year. She does not have the school's top grades, but she is one of its best leaders. She is captain of the school step team—one of the few after-school activities available—and she organized and ran the school's talent show. She also served as a sort of de facto student-body president, negotiating with the administration for a "dress down" day on Fridays. "This school just brought out something in me," she says. "I'm really motivated to do things."

Rachel is not only an exemplary student (between class and after-school reading, she has read more than thirty-five books this year alone), but she also has a superior atti-

WHAT IS A CHARTER SCHOOL?

Charter schools vary widely in mission and methods. Some may have themes such as arts or technology, while others may cater to specific groups or types of students. The rules governing charter schools vary state-by-state, as do funding plans.

Some charters are designed and run by large corporations, such as New York-based Edison Schools, Inc., which operates schools in sixteen states. Others are run by small boards of directors (like MATCH, Boston's Media and Technology Charter High School), parents' groups, colleges, or nonprofit corporations. More than 1,700 charter schools are operating nationwide.

Charter-school proponents rest their arguments on the twin pillars of innovation and choice—not only are such schools able to alter their academic plans to suit the needs of the populations they serve, but also their student bodies are determined by parents, not political boundaries. Charter schools purport to offer a compromise between failing public school systems and expensive private schools, allowing parents to keep sending their children to school for free while providing an accountability that is largely unavailable in public schools.

Although charter schools are state funded, the groups in charge of them can operate them as they choose, free from most bureaucratic state requirements. MATCH, for example, is viewed by Massachusetts as a "school district of one." Its nonunion teachers are paid a salary set by MATCH but funded by the state; its curriculum is determined internally and can be varied at-will by the staff, so long as students meet state testing standards for graduation.

Given that they circumvent many state rules—not to mention teachers' unions—charter schools have drawn fire from opponents, who charge that they drain money and pupils from public school systems. But in a state like Massachusetts, as MATCH founder Michael Goldstein '91 notes, funding and pupils are already being drained from traditional public schools, into elite "academies" or "Latin" schools that require certain test scores or essay requirements.

Charter schools, by contrast, typically serve underserved populations, including at-risk students as well as special-education, minority, and low-income students. Like MATCH, many such schools are have to find their own facilities, and actually receive less money per pupil than public schools.

Charter schools are not a monolithic concept to be easily dissected. Some will succeed and some will fail. But the ultimate test of the concept's validity—and the ultimate factor in whether or not it survives "fad" status—will be the students it produces.

—Jonas Blank

www.edreform.com

tude, for which she awarded the "Spirit of MATCH" honor last year. "I'm always trying to be positive," she says, smiling. "To make a day go great, you always have to have a smile. That's my motto."

Both girls agree that MATCH has changed them. While most high-school students shun reading, they can rattle off a list of favorite authors, including Eric Jerome Dickey and Sister Souljah. Rachel now reads at the college level.

"You know you're learning a lot," Stesha says. "You can just compare yourself to friends from other schools. My friend talks about how she hates her teachers and they argue during class. I just laugh. At MATCH, arguing will get you nowhere."

The girls also have new ambitions. Rachel hopes to attend Spelman College in Atlanta and become a CEO; one day, she says, she would like to be the first female president. Stesha's sights, in terms of college prospects, are set about as high as they can be. "I realize now that I have the qualities to get into Harvard," then Harvard Law School, she says. "I'm just as smart as anybody else."

The girls do have their complaints. Both say they are disappointed by a lack of media projects this year, which the school apparently cut back in response to problems with securing media specialists and keeping students' attention. "Personally, I think [the media classes] were really good," Rachel says. "They think the students didn't appreciate the teachers, but they have to look beyond that to see that we accomplished something really good."

And they have a more traditional high-school complaint: a lack of boys. The school has a relatively even male-to-female ratio (57 percent female, 43 percent male), but the girls say that having such a tight-knit group makes dating impossible. "We treat them more like brothers," Rachel says. "You can't look at them 'like that' anymore."

Goldstein pops his head in. He knows the girls are trying to talk their way through their next class.

Bob Hill's tenth-grade English class comes at a tough time of day—right after lunch, when kids tend to be rowdiest. As the students file in, it's not obvious that they are following a dress code—their clothing looks neat, but not uniform. One girl politely introduces herself to me and asks me why I'm visiting today. I tell her, and she moves on to her seat.

"We focus on small class sizes. We focus on excellent literacy, writing, instruction. We won't let the technology tail wag the dog in terms of where the money goes, either."

MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN '91
Founder of MATCH

As the students work on a warm-up vocabulary assignment designed to prepare them for the all-important MCAS test, Hill hands me a student essay about seventeenth-century English poet Robert Herrick. There are problems with grammar and punctuation, but the work shows a lot of potential, with rich analysis and a solid grasp of the poet's work. For the rest of class, Hill's students are to critique each other's essays on *Macbeth*. Stesha, sitting next to me in the class, hands me her essay to look at, but not before showing me a portfolio of her work. Hill has rated each of her essays on a variety of factors, complete with extensive written comments on both technical accuracy and subject matter.

As I read over Stesha's work and listen to the class, the students' discussion becomes increasingly animated—"You keep changing tenses," says one. "Your thesis and topic sentences are the same," another rejoins. On the back wall is a sort of MCAS scoreboard Hill has put up, with a giant "MATCH: 240" on the right side. As the heated discussion of *Macbeth* persists, one thing becomes clear: There is no objective way to measure the value of what is being done here. Certainly not a learning standards test.

Can the success of MATCH be replicated? If nothing else, Goldstein believes that the concept of smaller schools is making headway in Boston, as evidenced by the creation of six more "pilot" schools in the district with 250 students each. "There are not a lot of economies of scale for big schools," he says. "Most of what schools spend money on is teachers. And teachers are a function of how many kids you have, how long you want your school day, and how big your classes are." Without the overhead and increased security problems of large schools, Goldstein argues, a small school can cost the same or less, and deliver better results.

MATCH receives most of its income from the state government, which pays it about $9,000 per pupil—a "political number" that Goldstein says is about $2,000 less than the actual per-pupil payment to Boston public schools. Add to that the various other payments Boston schools get—for facilities and other programs—and it becomes clear that MATCH is making do with much less money.

Despite the school's early success, Goldstein is hesitant to tout it as a prototype. "What is very popular in school reform, which I don't believe in, is these sort of cookie-cutter models.... A really good school is a lot like a really great restaurant in a way. There's a lot of love and devotion that goes in. It's very labor-intensive, the owners know their customers, they have a loyal following, and they make it work for their own place."

Two years from now, MATCH will graduate its first senior class. Nobody can predict with any certainty whether Stesha will be accepted to Harvard, or what the students' MCAS scores will be. MATCH will be in a new building it can call its own. It might have more technology on hand; it might have less. In the end, what Goldstein and his staff have attempted—and what they have accomplished so far—will be nothing short of heroic. They are trying where others have not only failed, but given up. Their school embraces the possibility of an America where the dreams of the poor can reach every bit as high as the sinecures of the privileged.

The question, as Ann Sagan puts it, is, "Can you make it work? Is it possible to take inner-city kids who are already in the ninth grade and give them a structure of support that's going to help them succeed in going to college?"

Conventional wisdom says no. Conventional wisdom says that no amount of caring and parent phone calls, no amount of fancy technology and policy training can turn ninth-graders reading at the fifth-grade level into tenth-graders having an avid discussion about *Macbeth*. But in this place, it happens. In this place, the naysayers' soft bigotry has finally met its MATCH. ■

www.matchschool.org

Blank '01, former editor of Recess, *the weekly arts and entertainment supplement of* The Chronicle, *has completed his first year at Harvard Law School and is editor of its student newspaper,* The Record.

American Questions, Asian Answers

Teacher-san: Crutcher in the center of class

PHOTO: COURTESY KATHY CRUTCHER

By KATHY CRUTCHER

After a year in Japan teaching English, one young teacher learned about the country and its culture—and something about herself.

During my last month in Japan, I bought my first Japanese T-shirt from a store in a crooked alley in Nagoya. The shirt has a die on the front, with three faces visible: two boasting the stars and stripes of America, the other bearing the proud red dot of Japan. America covers the front and side; Japan is on top, slanted. Across the back, in forty-eight-point Times New Roman type: "I played at some game of chance." I scooped it up and walked to the cashier without even stopping to finger the fabric.

Moving to Japan had definitely been a gamble.

I spent one year teaching English in a small town in central Honshu as a participant of the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program. I knew almost nothing about the country before I arrived. In fact, the one thing I knew was a sense of mystery: Japan is different. Not merely that they eat raw fish and remove their shoes, but that their judgments, their values, are different. I craved the unfamiliar. One may think this an escape from one's self, but I saw it more as a search for it: What are my beliefs? What are my assumptions? These things go unnoticed until they are cut out and held against a new background—a lone red dot on a sea of white. I went to Japan to learn what it is to be an American.

Of course, the first thing I learned was that America was everywhere. In my town of 38,000 people, there were two McDonald's, a Big Boy, and four Circle K's. The video stores rented almost exclusively American movies. Two nights a week at eleven o'clock, I could watch *Beverly Hills 90210* or *ER*, and either the NFL, NBA, or pro baseball was on every night. Even our alma mater was everywhere: I taught four different students wearing Duke T-shirts, and once saw a businessman riding his bike home in a Blue Devils windbreaker. I might as well have been in Hoboken, New Jersey, instead of Hozumi, Japan. Except that one child thought Duke was a rock group, *90210* was listed as *Bebiri Hiisu*, and Circle K served hot grilled octopus next to the cash register. This was not home.

The first thing I learned was that America was everywhere. In my town of 38,000 people, there were two McDonald's, a Big Boy, and four Circle K's. Except this was not home. Circle K served hot grilled octopus next to the cash register.

English, too, was everywhere, but in a similarly distorted form. Vending machines encouraged us to "Refresh Up!" and promised "eminently drinkable flavor extravagance" within. A popular drink was called "Calpis," a name far too close to bovine urine to be enjoyed. My ATM card had a picture of Paddington Bear on it and proclaimed: "He will eat marmalade on its own or more usually in a marmalade sandwich. He usually keeps a marmalade sandwich handy in his suitcase or under his hat." When I pointed out to my supervisor that neither Paddington nor his peculiar eating habits had any bearing whatsoever on my financial matters, Hattori-*sensei* responded, "But English means good image." The meaning of the English, of course, was left to the imagination.

It could be said that the essence of Japan is the ability to import outside influences and transform them into something uniquely Japanese. This is not a

new phenomenon. Throughout their history, the Japanese have "borrowed" and *Nippon*ized ideas from other cultures. From China, they acquired the foundations for their political institutions, their writing system, the Confucian code of ethics, and Buddhism, to name a few. Yet the borrowing is not quite robbery—it's more paraphrasing than plagiarism. For instance, in the ninth century, the Chinese characters were simplified into *kana* syllabaries to represent the Japanese language phonetically. Also, Buddhism eventually lost its otherworldly focus to recognize more religious significance in daily life. Things were imported, but then altered according to Japanese needs.

This borrowing continues in full force today, though often from the West instead of Japan's Near East neighbors. *Katakana* is a syllabary used entirely for imported foreign words, like *erebeta* (elevator) or *aisukurimu* (ice cream). The average Japanese knows more than a thousand such words. However, they are often so distorted or shortened that they become new entities entirely: radio-cassette player becomes *rajikase*, and so on. As one Japanese friend pointed out, when she writes "McDonald's"—*Makudonarudusu*—it's not English anymore, it's 100 percent Japanese. Is it okay then for them to call it their own?

My parents came to visit me and their tour guide in Kyoto told them, "We Japanese are best at taking ideas from others, make it better." I guess so. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, and DoCoMo made it into a six-inch mobile that sends e-mail, plays MP3s, and takes digital photos.

This constant borrowing from other cultures made me, and many of my fellow JETs, uneasy: Are we losing the real Japan? A friend of mine wrote an article for our local JET publication in which he quoted Matthew 15:26: "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Another friend, who taught at a low-level technical high school, lamented that his students were forced to take English class every day but didn't have a single period of Japanese history. And one day while on my way to a Japanese language and culture class, I stopped dead in my tracks to read the back of a rain poncho worn by a twenty-something Japanese woman. It read, "HEDONISM: It's just that I don't agree with Japan tradition anymore. It's the way to life." It's hard to know how to accept such a statement, as it's quite possible the wearer had little idea what it meant. That night in my journal I wrote with the heavy heart of a missionary whose mission had gotten out of hand: How did this happen? Is it happening everywhere?

I sent an e-mail message to a friend of mine, a Japanese woman who lived in my hometown of Cincinnati, Ohio, for four years and then returned to Tokyo. I contacted her often for cultural comparisons, since she was so good at poking holes in my generalizations. Her response this time was no exception. She wrote, "Oh yes, invisible things can be strong features of culture. The States is a new country, and visible things are from all over the world. But 'independence' and 'freedom' are really strong features of American culture. We have invisible 'spiritual' culture too, in Japan. We value it more. Even though [in America] there are many Chinese restaurants, and many kids are wearing Pokemon T-shirts, that's not intruding American culture, I think. Don't worry. Japan never die!"

The pattern of Japan's interaction with the outside world is perhaps best characterized as a series of pendulum swings: eager openness followed by conservative closed doors. In the seventh through ninth centuries, *rūgakusei* (overseas students) were highly respected as "bearers of enlightenment from the lands beyond the sea." In the seventeenth century, any Japanese caught trying to visit the outside world was sentenced to death. Underlying these changing attitudes is a deep sense of ambivalence and insecurity about Japan's place in the world that can be felt clearly even today. I wrote in my journal of my discomfort at being placed upon a pedestal for being foreign, while simultaneously feeling looked down upon for the same reason. It was as though the pendulum swings spanned historical centuries, and modern nanoseconds as well.

Often I am asked what it was like being an American in Japan, and I find it so difficult to box the daily contradictions into one neat little answer. It would be much easier if they would ask pointed questions: Were you treated like a celebrity? Yes. Were you discriminated against? Yes. Did they admire Americans? Yes. Did they think Americans were arrogant, or dirty? Yes, and yes again.

The dichotomy of attitudes toward America did not escape the children in my classrooms of grades 1-9. Some days I saw my students as being trapped in an "internationalization" tug-of-war, never sure which way they should be pulling. I worried: Would they just remain caught in the middle, fraught with tension, soon to snap?

One day I asked a little girl in the fourth grade to stand up during class. She was very shy, but smiling, and glanced around nervously as she pushed back her chair. From this position I could see her entire T-shirt, and therefore the entire statement printed upon it: "Americans do it better." The word "Americans" was in bold, and sat atop a boxy version of our flag. I asked her, in Japanese, if she knew what it meant. She shook her head "no," but pointed to the ribbon in her hair: red, white, and blue. It matched her bow. She grinned wider. I looked back at the Japanese homeroom teacher in the room with me, and she too smiled proudly, thinking I was pleased.

Later that same day, I taught a sixth-grade class, one that always gave me trouble. A group of boys in the class were particularly stubborn and refused to cooperate when we played our simple English games, like "'When is your birthday?' Bingo." This day was no different. While the rest of the class broke into groups, an angry-looking boy in the corner played with his pencil case. He was zipping and unzipping when I approached. "Why don't you join your group?" I asked. He only stared. "Come on, it's a fun game," I tried again, pointing to two girls laughing. He said something to a boy beside him in Japanese, and I said back to him, "No Japanese in English class, remember?" And this time he spoke to me, though still in his native tongue: "I am Japanese. I live in Japan. I speak Japanese." He turned away from me then, and I let him.

I am Japanese. I live in Japan. I speak Japanese." This would not be the last time I would hear one of these phrases as a definitive explanation for our differences. And we did have differences. Despite initial impressions of being placed in an oddly off-center photocopy of America, I was reminded daily that I was also a stranger in a strange land. Old habits took on new, often discordant, meanings. It was as though I had picked up the same book, but read it differently, back to front, right to left, as the Japanese do. The moral of the story had changed. Those lessons I had hoped for about different perspectives hit me at the most unexpected times, but often.

"That's wrong," Yoko said, pointing to a word I had just written in *hiragana*, one of the Japanese syllabaries. I thought perhaps I had spelled it wrong, as I often leave out the small *tsu* or forget to add the long *u* to certain words. "Oh, how do you write it?" I asked, and my Japanese mother took the pen. She wrote, and then nodded approvingly. I

looked at her word, and then at mine. They were the exact same. "What's different?" I asked, scrunching my nose. "Ah, easy," she said. "My right, your wrong."

After much deliberation and demonstration, I understood the error of my ways: I had defied the order. The character in question is a Japanese "ha": は. Habitually, I had done the horizontal "cross" as the final step, like crossing a "t," but I was supposed to have done it second. When writing Japanese characters, whether these simple *kana* or more complicated *kanji*, proper stroke order is imperative. I knew this, for I had watched my students copy newly-learned *kanji* over and over again during their calligraphy class, always following the numbered model on the board without deviation. But to me it was silly: What matters more, the process or the product? Isn't a "d" still a "d" whether it's written circle-then-line, or line-then-circle? I learned that answer quickly: not in Japan.

It's tempting to dismiss this strict adherence to order as foolish, or unimaginative. In fact, that's exactly what I did that day—I stared at Yoko and thought, "My God, this woman has been brainwashed." But as time wore on and my all-knowing assumptions wore thin, I started to *like* the rules. I took a Japanese calligraphy class and didn't balk when my teacher showed me the exact angle at which to hold the brush, and the precise movement of your wrist required to complete a stroke. The order gave me direction—it was soothing.

My friend Keiko explained how writing was not about mere communication. It was ritual, centering. "Letter is art," she said, and picked up a brush. She drew the character for *hito*, meaning "person": 人. She narrated her strokes: "First, one line leaning. Then, another one comes here to support." She smiled. "Like people," she said, and I saw how indeed the means could hold the meaning.

Teamwork: junior-high students race as one

As teacher of English, I came into a lot of conflicts with language. I don't mean just language barriers—though there were plenty of those—but theoretical differences in the implications of language that made teaching English inseparable from teaching American. Language is, indisputably, a powerful reflection of culture. In America, my name is Kathy Crutcher. In Japan, on the other hand, it is the opposite: Crutcher Kathy. It may seem a minimal change, but the consequences are substantial. With a quick flip of linguistic priorities, my identity is rearranged: group before self. You see? In many ways, you are what you speak.

The pattern of Japan's interaction with the outside world is perhaps best characterized as a series of pendulum swings: eager openness followed by conservative closed doors.

Japanese verbs do not conjugate the way they do in English, nor in the Romance languages I had studied in the past. They don't depend on singular or plural, or upon their subject. Instead language depends upon the relationship between a listener and a speaker. It is a way of showing respect, and also of establishing one's place within a hierarchy. Speech occurs in ladders, using one set of vocabulary to speak to the rung above, another to the one below. Instinctively, I hated it.

"Go" is "go" in English. In Japanese, it is *iku, ikimasu, mairu, mairimasu, ikareru, gyokou sareru*, or perhaps even others I've never heard of. The appropriate form is selected from this list depending upon the situation, and especially upon the company in which it's uttered. I don't pretend to understand the complexity of real Japanese etiquette—as a

Sayonara song: third-graders play goodbye

foreigner, I was largely excluded from its intricate rules. But I did have to check myself as much as possible: Use familiar language with my students, more formal with teachers and principals. Of course, in English this exists to some extent as well, but in Japan the distinction is so much more ingrained in the way of life. Even older siblings are not called by their first names, but rather by their titles: *ani*, big brother; *ane*, big sister. I tried to explain to my grade-school students that "brother" can be used for one who is older or younger, and they seemed confused: How do you know where you stand?

Japanese language is not only more regimented, but also more indirect. "You" has a similar number of possibilities as does "go": *anata, kimi, omae, otaku*. Some are polite but intimate, others used only by men, others informal and impersonal, used only for acquaintances. But what was most surprising to me was that generally "you" was not even used at all. I was taught to speak to people as if they weren't in the room. I asked, "Would *Kumazaki-san* like to go to lunch with me?" while Yūko Kumazaki stood two feet from my nose. It was offensive to address someone directly. It seemed to me the linguistic equivalent of not looking someone in the eyes. I felt unsure, and distant.

I taught a small women's class in the back of a flower shop every few weeks. The class was composed of four or five middle-aged women who wanted to practice some English, but mostly to hear about America. I, in turn, practiced my Japanese, and asked about Japan. It was a good deal. One day I brought up my discomfort with the restrictions and circuitousness of Japanese language. They asked what I meant. I tried to explain how Americans value speaking directly, and treating each other as equals. They nodded, but did not comment. I assumed they did not understand, and changed the subject, frustrated.

As I stood up to leave at the end of the lesson, one woman put her hand upon my arm. "Japan is small country," she said. "Japanese people live close, and work close. We have ways to get along together." Another woman nodded. "America is so big," she said. "Maybe you don't need to."

Writer Kyoko Mori says that in Japan you are taught to "always speak as though everything in the world were your fault." She wrote a book, *Polite Lies: On Being a Woman Caught Between Cultures*, in which she tries to reconcile her Japanese childhood with her adulthood in the American Midwest. It is a struggle.

CROSSING BOUNDARIES

The Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program has been called "one of the most unusual revolutions in world history." Proposed as a "gift" to the American delegation at the 1986 summit between U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, its objective is monumental: to turn an island country's buzzword of "internationalization" into reality.

Achieving this goal today requires colossal measures: a nearly $500-million annual budget and more than 6,000 foreign JET participants from forty countries around the world. JETs are active in almost every one of the 3,000 Japanese municipalities, either as foreign language instructors, sports coaches, or international coordinators in local government offices. Despite some early criticism, Japanese officials and foreign participants alike have touted the program as one of the most successful policies of the postwar era.

The vast majority of JETs are classified as Assistant Language Teachers (ALTs). Most ALTs are placed in public junior high or high schools, though there is a growing emphasis on placing JETs in elementary schools as well. Their jobs entail not only formal instruction within the Japanese public school system, but also participation in a number of local "internationalization" events, from leading adult discussion groups to carrying *omikoshi* (small shrines) through the streets for annual festivals. The goal is true cultural exchange, with JETs acting both as teachers of foreign ideas and language and as students of Japanese culture for sharing with their homelands.

With today's strong focus on globalization and cross-cultural understanding, JET has become a popular alternative to immediate immersion in the working world post-graduation. Between twenty-five and thirty graduating Duke seniors apply for JET every year, according to Career Development Center interim co-director Donna Harner.

Says Harner, "It's the best supported and best organized international teaching opportunity out there, and there's so much emphasis placed on cultural exchange. Plus, the teachers are really valued by the community they serve—that's the real difference."

—*Kathy Crutcher*

Duke alumni share their JET experiences:
www.DukeMagazine.duke.edu.

Often I am asked what it was like being an American in Japan, and I find it difficult to box the daily contradictions into one neat little answer.

JETs all the way: convening at the Ogaki Festival

During my time in Japan I felt torn between worlds as well, especially over matters of apology. Every day I witnessed constant requests for forgiveness—when accepting tea, when initiating a phone call, when leaving and entering a room. In situations where I would normally say "please" or "thank you," my co-workers would substitute "I'm sorry." For me it was unsettling. Whereas I saw "thank you" as a *giving* to others, "excuse me" seemed more like a *taking away* from myself. It felt somehow weak, or even humiliating, to apologize for things like leaving a room before someone else: *Osaki ni shitsurei shimasu*. Literally this means "I have been rude." I felt I was constantly asked to belittle myself, and as an American, my instinct is never to do that, ever.

While I was in Japan, an American submarine accidentally sunk a small Japanese fishing vessel, the *Ehime Maru*. Nine Japanese, four of them high-school students, were killed. An emotional apology eventually came from the sub's captain, but not right away. In the interim, the people around me became disillusioned with America, even angry. I spent an awkward car ride with my supervisor trying to answer his question: "Are apologies not important in your country?"

This answer required careful thought. Did "apology" even mean the same thing to him and me? I tried to explain that, especially in this case, apologies imply guilt, and it would be foolish to admit responsibility and become the scapegoat. But he only stared straight ahead and said nothing. I tried to reconcile the situation in my head—how could we understand each other? I come from a culture terrified by liability, he comes from one in which people apologize for things that could never be their fault. People in Japan are taught to accept responsibility in order to maintain harmony. We often learn to shun it to protect ourselves.

I told my boss that I was sorry for the accident, and suddenly felt that I had sunk the boat myself. I stared at an older woman waiting on the corner and thought: What does she think of Americans when she reads about this in the newspapers? What does she think of me? He must have noticed my guilt, for he told me not to worry, that one day, our cultures would understand each other. We would learn to listen. "Starting here," I said, meaning the space between him and me. "Starting here," he nodded, and drove on.

Sometimes "internationalization" seemed more like the clash of civilizations. I clung to my American ideals of freedom, independence, and individualism and preached them through simple stories: explanations of English grammar ("go is go") and tales of standing up for oneself. I started out wanting to instruct, to explain that I should be able to draw a "d" any way I chose, should be able to speak *to* a person and not *around* someone. I wanted to interact with people as equals, to see myself as an individual and use language accordingly. These things cut to the very essence of my Americanism. It made me passionate, really, about who I was, and where I came from. And then it also made me question: is this the only way to be?

In an essay, "Why We Travel," Pico Iyer explains, "We travel, initially, to lose ourselves; we travel, next, to find ourselves." The greatest lesson is not merely to recognize the incongruities, as I had first imagined; I had sought Americana across the world and then found it, jarringly. But rather it is to learn to maintain a delicate balance between the familiar and the foreign—to preserve one's identity without dismissing that of others as mistaken. Even if an idea contradicts that which you hold dear, even if it makes you suck in your breath and grit your teeth, it is not inconsequential. It lives. You must grasp what you cannot embrace.

In the same essay, Iyer says the essential distinction to make is not between a "tourist" and a "traveler," as is so fashionable nowadays, but rather between one who leaves his assumptions at home and one who doesn't. I liked this line, and highlighted it as something to remember before leaving for Japan. But upon returning, I've changed my mind. It is impossible; you simply cannot leave your judgments behind. I couldn't set aside my Americanism any more than I could force it upon a small community in rural Japan. The real question is whether you allow yourself to challenge your beliefs while you're there. The real question is whether you bring those same assumptions back with you, unmoved. ■

Crutcher '00 works in Boston as an ESL instructor and is an intern at a literary agency.

Under the Gargoyle

Continued from page 8

ative the next when that day's additional circumstances were factored in.

I completed my second documentary project with Kevin in December, just before he was readmitted into the hospital for the final weeks of his life. I returned to Duke in January to find that the fungal infection that had been growing in his brain was rejecting treatment and spreading rapidly. His condition declined each week that I visited until the last time, when he slipped into a coma and lay peacefully on his bed while his mother and I sat down to plan his funeral. I'd never planned someone's funeral before, let alone that of a child—a child who was still breathing deeply on the other side of the room.

It was not until after Kevin died, or until after the stress of the funeral ebbed, or until after Helen and David headed back home to Delaware, that I understood just how much this little boy and his family had changed my perspective and inspired me, and just how much I miss their weekly company. From his incredibly detailed crayon drawings, to his creatively written stories, to his passion for learning Chinese and his love for playing computer games, even when weak and nauseated from treatment, Kevin taught me about living a full, fun, and stimulating life—no matter what circumstances come about.

In all of the time that I spent with Kevin over the last year, I never once heard him complain—something that was surely his right after all that he had been through. When I enrolled in "Children and the Experience of Illness," I had no idea that he, along with his mother, who moved to Durham to find him treatment and who sat the long hours in the clinic and worried herself to sleep each night, would turn out to be two of my life's greatest teachers. ■

For photographs and more excerpts:
www.DukeMagazine.duke.edu

Connors '04 is an intern for the magazine.

Q & A

Continued from page 21

it has changed. In the old days, the ambassador was really the pivotal means of communicating with the host country. Now it's so easy for Colin Powell to pick up the phone or for the president to pick up the phone and talk to the head of state.

But Baker also said that personal relationships, particularly with people like the Saudis, are so critically important. The president and others simply don't have the time to develop a personal bond with every head of state around the world. So they rely on ambassadors to develop those personal relationships. And particularly as the American ambassador in Saudi Arabia, I have instant access. Anytime I need to see the Crown Prince I can see him; I've woken up the foreign minister to talk to him.

—interviewed by Robert J. Bliwise and public policy professor Richard Stubbing

Jordan was nominated as ambassador by President George W. Bush on September 12 and approved by the Senate shortly thereafter. A senior partner and one of the founder partners of the Dallas office of Baker Botts LLP, he was personal attorney to Bush. He was president of the Dallas Bar Association and a member of the board of directors of the State Bar of Texas, and he has served on the boards of numerous charitable and civic organizations.

DUKE

A Marvelous Party

Where else could you throw a three-day affair for nearly 3,300 people that includes season-perfect spring weather and flowers, Friday evening events beneath tents for individual classes, and a rousing procession of alumni across the quad for a luncheon in Cameron? Or successfully serve an elegant Saturday-night buffet to 2,200 at the Big Dance, within a tent the size of a football field, while entertaining with three bands—from a jazz quartet to a swing orchestra to the famous Maurice Williams and the Zodiacs—plus a fireworks display? And then offer a Sunday champagne brunch in Duke Gardens before Duke Chapel services?

On Duke's campus, of course, for Reunions 2002 in April.

"Duke came back to life again for us that weekend," wrote one alumna. All aspects of university life were celebrated in an amazing variety of activities. Duke Directions, a two-day roster of lecture sessions, featured outstanding faculty and alumni—from writer Reynolds Price '55 to historian Anne Scott—and such timely topics as the war on terrorism, integrative medicine, ethical leadership, and global climate change led by deans and other experts in their fields. Art Sparks, now in its third year, examined the artistic life, with the opera *Don Giovanni*, a Duke Dance performance, a glimpse at plans for the new art museum, and an interactive introduction to writing for the theater by playwright and Theater Studies professor Erin Cressida Wilson.

There were five scheduled tours of Duke Gardens, three bus tours of campus, six tours of the Primate Center, two tours of the Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, two Project W.I.L.D. High Ropes courses, two Alumni Admissions Information sessions, and two shifts for a community service project. There were individual receptions or luncheons for the nur-

CHRIS HILDRETH

Urged to converge: more than 3,000 returned for reunions; dinner and dancing, left, at Saturday's Big Dance

sing school, the Pratt School of Engineering, the William Preston Few Association and the Washington Duke Club, the Heritage Society, the Wesley Fellowship, the Freeman Center for Jewish Life, the Episcopal Center, Black Student Alliance, Navy ROTC, the Asian Students Association, the association of Latino Students Association (*Mi Gente*), and the Center for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Life.

On Saturday, a "Conversation with President Nan Keohane" followed a presentation by each class of its Annual Fund class gift and the senior class gift in Page Auditorium. That afternoon, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist discussed the lives and contributions of his predecessors, in a program sponsored by Duke Law School.

At Sunday's Half-Century Club luncheon, nearly 200 members of the Class of 1952 in attendance were inducted.

Plans are under way for Reunions 2003 for the classes of 1953, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, and the Half-Century Club.

www.DukeAlumni.com/cc/reunions

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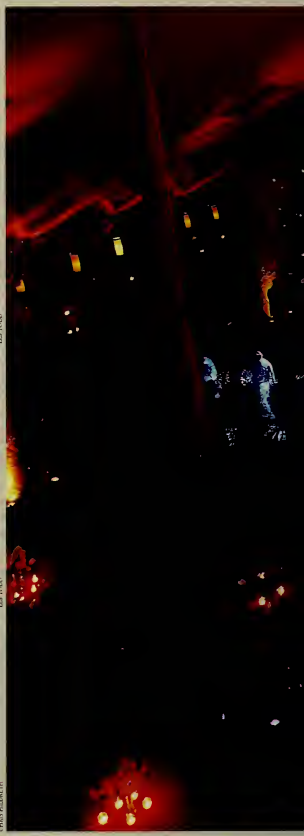
Reunions' party central: food, festivities, and memorable music beneath a prodigious pavilion



Celebrating the Woman's College

When the Woman's College merged with Trinity College of Arts and Sciences in 1972, many of its alumnae, and students felt a bit disenfranchised. Where was the sense of closure to an institution that graduated its first class in 1930, the final recognition of an experience that produced an impressive group of scholars and leaders?

That time will come November 8-10 with a special weekend designed "to recreate, celebrate, and recognize the Woman's College as a separate institution of the university, with a beginning and an end," says Mary Maddry Strauss '60, coordinator of a three-day reunion, titled "The Woman's College, 1930-1972: A Legacy of Excellence and Leadership" and sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association. "We see this as a chance to reconnect," she says. "Woman's College alumnae are recognized leaders across the country. We want to celebrate these people and the contributions of all women in the Woman's College.

"We had opportunities that a co-ed would not have had: positions of leadership, our own

CHRIS HILLHAUTH

judiciary board, dorm house councils, the Y. There was a hierarchy of leaders and a structure that used and honed their skills. The Woman's College prepared women to take their place in society —and in history. It helped us develop a social consciousness of what we could do in and for our communities. This will be a coming together to share and celebrate the opportunities Duke University gave us in the Woman's College and the time it existed."

All women who were ever admitted, even in 1972, are invited—a list that numbers approximately 9,500. The weekend begins at noon on Friday. Each decade will be highlighted in a special video presentation created by Penelope Maunsell '74 from archival material and interviews.

Tentative plans for the weekend include a plenary session on Saturday featuring a panel discussion with Margaret Taylor Smith '47 and Carol Murray Happer '60, Ph.D. '85, among others to be announced. Happer, a professor at Meredith College, is organizing a decade-by-decade historical display that will remain through December at Perkins Library. During the rest of the day, there will be three seminars, including a session with Wilhelmina Reuben-Cooke '67, a Duke trustee emerita, on integration. Alumnae can gather with their dorm mates or sorority sisters for a luncheon in the East Union. An evening event will feature an interpretive performance by Barbara Albers Rinella '65. For services at Duke Chapel, which follows brunch on Sunday, all alumnae who ever sung in the Chapel Choir are being invited to sing.

www.DukeAlumni.com/cc/wc

Duke Gardens gathering: a Sunday champagne brunch featured the Musica Classical Ensemble

Class Notes

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*, Box 90572, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708
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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

Half-Century Club

Robert A. Wolff '42, the longest-running, on-air sportscaster in history, signed a new two-year contract to continue as sports director and sports anchor at *News 12 Long Island*. He lives on Long Island, N.Y.

Walter R. Benson M.D. '44 retired as pathology professor emeritus at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school after 28 years, 20 of which were as director of surgical pathology. The annual Walter Benson Lecture has been established in his honor. He and his wife, Virginia, live in Chapel Hill.

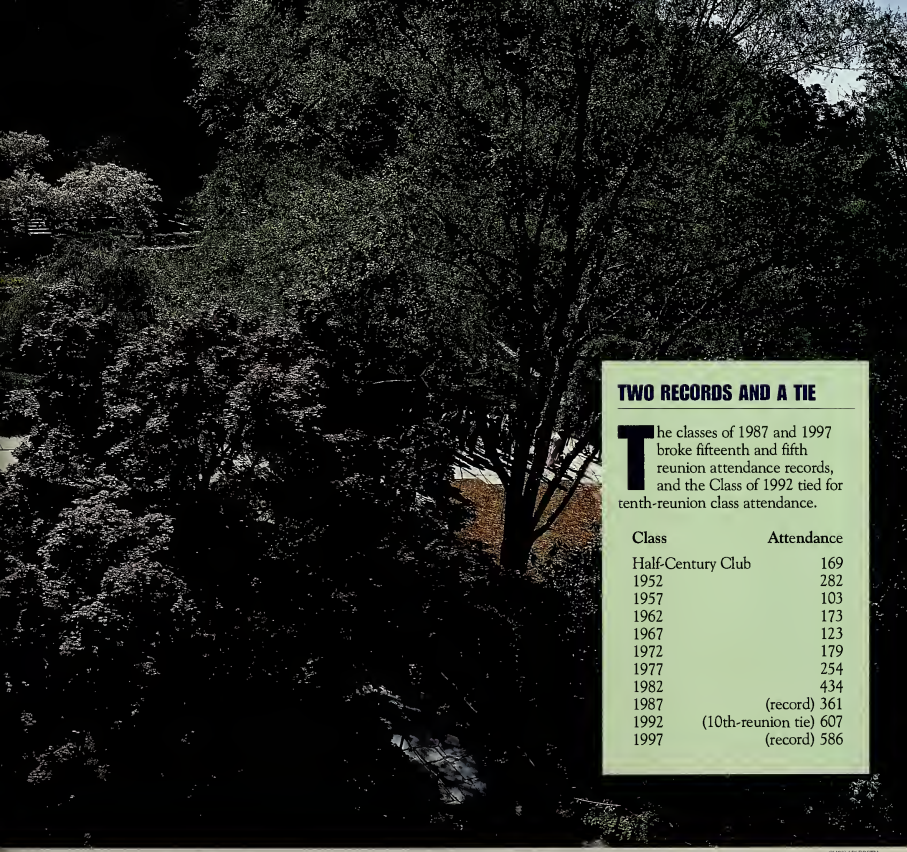
Kenneth P. Desvernine '52 and **Jane McMillan Desvernine** '52 celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Dec. 23. Married in their senior year at Duke, the couple has five children and six grandchildren. He retired from Sperry and Hutchinson Co. They live in Norcross, Ga.

Pamela Cherry Lee '52 finished the Philadelphia Marathon in November 2001, her third marathon. She ran the Maryland Marathon in 1983 and the New York Marathon in 1991. Her poetry/memoir *Vultures, Mold, and Other Delights* has been published by Vantage Press. She lives in Abington, Pa.

50s & 60s

Robert R. Wright III A.M. '54, Donaghey Distinguished Professor of Law Emeritus at the University of Arkansas-Little Rock, is the author of *Old Seeds in the New Land: History and Reminiscences of the Bar of Arkansas*, published by M & M Press of Fayetteville, Ark. He lives in Little Rock.

A. Tyson Jennette '56 was named Honored Orthopaedic Surgeon of North Carolina by the N.C.



CHRIS HILDRETH

TWO RECORDS AND A TIE

The classes of 1987 and 1997 broke fifteenth and fifth reunion attendance records, and the Class of 1992 tied for tenth-reunion class attendance.

Class	Attendance
Half-Century Club	169
1952	282
1957	103
1962	173
1967	123
1972	179
1977	254
1982	434
1987	(record) 361
1992	(10th-reunion tie) 607
1997	(record) 586

Orthopaedic Association at its annual meeting. He has practiced orthopaedic surgery in Wilson, N.C., for 37 years. He and his wife, **Peggy Paul Jennette** '57, who have two daughters and five granddaughters, live in Wilson.

Fred F. Andrews '60, a member of *Duke Magazine*'s Editorial Advisory Board who retired as a senior editor from *The New York Times* last July, received the 2001-02 Futrell Award, presented by the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy's DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism at Duke. The annual award honors alumni who have demonstrated excellence in the field of communications and journalism. At November ceremonies, he delivered a lecture on his experience, "Has It Really Been 40 Years? Lessons from a Lifetime as an Inside Man at the Skunk Works." He and his wife, Jane, live in Hartsdale, N.Y.

Robert D. Carraway '62 is working as chief of medicine at Hospital Albert Schweitzer in central Haiti. He lives in Sarasota, Fla.

Grant T. Hollett Jr. B.S.M.E. '64 is chairman and president of Eagle-Picher Technologies. A retired admiral in the Navy Reserve, he serves on the Reserve Forces Policy Board for the Secretary of Defense. He lives in West Chester, Ohio.

William J. Nichols '64 is a professor in the visual and cultural studies graduate program at the University of Rochester, where he holds the Fanny Knapp Allen Chair in art history. His most recent publications are *Introduction to Documentary* and *Maya Deren and the American Avant-Garde*, published by the University of California Press. He lives in Rochester, NY.

Dale A. Whitman J.D. '66, the James E. Campbell professor of law at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law, is president of the Association of American Law Schools, an association of 164 law schools. He lives in Columbia, Mo.

Mary R. Waring Dent B.S.N. '67 was honored as Employee of the Month for her dedication and contributions to Washington Adventist Hospital as a critical-care CNS. She is treasurer of her local chapter of the American Association of Critical Care Nurses and was recently selected as a member of the AACCN's Education Work Group. She lives in Arnold, Md.

John R. Manley Th.M. '67 was honored for his 55 years as pastor of First Baptist Church in Chapel Hill. His most recent project is the First Baptist Manley Estates for the Elderly, a 41-unit housing project for low-income elderly residents. He lives in Chapel Hill.

William H. Guy '68, the author of the four-volume novel *Gravity's Revolt* (Xlibris, 2000), has published A *Traveler's Education*, which he describes as "ruminations on the travel process in Italy, German-speaking

countries, and biblical lands." He lives in Pittsburgh.

William G. Hancock Jr. J.D. '68 is a partner in the law firm Everett, Gaskins, Hancock, and Stevens. He and his wife, Hope, live in Raleigh, N.C.

James F. Nellis Jr. '68 was named chair of the Atlanta Union Mission's 2002 board of directors. A partner at Alston & Bird, he is a member of the Atlanta-based law firm's real estate group. He lives in Atlanta.

Janis Johnson '69 is assistant vice president for communications and public affairs at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles. As the senior communications officer, she oversees media relations, marketing, creative services, development and alumni communications, internal communications, and community relations. She lives in Marina del Rey, Calif.

MARRIAGES: **William G. Hancock Jr.** J.D. '68 to Hope Hill Tyndall on Dec. 22. Residence: Raleigh, N.C.

70s

John A. Diffey '70 is the president and CEO of The Kendal Corp., a not-for-profit organization committed to meeting the needs of older persons through communities and services provided in accordance with the principles of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). He lives in Kennett Square, Pa.

Thomas M. Gurley B.S.E. '70, vice president of technology for the Association for Maximum Service Television in Washington, D.C., has been elevated to Fellow of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. He chairs the Technical Committee of the all-industry Digital Television Station Project. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

James R. Fox J.D. '71 was elected by the Forsyth County Bar Association as one of its representatives on the Council of the North Carolina State Bar. He is a director and attorney in the Winston-Salem firm Bell, Davis & Pitt, where he specializes in civil business litigation. He is also a former chair of the State Bar Disciplinary Hearing Commission. He lives in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Richard J. Rendleman Jr. '71 is professor of finance at the Kenan-Flagler Business School at UNC-Chapel Hill. He is also a composer. He and his family live in Raleigh, N.C.

Sara Cushing '72 was named Piedmont Technical College's Technical Faculty Educator of the Year. She is the author of the textbook *You, Too, Can Write*, now in its fourth edition. She lives in Greenwood, S.C.

William W. Baxter '75, appointed by President George W. Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate to the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has taken the oath of office to become the TVA's 27th director. He is a member of the Iron

LES TODD

JON GARDINER

CHRIS HILDRETH

Class kaleidoscope: opposite, from top, the Duke Alumni Association's big buffet in Cameron; sentinel for a silver celebration; playtime for kids of all ages, and a generational portrait; benchwarmers on West; Reynolds raps; and the pride of the 55th

Dukes and provides a scholarship through the Cameron-Wade Fund. He lives in Knoxville, Tenn.

Robin Ferracone '75 sold SCA Consulting, which she co-founded in the 1980s. She and her husband, Stewart R. Smith, and her stepchildren, including **Logan S. Smith** '05, live in San Marino, Calif.

Elizabeth Lunbeck '75, associate professor of history at Princeton University, is an editor of *Feminism in Twentieth-Century Science, Technology, and Medicine*, published by the University of Chicago Press. She lives in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Ellen C. Wolf '75, vice president and CFO at American Water Works Co., Inc., was named to the *Commodities Now* top 50 women in energy list. She lives in Voorhees, N.J.

Timothy Westmoreland '76 is a visiting professor at Georgetown University Law Center and a research professor at the Georgetown University Public Policy Institute. He received a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Investigator in Health Policy Research Award for 2002-2005 to support his research and writing on health policy and the federal budget process. He lives in Takoma Park, Md.

Laureen Debuono '77 is executive vice president and CFO at Critical Path, Inc., a global, digital-communications company. She had been the company's interim chief financial officer since September 2001. She lives in San Francisco.

Neil T. Rimsky J.D. '77, a partner at Cuddy & Feded & Worby, successfully completed the examination of The National Elder Law Foundation, the only organization approved by the American Bar Association to offer certification in the area of elder law. He lives in White Plains, N.Y.

E. Michael Jones M.Div. '78 earned his doctor of ministry degree in December at Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis. His dissertation focused on developing for young people creative Bible studies on women of the Bible using the insights of critical feminist biblical scholarship. He is the pastor of the Peter Cartwright United Methodist Church near Springfield, Ill. His wife, **Cynthia A. Jones** M.Div. '78, is the superintendent of the LaMoine River District of the United Methodist Church. They live in Jacksonville, Ill.

Steven Petrow '78, former executive editor at Time, Inc., is working on a book about the Hamptons. His previous works include six edited volumes of Dr. Andrew Weil's work and the best-selling *Essential Book of Gay Manners & Etiquette*. He was elected vice president of the National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association. He lives in San Francisco.

MARRIAGES: **Andrew S. White** '77 to Karen Franke on Jan. 1. Residence: Austin, Texas.

BIRTHS: Third child and second son to **Robert**

LIS TODD

Saturday celebrations: the Pep Band accompanies the parade of classes; pyrotechnics punctuate the evening

E. Ellett Jr. '77 and Margaret A. Ellett on Sept. 20, 2000. Named Timothy Sterling…First child and daughter to **Douglas P. Lambert** '77, J.D. '80 and Lisa Lambert on Oct. 20. Named Priscilla Lee.

80s

M. Dwayne Smith Ph.D. '80 has been named chair of the criminology department at the University of South Florida in Tampa. He is a past chair of the sociology and anthropology department at UNC-Charlotte and the sociology department at Tulane University. He lives in Tampa.

Patricia Lewis Poteat Ph.D. '82, visiting scholar at the Institute for the Arts and Humanities at UNC-Chapel Hill and former president of Athens College in Athens, Greece, has been named president of Bethany College, West Virginia's oldest degree-granting institution of higher education.

David B. Spence A.M. '83, Ph.D. '96 is an associate professor of law and regulation at the University of Texas at Austin's McCombs School of Business. He has taught at Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment, Cornell University's law school, and Vanderbilt University's law school, and has worked as a practicing attorney at the firm Nixon Peabody in Rochester, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. He lives in Austin, Texas.

Elisabeth G. Thorington '83 is working for Merrill Lynch in New York in its large-loan CMBS group. She and her husband, Stephen A. Mongillo, and their daughter live in New York City.

Robert W. Partin '84 is a founding member of the law firm Locke & Partin, where he concentrates in construction, personal injury, and family law. He and his wife, Stacey, and their two daughters live in Chester, Va.

Ronald O. Sally '84, senior vice president for Kroenke Sports Enterprises, was featured on the cover of the business journal *Colorado Biz* as the director of the community-relations endeavors of the NBA's Denver Nuggets and NHL's Colorado Avalanche. The teams won the 2001 Pro Team Community Award for outstanding community service by a professional sports team. He lives in Denver.

Reba Hayes Warren J.D. '84 was elected by the Forsyth County Bar Association as a representative on the Council of the North Carolina State Bar. She is counsel to R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., where she handles commercial transactions and environmental legal issues. She lives in Winston-Salem, N.C.

David A. English B.S.E.E. '85, who completed a one-year assignment at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., as a deputy program manager for Lockheed Martin, is the chief architect for Defense Information Systems. He and his wife, Patricia, and their two children live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Jacquelyn M. Hatch Howard B.S.E. '85 was promoted to senior director of supply-chain management for the western division of McDonald's Corp. She was with the DuPont Co. for ten years. She is a board member of the Duke Alumni Association and past president of DUBAC, Duke's black alumni group. She and her husband, Shelton, live in Orange County, Calif.

Scott A. Akers '86 was promoted to senior district executive and selected as council camping programs director for the Mt. Baker Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He and his wife, Dawn, and their two children live in Bothell, Wash.

Thomas K. Hoops '86 was named chief investment officer and senior vice president for Wachovia Corp.'s Strategic Ventures Group. He and his wife, Kristina, and their son live in Charlotte, N.C.

Melanie Klein '86, A.M. '91, who earned her J.D. and M.S.S.W. at Columbia University in 1999, is a staff attorney at the Legal Aid Bureau of Maryland, Child Advocacy Unit, in Riverdale. She and her husband, David Luce, and their daughter live in Silver Spring, Md.

Wendy Johnson Lario '86 has been named coun-

sel to the firm of Pitney, Hardin, Kipp & Szuch, where she represents employers in discrimination, harassment, retaliation, wrongful termination, whistleblower, and breach-of-contract matters in state and federal courts and before the New Jersey division on civil rights. She lives in Morristown, N.J.

Maria E. Sophocles '87 has moved to Basel, Switzerland, for two to three years through Novartis Pharmaceuticals. A physician in obstetrics and gynecology for the past six years, she plans to teach and do clinical research at the University Women's Hospital. She and her husband, John Martin, and their three sons, when not in Basel, live in Madison, N.J.

Anthony Girand '88, M.B.A. '98 is a vice president at Credit Suisse First Boston. He and his wife, Roxana, and their daughter, live in New York City.

Kal L. Raustalia '88 teaches international environmental and public international law at the law school at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is associated with UCLA's Institute of the Environment, a campus-wide, multidisciplinary program. He lives in Los Angeles.

Michael J. "Slug" Seigelid B.S.E. '88 earned his Ph.D. in philosophy at the University of California after spending the year 2000 visiting the Centre for Human Bioethics in Melbourne, Australia. He was also awarded a two-year postdoctoral research fellowship in the bioethics division of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Witwaterstrand in Johannesburg, South Africa. He has published articles on issues in biomedical ethics and is now editor of the "Economic Issues" section for the journal *Developing World Bioethics*. He lives in Johannesburg.

Tricia Eisenstein Brentjens B.S.E. '89 is an assistant professor of anesthesiology and critical care at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. She and her husband, Renier, and their two sons live in New York City.

Heidi Booth Coleman '89 is the director of the University of Chicago's University Theater, the campus' largest student organization. She was a director, stage manager, dramaturg, and teacher at Columbia University, Barnard College, and Theater Works in California. She lives in Chicago.

MARRIAGES: **Jacquelyn M. Hatch** B.S.E. '85 to Shelton P. Howard on July 14. Residence: Orange County, Calif.…**Judith D. Wrubel** '86, A.M. '89, Ph.D. '91 to Arnon Levy on Sept. 5. Residence: Tel Aviv, Israel…**Jason M. Mahler** '87 to Kimber Colton on June 30. Residence: Washington, D.C.… **Tracy S. Klingeman** '88 to Brian G. Stalzer on April 28, 2001. Residence: Chicago.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Margaret Rennolds Chace** '83 and Kip Chace on July 21. Named Blythe Gordon…First child and daughter to **Elisabeth G. Thorington** '83 and Stephen A. Mongillo on Nov. 21. Named Olivia Ann… Second child and first daughter to **Nancy Hirsch Dodderidge** '84 and Daniel J. Dodderidge on Sept. 11. Named Brooke Devyn…Third child and daughter to **Nancy E. LaParo** '84 and Aaron Watters on Aug. 31. Named Eleanor Watters LaParo…First child and son to **Lynn Digby Baxter** '85 and **Timothy A. Baxter** J.D. '88, A.M. '88 on Aug. 20. Named Andrew Tilden…First child and daughter to **Hallie Kostrinsky Brown** B.S.E. '85 and Wayne Brown on July 11. Named Eila Rose…Fourth daughter to **Debra Pistorino Parrish** B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 and **Alexander W. Parrish** '87 on Nov. 17. Named Laura Grace…First child and son to **Thomas K. Hoops** '86 and Kristina C. Hoops on July 28. Named Thomsen Lee…First child and daughter to **Melanie Klein** '86, A.M. '91 and David Luce on Feb. 24. Named Emily Morgan Klein-Luce…Second

FOUNDING FOOTHILLS CUISINE

Mini-Profile

John Fleer '86

Bon Appetit magazine describes Blackberry Farm, a small, luxury resort-hotel in the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, as "a haven for hikers and fly fishermen...[and] those who just want to eat well. It was a most sybaritic experience." Much of the press and praise that the resort has received in the last few years has been generated by the accomplishments of its executive chef, John Fleer '86.

Building a career as a renowned chef is a far cry from what Fleer always thought he would do. "My dad was a professor at Wake Forest, and for my entire life I thought I would be a professor," he says. "The university life was all I had ever known, so at first it was strange and uncomfortable to make a change."

A religion major at Duke, Fleer studied in Venice during his junior year. He describes his experience there as "the time that I first became intrigued by the culture of food. European culture is so much more oriented toward whom you eat with, what you eat, and the quality of the food. This was a new concept for someone who was used to supermarkets, casseroles, and microwaves."

Back at Duke, Fleer continued to cook for himself and friends at his off-campus apartment, but never intended to turn his passion for good food into a career. Later, to pay his way through graduate school at UNC-Chapel Hill, he worked in a restaurant. It didn't take long before the job increased his appetite for related pursuits.

He left school, before finishing his master's thesis to attend the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, New York. "I was itching to do something else," he says.

Fleer describes the Culinary Institute as a "boot camp/art school." "A lot of discipline is required in the profession, and the school is very regimented in terms of the curriculum. But it's a creative profession as well, and we were given the opportunities to explore the creative side."

His road to executive chef was far from typical. He earned a post-graduate fellowship to work as sous-chef for a year at one of the four public restaurants run by the Culinary Institute, where he learned the skills necessary to manage a kitchen. But the restaurant only ran Monday through Friday. So he took up the role as a personal chef on the weekends—for Mary Tyler Moore.

When his fellowship was over, Fleer began to explore options in Virginia and North Carolina. At that same time, the innkeepers of Blackberry Farm happened to be at the Institute taking a class and recruiting for a chef. They hired Fleer.

He considers himself lucky to have found his ideal job so soon after graduating. "Most new chefs are peeling carrots and potatoes. I knew at that time that the property was something that I wanted to be involved in."

When he arrived at Blackberry Farm nearly ten years ago, he admits, he was not an expert chef, and the resort was still young. Since then, it has grown from twenty-three bedrooms to forty-four, with a full spa. "It's really a world-class resort now."

Fleer's role in the development of the resort was to define the style of food that would match the property. He named his new creation "foothills cuisine," which is oriented toward Southern foods. "The name also locates us regionally in the Appalachians, and more broadly, in the Southeast. It's not super-refined city food like you'd find in New York or Chicago. The fine edges are burnished off, making it a little more approachable." He and his staff use classic techniques and apply them to regional ingredients, such as curing a rack of pork with sweet tea.

In the last four or five years, Blackberry Farm and Fleer's reputation have taken off. In 1996 and 1997, *Gourmet*, *Bon Appetit*, and *Food and Wine* all reviewed the resort and foothills cuisine, sparking more press and awards and a substantially larger clientele. During the first year Fleer worked at Blackberry Farm, the resort brought in about $1.4 million; this year it will make nearly $10 million.

"Unless I started my own thing, this is the best job that I could imagine," he says. "I've been able to make my mark and put my signature on the product."

—*Julia Connors '04*

www.blackberrifarm.com/dining/cuisine.html#anchor-recipes

child and daughter to **Vernon W. Johnson III** '86 and Kathy Johnson on Nov. 26. Named Lydie Anne…Fifth child and first daughter to and **John DeMatteo** B.S.E. '86 and **Kristine Gonzalez DeMatteo** '87 on Sept. 13. Named Isabella Clare…Fourth daughter to **Alexander W. Parrish** '87 and **Debra Pistorino Parrish** B.S.E. '85, J.D. '89 on Nov. 17. Named Laura Grace…Third son to **Maria E. Sophocles** '87 and Alex Martin on Nov. 28, 2000. Named Christian George…A daughter to **Nicholas D. Thompson** '87 and Michelle Thompson on Nov. 26. Named Nicole Davida…First child and son to **Timothy A. Baxter** J.D. '88, A.M. '88 and **Lynn Digby Baxter** '85 on Aug. 20. Named Andrew Tilden…Second child and son to **E. Dean Brown** B.S.E. '88 and Melanie T. Brown on Nov. 29. Named Collin Trail…A daughter to **Anthony Girand** '88, M.B.A. '98 and Roxana Girand on June 6. Named Sophia Manuela…A son to **Nancy Risher Ward** '88 and William W. Ward on Dec. 4. Named Parker David…Second son to **Tricia Eisenstein Brentjens** B.S.E. '89 and Renier Brentjens on May 21. Named Christopher Scott…Second child and first daughter to **Brenley Locke Elias** '89, A.M. '93, J.D. '93 and **Marc E. Elias** A.M. '93, J.D. '93 on Sept. 20. Named Lauren Elisabeth…First child and son to **M. Brenk Johnson** '89 and Amanda Johnson. Named Allen Brenbeck…Second daughter to **Jonathan M. Korn** '89 and Deborah Shore on Nov. 26. Named Naomi Hope…Second child and first daughter to **Deborah Rosenthal** '89 and Brian Kombrek on April 12. Named Caroline Sarah…Third child and second daughter to **Barbara Pecht Trombley** '89 and **Michael S. Trombley** '90 on Sept. 17. Named Alexandra Kate.

90s

Fleet G. "Lee" Davis III '90 is a risk analyst for Discover Card. He and his wife, Rachel, live in Chicago.

Rebecca A. Denson Nelson '90, J.D. '93 is a partner at the law firm Bryan Cave. She joined the firm in 1995 and is a member of its antitrust/U.S. trade practice. She lives in St. Louis.

Jeffrey L. Quillen J.D. '91 is a new partner at Foley, Hoag, & Eliot, where he focuses on venture capital financing transactions, mergers and acquisitions involving public and private companies, and technology transfer agreements. He lives in Boston.

Daniel J. Gaspar '92 is a senior research scientist at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in the interfacial Chemistry and Engineering Directorate after a brief stint at Eltron Research, Inc. in Boulder, Colo. He and his wife, Tanya, and their son live in Kennewick, Wash.

Geraldine Nhung Rogers '92, educator for the Arlington Arts Center in Arlington, Va., was named Outstanding Art Educator 2001-2002 for Museum Education by the Virginia Art Education Association. She is a recipient of the Outstanding Museum Art Educator 1998-1999 from the Art Educators of Iowa.

Matthew C. Strauss B.S.E. '92 is teaching elementary-school English in French public schools and helping his wife, Catherine, run her sheep farm. They live in Bardou, France.

Robert A. Walker M.B.A. '92 is the vice president of marketing for Zuna Sports. He lives in Boise, Idaho.

Heather Whitaker Goldstein '93, an attorney with McGuire, Wood and Bissette, works with high-school senior girls as chair of the Buncombe County Junior Miss Program, a scholarship program for seniors with high academic standing. She lives in Asheville, N.C.

Michael R. Gustafson II B.S.E. '93, Ph.D. '99, who has been teaching at Duke since earning his doctorate, is the assistant chair of the department of civil and environmental engineering. A lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve, he helps Duke's NROTC program by tutoring and assisting with orientation. He lives in Durham.

Valerie L. Hillings '93 completed her Ph.D. in art history at New York University. She and her husband, **B.J. Scheessele** B.S.E. '93, M.B.A. '98, live in Bridgewater, N.J.

Christopher B. Phillips '93 is owner and editor of *Backstreets Magazine* and his wife, **Laura Prochnow Phillips** '93, is a grant writer for National Public Radio. They live in Washington, D.C.

Marc J. Siegel '93 is a principal in the law firm Caffarelli & Siegel Ltd., which represents businesses and individuals in all areas of labor and employment law and immigration and naturalization. He lives in Chicago.

Deirdre Hudson Delisi '94 is campaign manager and a spokesperson for Texas Governor Rick Perry's 2002 gubernatorial campaign. She is the first woman to manage a race for governor in Texas. She lives in Austin.

Jonathan L. Hackman '94 has started his own private consulting practice in finance and tax. He and his wife, and their daughter, live in Danville, Calif.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Mini-Profile

Adam Lioz '98

While many political "reformers" are basking in the recent triumph of a campaign finance bill in the Senate, Adam Lioz '98 sees the legislation as a step backward—and has been very public in his concern. As a specialist in government and election issues at the U.S. Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), Lioz wrote a March op-ed piece in *The New York Times* criticizing Senators John McCain and Russell Feingold for supporting a ban on soft-money (directed to political causes or parties) that allows wealthy individuals to contribute double what they now can in hard money.

"While paying lip service to reform, the current McCain-Feingold bill actually boosts the clout of wealthy donors and their candidates," Lioz wrote. "Congress and the American people should reject this unfair compromise."

Lioz isn't the first PIRG representative to write about reform. The organization began in 1971 as a set of state-based public-interest research groups, "citizen-funded organizations that advocate for the public interest," according to PIRG's website. Among the goals of these state PIRGs was to uncover and end public health threats, protect the environment, and foster democratic government.

In 1983, U.S. PIRG was formed to serve as a watchdog in the nation's capital, as PIRGs have worked to safeguard the public interest in state capitals. As a "democracy advocate" for U.S. PIRG, Lioz lobbies to get big money out of politics, educates the public about campaign finance and electoral reform, and helps the state PIRGs do the same.

Lioz didn't plan to go into politics. "I always knew that I wanted to give something back to the world…but I didn't know how," he says.

An influential course at Duke—history professor Lawrence Goodwyn's "Comparative Social Movements" seminar the first semester of his senior year—helped him figure out his calling. "The class exposed me to the idea that our democracy doesn't work properly, and that special interests have an incredible amount of control."

After reading two books for class, Goodwyn's own A *Populist Moment* and *Who Will Tell the People?* by

William Greider, Lioz says he was "outraged" by the failings of the American political system. Around the same time, representatives from PIRG came to Duke to advertise for potential applicants. Lioz went to the group's information session and joined PIRG as part of their Fellows program, which gives students just out of school experience to work as advocates and organizers.

For the two-year fellowship, Lioz moved to Philadelphia to work as a preservation associate. While he concentrates on democracy issues, PIRG largely focuses on environmental protection and consumer safety, including global warming and endangered species, the Superfund, genetically modified food, ATM fees, and health care.

As a fellow, Lioz worked extensively in the summer months with state PIRGs, and during his second summer raised $100,000 for North Carolina PIRG, directing the office in Chapel Hill.

Lioz says while U.S. PIRG did not succeed legislatively in defeating McCain-Feingold, they have begun to get their message out. "Phantom Fixes," a report by U.S. PIRG released to the media, was covered by the Associated Press and in *USA Today*, and the day of the vote, his *Times* piece appeared.

In Lioz's opinion, before September 11, PIRG was beginning to win the debate over the country's energy policy in the court of public opinion. (PIRG says the policy is "dangerous" and "doesn't deliver.") "For a long time after 9/11, it wasn't acceptable to criticize the president," even as the administration launched what Lioz describes as a "quiet attack on the environment."

As for his hope to see more drastic campaign finance reform, Lioz says he will continue on. "We want to show the public why this was a bad idea, why we need to not be celebrating this but going back and fighting even harder."

—*Lucas Schaefer '04*

Kristen Wilson Kelleher '94 is in her second year at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. Her husband, **David I. Kelleher** '94, is a technical sales consultant for Oracle. The couple and their son live in Durham.

John R. Koon B.S.E. '94 is flying C-26 Metroliners as an officer in the U.S. Navy. He and his wife, Caragh Brett, live in Naples, Italy.

Liza DiLeo Thomas '94, who completed her residency in emergency medicine at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, is a staff emergency medicine physician in Ochsner Hospital. She and her husband, Charles, live in New Orleans.

Philip D. Ehrlich '95, who earned his M.D. at the State University of New York-Buffalo, is a third-year resident in ophthalmology at Louisiana State University. He and his wife, Anita, and their daughter live in New Orleans.

John C. Hughes '95 teaches world history and advanced-placement European history at Northwest Guilford High School in Greensboro, where he is also the head varsity baseball coach and assistant women's basketball coach. The varsity baseball team has qualified for the N.C. AAAA state playoffs each year he has coached. He and his wife, Anna, and their daughter live in Greensboro.

Brian G. Rogers B.S.E. '95 is a computer consultant for KPMG Consulting, Inc. He and his wife, **Sandra A. Costa Rogers** '95, and their two children live in Alexandria, Va.

Stephanie A. Nye '96 is an attorney in the Columbia, S.C., office of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough, where she practices in litigation, pharmaceutical and medical devices, and product liability. She was an adjunct professor of legal writing at the University of South Carolina's law school.

Danielle L. Davison '97 is a resident in internal medicine in her fourth and final year at George Washington University School of Medicine. Before medical school, she was a practitioner/psychiatric social worker for Professional Service Center for the Handicapped, Inc., in Long Island City, N.Y.

Jennifer Johnson Sober '97, who earned her law degree in May at Fordham Law School in New York City, works for a law firm in Stamford, Conn. Her husband, **Paul M. Sober** B.S.E. '97, is an associate at Merrill Lynch in New York, specializing in municipal swaps and derivative products. They live in Bronxville.

Tameka Golden-Morey Strong '97 co-owns the Strong Insurance Agency with her husband, Tyrone. They live near Detroit, in Redford, Mich.

Michael D. Eckstut '98, J.D. '01 is an associate in the New York office of the international law firm Bryan Cave, where he is a member of its commercial litigation client service group. He lives in Manhattan.

MARRIAGES: **Fleet G. "Lee" Davis III** '90 to Rachel Witzman on Sept. 1. Residence: Chicago… **Courtney Monroe** '92 to Greg Culligan on July 28. Residence: San Francisco…**Matthew C. Strauss** B.S.E. '92 to Catherine E Heuzey on May 5, 2001. Residence: Bardou, France…**Karen L. Bernstein** '93 to **Philip A. Cooper** J.D. '93 on Oct. 6. Residence: Atlanta…**Scott M. Bradfield** '93 to Lissi Pinstein on Aug. 19. Residence: Seattle…**Christopher B. Phillips** '93 to **Laura S. Prochnow** '93 on Oct. 6. Residence: Washington, D.C.…. **William Lawson Rollins** '93 to JoAnn Cavanah on Oct. 14. Residence: Alexandria, Va.…**Bradley J. Sherrod** '93 to Anjenette M. Clinton on June 30. Residence: Durham…**Liza DiLeo** '94 to Charles W. Thomas on April 28, 2001. Residence: New Orleans… **John R. Koon** B.S.E. '94 to Caragh Brett on Aug. 26, 2000. Residence: Naples, Italy…**Jennifer S. McCall** '94 to Jeffrey Hosenfeld on July 7. Residence: Boston…**Philip D. Ehrlich** '95 to Anita Vegas on Sept. 1. Residence: New Orleans…**John C. Hughes** '95 to Anna Greene on Oct. 14, 2000, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Greensboro, N.C.…**Lacey S. Calhoun** '96 to John J. Sikora Jr. on Aug. 25. Residence: Chicago…**Karen F. Denero** '96 to **Glenn R. Dearing** '98 on Aug. 18. Residence: North East, Md.…**Carol Joyner** '96 to Steven Cramer on March 10, 2001. Residence: Winston-Salem, N.C.…**Jennifer Chandler McCutchen** M.E.M. '96 to Steven G. Haynie on Sept. 22. Residence: Cary, N.C.…**Marion Birgid Assmus** '97 to Gregory B. White on July 7. Residence: Chapel Hill…**Jason E. Butler** '97 to **Carmen E. Alexander** '98 on Aug. 18. Residence: Hicksville, N.Y.…**Jodi L. Colangelo** '97 to Jeff Waber on Sept. 7. Residence: Boca Raton, Fla.… **Tameka Golden-Morey** '97 to Tyrone M. Strong on Oct. 5 in Hawaii. Residence: Redford, Mich.… **Jennifer Love Johnson** '97 to **Paul M. Sober** B.S.E. '97 on Dec. 29, 2000. Residence: Bronxville, N.Y.… **Kristin Sosinski** '97 to Wes Ensley on Oct. 20. Residence: Greensboro, Ga.…**Deirdre L. Vujevich** M.S.N. '97 to Steven L. Gardner on June 2. Residence: Philadelphia…**Carmen E. Alexander** '98 to **Jason E. Butler** '97 on Aug. 18. Residence: Hicksville, N.Y.…**Glenn R. Dearing** '98 to **Karen F. Denero** '96 on Aug. 18. Residence: North East, Md.…**Cheri R. Feingold** '98 to **Adam S. Tolin** '99 on Aug. 4. Residence: New York City…**Amanda Hamilton** '98 to **David A. Roos** '98 on Nov. 23. Residence: San Francisco…**Jenna-Ruth McGuire** '98 to Joel B. Lang on May 26 in Duke Chapel. Residence: San Diego…**Laura E. Burch** '99 to **Daniel R. Tonkin** '99 on July 14. Residence: Denver… **Lindsey S. Sharp** '99 to Amy M. Kidd on June 30. Residence: Atlanta…**Brooke A. Shirey** '99 to

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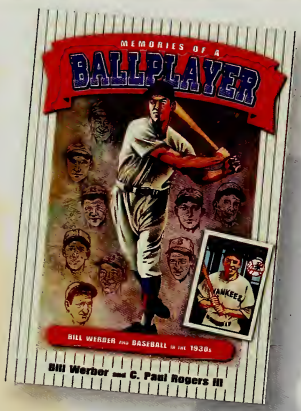
Brent Mackay on March 23. Residence: Los Angeles… **Adam S. Tolin** '99 to **Cheri R. Feingold** '98 on Aug. 4. Residence: New York City.

BIRTHS: Fourth child and first daughter to **Daniel P. Holmes** '90 and **Laura C. Nutter Holmes** '91 on Aug. 12. Named Katelyn Elizabeth…First child and son to **Janell Lehmann Lovelace** '90 and Tanner Lovelace on July 15. Named Bram Schuyler…Second son to **Meghan O'Connell Mahoney** '90 and Marty Mahoney on Aug. 22. Named Connor Leary…First child and son to **Kimberly Theis Sgroi** '90 and Joseph Sgroi III on March 10. Named Matthew…Third child and second daughter to **Michael S. Trombley** '90 and **Barbara Pecht Trombley** '89 on Sept. 17. Named Alexandra Kate…First child and daughter to **Taylor E. Batten** '91 and **Lauren Johns Batten** '92 on Oct. 13. Named Katherine Winslow…Fourth child and first daughter to **Laura C. Nutter Holmes** '91 and **Daniel P. Holmes** '90 on Aug. 12. Named Katelyn Elizabeth…First child and daughter to **Melissa Fogle Bierfeldt** '91 and Peter Bierfeldt on Sept. 9. Named Rebecca Claire…First child and daughter to **R. Stokes Moore** '91 and Lucy H. Moore on Aug. 17. Named Laura Knowlton…First child and daughter to **Lisa Toth Simpson** '91, J.D. '94 and **Alexander G. Simpson** J.D. '93 on July 26. Named Shae Kimberly…Twins, first son and daughter, to **Rachel Weinstein Sweeney** '91 and Barry Sweeney on Nov. 18. Named Sean Patrick and Jordana Hope…Second child and son to **Lynae Sowersby Young** '91 and Roy O. Young on Aug. 31. Named Griffin Roy…First child and son to **Diana K. Moses** '92 and Randy Peene on Sept. 3. Named Ryan Torry…Second child and first daughter to **Johanna K. Hunston Bauman** '93 and Robert Bauman on May 31. Named Madeline Jane…Second child and first daughter to **Marc E. Elias** A.M. '93, J.D. '93 and **Brenley Locke Elias** '89, A.M. '93, J.D. '93 on Sept. 20. Named Lauren Elisabeth…Second child and first daughter to **Daniel W. Foy III** '93 and Robin Foy on Nov. 11. Named Katherine Lindley…First child and daughter to **Alexander G. Simpson** J.D. '93 and **Lisa Toth Simpson** '91, J.D. '94 on July 26. Named Shae Kimberly…First child and daughter to **Melinda Mische Storrs** '93 and **Robert G. Storrs** '94 on Oct. 27. Named Lillian Rose…First child and daughter to **Jonathan L. Hackman** '94 and Heather A. Hackman on Nov. 24. Named Senta Grace…First child and daughter to **Michael Solecki** '94 and **Katherine Lorscheider Solecki** '97 on Dec. 4. Named Rachel Annalise…First child and daughter to **Melissa Igdaloff Attar** '95, J.D. '98 and **Ron Igdaloff Attar** J.D. '98 on Aug. 30, 2000. Named Rachel Igdaloff…Second child and second son to **Mark R. Busch** J.D. '95 and **Valerie Yoder Busch** J.D. '94 on May 29. Named Andrew James…A son to **Edwin C. "Ned" Cox** '95 and Sharon Cox on Dec. 6. Named Edwin Carr Jr.…First child and son to **Kristen Piper Hesby** '95 and Jon Hesby on Oct. 28. Named Alexander James…First child and daughter to **John C. Hughes** '95 and Anna Greene Hughes on Nov. 15. Named Lily Anna…First child and daughter to **William K. Packard** '95 and **Maya Haroutunian Packard** '96 on May 18. Named Julia Riley…Second child and first daughter to **Brian G. Rogers** B.S.E. '95 and **Sandra Costa Rogers** '95 on Aug. 7. Named Rita Marie…First child and daughter to **Ingrid Arraut Singer** '95 and Hal Singer on Oct. 29. Named Alexis Nicole…First child and daughter to **Maya Haroutunian Packard** '96 and **William K. Packard** '95 on May 18. Named Julia Riley…First child and daughter to **Katherine Lorscheider Solecki** '97 and **Michael Solecki** '94 on Dec. 4. Named Rachel Annalise…First child and daughter to **Ron Igdaloff Attar** '98 and **Rachel Igdaloff Attar** '95, J.D. '98 on Aug 30, 2000. Named Rachel Igdaloff.



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John H. Quintiliani '00 is volunteering as a research associate with the South African New Economics Foundation, a nonprofit economic research organization based in Cape Town, South Africa, where he lives.

Kelly A. Goldsmith '01 was a contestant on the CBS television series *Survivor: Africa,* and was the first person in the jury who decided the final winner. She lives in Los Angeles.

Ewan W. Rose J.D. '01 has been named an associate in the Portland law office of Miller Nash, where he will practice general business law. At Duke, he was research editor of the *Journal of Comparative and International Law*. He lives in Portland, Ore.

D. Kenny Turner M.B.A. '01 works for Turner Investment Partners, Inc. as a security analyst and portfolio manager. He lives in Malvern, Pa.

MARRIAGES: **Amanda E. Brown** B.S.E. '00 to **Alan D. Prescott** B.S.E. '00 on June 23. Residence: Melville, N.Y…**Gautam Kumar** M.B.A. '00 to **Sailaja S. Devarakonda** M.S. '00 on Nov. 5 in Vishakhapatnam, India. Residence: Edison, N.J.

Deaths

William B. Mewborne '29 of Greensboro, formerly of Roxboro, on Aug. 27. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy in World War II before returning to Roxboro as co-owner of Roxboro Lumber Co. He was a past chair of the Roxboro Board of Education. He is survived by

his wife, **Carlotta Satterfield Mewborne** '31; a son, **William B. Mewborne Jr.** '58; a daughter, **Carlotta Mewborne Clement** '61; a sister; five grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

Ellen Gunter Ward '29, A.M. '36 of Durham, in August 2001. She taught for 40 years in the Durham public schools. She was also a founding member of the official board of Trinity United Methodist Church. She is survived by three nieces and a nephew.

Bundy F. Belk Sr. '31 of Monroe, N.C., on Jan.28, 2000. He was past president of the American Poultry Association. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, a brother, five grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Clarence E. Hix Jr. '31, B.D. '34 of Fayette, Mo., on Oct. 10, 2000.

Edwin D. Lipe '31 of Kannapolis, N.C., on Oct. 19, 1999. He practiced dentistry in Kannapolis and with the N.C. Department of Human Resources in the schools of Cabarrus and surrounding counties. He was also a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. During World War II, he served in England with the 8th Air Force Dental Corps. He is survived by his wife, Gladys; a brother; a nephew; and three nieces.

Harold D. Flood '32 of Philadelphia, on Aug. 23. He is survived by three children and two grandchildren.

Emma Sloop Fink '33 of Crossnore, N.C., on Aug. 11. When she began her career as a physician, she was one of a few doctors practicing in rural Western North Carolina, and one of the few female doctors in the nation.

Iris Bellamy Holland '33 of Greenville, N.C., on Aug. 25. She was co-owner of Birmingham Drug Co. with her husband until his death in 1976. She is survived by a son, a daughter, three grandchildren, two step-grandchildren, and four step-great-grandchildren.

Ozelle Cannady Rigsbee '33 of Durham, on Aug. 18. She was the secretary for Durham's chief of police for more than 40 years. She taught Sunday School at Temple Baptist Church for 20 years. She is survived by a son, a stepson, and three grandchildren.

G. Ernest Lynch Jr. '34, M.Div. '43 of Temple, Maine, on Nov. 28, 2000. He is survived by a son and a granddaughter.

Eulyss R. Troxler '34, M.D. '38 of Greensboro, N.C., on Aug. 14, of cancer. He was medical director of the Cerebral Palsy and Orthopedics School, now called the Gateway Center. He had been a member of the teaching staff at the University of Southern California Medical School and the orthopedics staff of the Lewis-Gale Hospital in Roanoke, Va., where he specialized in treating victims of the polio epidemic. He was the second orthopedist in Greensboro when he opened his practice in 1947. He is survived by his wife, **Catherine Kirkpatrick Troxler** '37; five children; seven grandchildren; and a sister.

Robert N. Wilson Jr. '34 of Bermuda, on Aug. 24. He practiced obstetrics and gynecology at Bryn Mawr and Lankenau Hospitals until retiring in 1983. During World War II, he was stationed at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was a deacon at Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, Claudine; a son; a daughter; six grandchildren; a sister, **Jane B. Wilson Downs** '34, A.M. '47; a foster brother; and a stepdaughter.

Jessie Brewer McGaw '35 of Houston, Texas, on Feb. 2, 1997. She taught at Ward Belmont School in Nashville before becoming an associate professor of English and Latin at the University of Houston. She was the author of many books, including a Cokesbury Award winner. She studied on a Fulbright grant at the American Academy in Rome in 1959 and a Delta Kappa Gamma grant to examine methods of teaching

A FORCE AGAINST FORCED LABOR

Mini-Profile

Tricia Steele Boutros '00

It was twilight at the gem bazaar in the bustling south Indian city of Trichy, and Tricia Steele Boutros '00 walked alone down a shadowy alley, peering in the dark doorways. Pedestrians stared, but she continued on until she found a gem dealer in one of the back offices.

Boutros was helping conduct an investigation for the International Justice Mission (IJM), a human-rights group concerned with the issue of bonded labor. For the past four days, she had worked with a team interviewing 115 workers in the gem industry, workers snared in a centuries-old system that had them pledged to their employers after taking out a loan. A recent U.S. Department of Labor report noted that nearly 2.6 million Indian workers are still bonded to their employers.

"There's a whole world that exists down these alleyways," says Boutros, brushing a mosquito from her neck one afternoon in Trichy, 200 miles southwest of Chennai, the city formerly known as Madras. "But frankly, I feel safer here than I do in my neighborhood in Chicago."

The IMF is a Christian-based organization that tackles such issues as forced prostitution in Thailand, police corruption in Kenya, and illegal detention in Haiti. Staffed by U.S. legal professionals, and inspired by the biblical mandate to seek freedom for the oppressed, IJM sends teams to the developing world to document the abuses. It then works with local attorneys and authorities to win release for the victims.

Boutros, who majored in philosophy and religion at Duke, spent her junior year at Oxford University in England. There, in a seminar on the Christian author C.S. Lewis, she met her future husband, Victor. Both are law students at the University of Chicago.

A spring-break trip in March took the couple to the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where 61 million live in sprawling cities like Chennai, and in sparsely populated villages like those outside of Trichy. There the team visited gem workers hunched over polishing machines in thatched-roof huts.

Though bonded labor was outlawed in India twenty-six years ago, efforts to eradicate the practice have been slowed by bureaucratic lethargy, entrenched commercial interests, widespread illiteracy, and a banking system that won't provide loans to the landless poor. Individuals in need of immediate cash to pay for medical care, a child's education, or house repairs turn to the local business owner, or *mudalali*. He gives the loan, with the understanding that a family member will work for the lender until it is paid off.

Interviews with the workers in Trichy found that they typically earn $4.20 a week for fifty-four hours of work, shaping the uncut chunks of manufactured glass into multifaceted gems. Few had paid back any principal on the loans and had worked for the *mudalali*—their employer, banker, and master—for an average of 6.2 years.

Though many feared retaliation and the loss of their sole source of income, these workers had mustered the courage to sign an affidavit detailing the economic arrangement with their employer. One seventeen-year-old girl, for example, had been polishing gems for $4.25 a week for a gem dealer who had loaned her father $106 two years ago to finance her brother's college education. A thirty-six-year-old father was working off $275, six-year-old loan to pay for the delivery of his child.

The affidavits attesting to the financial arrangements, packaged with digital photos and videotaped statements, would later be submitted in a detailed report to local authorities in Tamil Nadu, which was among the first Indian states to set up a system to free the workers. The authorities have used these reports as evidence to cancel the illegal debt, free the worker from bondage, and begin a process that will grant the worker $400 for job training.

"We have some responsibility to give time to help people who are suffering outside of our immediate community," Boutros says. "Proximity is not a morally relevant category, and God cares about people of different religions and castes."

Before leaving for India, Boutros said she wasn't sure she could truly understand the plight of those human-rights victims without actually going there so see the conditions under which they lived, and to hear their stories.

Waiting in the airport on her way back in March, she reflects. "It's good to put yourself in a position where you can care about something besides getting good grades and getting a good job, because that can be a bondage all of its own. It helps to get outside the little world you live in. I'd rather spend my time caring about the people we met this week."

—*David McKay Wilson*

Wilson is a freelance writer in New York City.

www.IJM.org

English in China in 1981. She is survived by a daughter, a son, two grandchildren, and a sister.

Frankie Humphrey Rainey R.N. '35, B.S.N. '37 of Walterboro, S.C., on Aug. 5. She was the first public health nurse in Colleton County and worked with the South Carolina department of public health until retiring in 1973. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

William A. Crow B.D. '36 of Southern Pines, N.C., on Aug. 12. He was a minister for 34 years in the Eastern North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church. He is survived by his wife, **Louise Massey Crow** '32; sons **William E. Crow** '62 and **David S. Crow** B.S.E. '70; a daughter; four grandchildren; a great-granddaughter; and a niece, **Ashley Crowder Stanley** '77, M.Div. '80.

Margaret Moore Jones R.N. '36, B.S.N. '37 of Tampa, Fla., in September 2001. She is survived by two daughters.

Ernest Swiger '36 of Durham, on July 17. He was a partner in the law firm Steptoe and Johnson in Clarksburg, W.Va., a member of the W.Va. State Bar, and president of the W.Va. Bar Association before retiring to Durham. He served in the Pacific during World War II and was awarded two Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; three children; four grandchildren; a brother, **Quentin Swiger** '49; and two sisters, including **Judy Swiger Blount** '51.

Marion A. Moore Morock '37 of Alexandria, La., on March 23, 2000.

Raymond W. Postlethwait Sr. M.D. '37, House Staff '48 of Durham, in September 2001. An Army veteran of World War II, he participated in the Battle of the Bulge and attained the rank of captain. He was professor emeritus of surgery at Duke and chief of surgical services and chief of staff for 15 years at the Durham V.A. Medical Center. He was the author or co-author of more than 200 surgical articles and several medical books. He is survived by two daughters; two sons, including **Raymond W. Postlethwait Jr.** '66; a sister; and seven grandchildren.

Frances Lewis Cokey Ziegler '37 of Newton, Mass., on Aug. 2. She volunteered in low-income Boston neighborhoods over four decades, was secretary for the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and trained as a Red Cross nurse's aide during World War II. She also served on the board of the City Missionary Society, was a reading tutor, and volunteered to establish and run a school library at Palmer and Tobin elementary schools. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, and nine grandchildren.

Karl H. Franz '38 of Chapel Hill on Sept. 23. He had worked for Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. as medical director in Harbel Liberia, West Africa. He was a former director of medical education at Shadyside Hospital in Pittsburgh and at Wilkes Barre General Hospital, and was an adjunct assistant professor at Columbia University. He is survived by his wife, Herta; a daughter; a son; five grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Robert W. McCulley Sr. B.D. '39 of Blowing Rock, N.C., on June 14. He retired as a United Methodist minister in the Western North Carolina Conference. He is survived by his wife, Mary Frances; a son; two daughters; and two grandchildren.

John Wright Jr. '39 of McMichaels, Pa., formerly of Cedar Grove, N.J., on Aug. 22. He worked for Costa Line in New York City before retiring. He was an Air Force veteran of World War II, attaining the rank of staff sergeant. He is survived by three sons, a sister, nine grandchildren, and a great-grandson.

Lawrence C. "Crash" Davis '40 of Greensboro, N.C., on Aug. 31. He was the minor-league baseball player who lent his name to the movie *Bull Durham*. He played second base/shortstop at Duke and was captain of the 1939-40 baseball teams. He went on to play semi-pro in the Carolina Outlaw and Tobacco State leagues and, later, second basemen for the Philadelphia Athletics. He coached baseball at Harvard University, played minor-league baseball, and taught and coached at high schools. In 1979, he was inducted into the North American Legion Baseball Hall of Fame. In 1990, he received a Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service to Duke.

Janet Haas Waltz '40 of Sylvania, Ohio, on June 13, 2000. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. She had served on the board of directors of Toledo Day Nursery. She is survived by her husband, Franklin; two sons; a daughter; four grandchildren; four step-grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; and a brother.

John A. Yarborough '41, M.D. '44 of Maryville, Tenn., on Sept. 30. He was a general and thoracic surgeon for 46 years, former chief of staff and chief of surgery at Blount Memorial Hospital, and a past president of the Knoxville Area Surgical Society. He served in the Pacific as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II. He was one of the founders of the Davison Club, former president of the Duke Medical Alumni Association, and a past chair of the Duke University National Council. He was one of the first members of the Iron Dukes and served on the Duke University Athletic Council. In 1994, he received the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service to the university. He is survived by two sons, **William D. Yarborough** '70 and **John M. Yarborough** '77; two daughters; a daughter-in-law, **Kathleen M. Sanzo** '79; and eight grandchildren, including **Thomas S. Garner** '04.

Ruth Fraser Cloudt '43 of Rocksprings, Texas, on

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Feb 28, 2001. During World War II, she was a Red Cross volunteer in the blood-donor section. She was a teacher's aide in the Rocksprings school district, a library aide, and an office aide. She is survived by her husband, Frank; two children; four grandchildren; a great-granddaughter; and two sisters.

C. Marvin Boggs M.Div. '44 of Winston Salem, N.C., on June 9, 2001. He was a retired United Methodist minister and minister emeritus of Wesley United Methodist Church in Statesville, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Pauline.

James Valdez Coursey '44 of Tavares, Fla., on Oct. 14, 2000.

Frank Ferraiolo '44 of Des Plaines, Ill., on Aug. 31. He was a retired physician and a commissioner of the Des Plaines parks board. A licensed pilot, he also examined pilots for the Federal Aviation Administration until he retired. He is survived by his wife, Karen; three sons; three daughters; and three grandchildren.

Lawrence E. "Jack" Gordon Jr. M.D. '44 of Johnson City, Tenn., on Dec. 13, 2000. In 1948, he established a practice of obstetrics and gynecology, which became the Gordon, Ruffin, Hillman, and Miller Clinic. He was on the active staff of Johnson City Medical Center for 40 years and had chaired its department of obstetrics and gynecology. He was a West Point graduate and Army veteran. During Eisenhower's presidency, he was the attending physician at the birth of his grandson, David Eisenhower. He was also the founder of the Jack Gordon Invitational Golf Tournament. He is survived by his wife, Betty Jo; two sons; three daughters; a brother; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Dorothy Thomson Larson '44 of Pauma Valley, Calif., on September 2, 2001.

Robert L. Newton '45 of Cary, N.C., on June 1. He is survived by his wife, Winnie.

Shirley M. Decker Wills '45 of Holualoa, Hawaii, on Aug. 28. She had retired from high-school teaching. A Red Cross volunteer, she helped start the West Hawaii Red Cross office. She is survived by a son, two daughters, and six grandchildren.

O. William Sapp '46 of Lumberton, N.C., on Sept. 18. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean War. He also played basketball for the Blue Devils while attending Duke in the Navy V-12 program. After starting a recreation program in Anne Arundel County, Md., he moved to Lumberton as director of recreation. He retired in 1989. In his honor, the armory building was renamed the Bill Sapp Recreation Center. A past president of the N.C. State Recreation Society, he received the Fellow Award, the society's highest award. He is survived by his wife, Anne; two daughters; and two grandsons.

Burke Hutchins Craver Sr. '47 of Chesapeake, Va., on June 17. He retired from Swift-Estech Co. as a chemist and plant manager afer 37 years. He was an Army veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, **Ellen Keesee Craver** R.N. '43; two sons; a daughter; and four grandchildren.

Robert C. Huckabee '47 of Atlanta, formerly of Charlotte, on Sept. 7. He worked for Norfolk Southern Corp. He is survived by a son, **Arthur G. Huckabee** '82; two daughters; and two grandchildren.

Stuart C. Jenks B.S.C.E. '47 of Farnham, Va., on Sept. 3, of cancer. He was a retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps. During World War II, he served on Okinawa and in China, and in the Korean War. He worked for 15 years with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and for IBM for 24 years, where he retired as manager of hardware planning in 1985. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Saum Jenks** '47; a daughter; and a son.

Ward S. Mason '48 of Williamsburg, Va., on Aug. 22. He had served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He is survived by his wife, Marie; a daughter; three sons, including **Scott A. Mason** '73 and **Randall S. Mason** '74; and two grandchildren.

Robert W. Carr '49 of Houston, Texas, on Jan. 14. An Army veteran of World War II, he served in the 94th Infantry and had been in a German POW camp. He received a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. He retired from Gulf Oil Corp. in 1983 after 33 years. He is survived by his wife, **Barbara Hunt Carr** R.N. '49; a sister; a daughter; two sons; and five grandchildren.

C. Dwight Pyatt '49, M.Div. '52 of Salisbury, N.C., on Aug. 14, of complications following cancer surgery. The son of a United Methodist minister, he was a pastor in the Western North Carolina annual conference, serving churches in Mt. Mourne, Charlotte, Thomasville, Spencer, Lake Junaluska, Maiden, Winston-Salem, Pleasant Garden, Statesville, and Lexington. He served on numerous district and conference boards and agencies and was Conference Disaster Relief coordinator from 1976 to 1984. He was a member of the board of managers for the Divinity School's Convocation and Pastor's School from 1978 to 1982. He retired to Salisbury in 1992. He is survived by his wife, Hilda; three sons, including **James L. Pyatt** '78, M.Div '85 and his wife, **Janet Best Pyatt** A.M. '85, Ph.D. '91, and **Timothy D. Pyatt** '81, recently named university archivist at Duke, and his wife, **Deborah Giesler Pyatt** '80; and six grandchildren.

Lamar E. Crevasse Jr. '50, M.D. '54 of Gainesville, Fla., on June 25. He was a cardiologist and a charter faculty member of the University of Florida College of Medicine, serving for 42 years. He helped pioneer the development of computerized systems for analyzing electrocardiograms. He was also credited with originating the concept of regional ECG process-

ing centers. He is survived by his wife, **Carol Austin Crevasse** '51; a daughter; two sons, including **J. Lamar Crevasse** '76; and four grandchildren.

Nancy Hooker Flowers '50 of Raleigh, on Aug. 24. She was a resource teacher for 20 years in the Wake County Public Schools. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Kelsey E. Friend Sr. '50 of Pikeville, Ky., on Aug. 25, of congestive heart failure. He was a former Kentucky state senator and was head of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He had been a Pike County attorney and a commonwealth's attorney. He was a past chair of the Pike County Democratic Executive Committee. He is survived by his wife, Margaret: two sons; a daughter; two brothers; a sister; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Tyndall P. Harris M.D. '50 of Chapel Hill, on Sept. 28. Following several years of private practice in Jacksonville, Fla., he returned to Chapel Hill as an associate physician with the UNC Student Health Service and as a clinical instructor for UNC's medical school. He had been the medical director for the Highway Safety Program for the state of North Carolina. He is survived by his wife; four children; two stepchildren, including **Linda Didow Baucom** '70; a brother; 13 grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

M. Vann Parker '50, M.D. '53, House Staff '56 of Sanford, Fla., on Aug. 1. He was a pediatrician in practice for 38 years. After retiring in 1994, he volunteered at the Seminole County Health Department. He is survived by his wife, Laura; two sons, including **John V. Parker** B.S.E. '81, M.S. '82; two daughters; brothers **David P. Parker** '55 and **J. Walton Parker** '48; sisters **Eloise Parker Beckett** '50 and **Kathryn Parker Harmon** '44; and six grandchildren, including **Paul W. Weber** '02.

James C. Ramsey '50 of Tupelo, Miss., on July 3. He was a past president of Day-Brite Lighting and was executive vice president of Thomas Lighting Group until retiring in 1992. He then served three years as executive consultant for Thomas. A Marine Corps veteran of World War II, he took part in the invasion and capture of Okinawa in 1945. He is survived by his wife, Gretchen; a daughter; two sons; seven grandchildren; and a sister.

Ernest A. Fitzgerald M.Div. '51 of Greensboro, N.C., on Sept. 27. He was a member of the board of trustees of the United Methodist Higher Education Foundation. Before being elected to the Episcopacy of the UMC, he was a pastor at several churches in the Western North Carolina Conference. He had also served the North Georgia Conference. He is survived by his wife, Frances; a son; a daughter; three grandchildren; and a sister.

Carl P. Rose '51, LL.B. '56 of Arlington, Va., on Aug. 6. He worked for the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and, after retiring as general counsel and staff director, was a consultant for U.S. and foreign governments on agricultural matters. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; two daughters, including **Anne Cook-Rose** '78; a sister; a brother, **Elwood H. Rose** B.S.E.E. '50; and two grandchildren.

Thomas Henry Siddall III Ph.D. '51 of Baton Rouge, La., on Jan. 8, 2000, of pancreatic cancer. He was a chemistry professor emeritus who taught at the University of New Orleans for 20 years until retiring in 1989. A Navy veteran of World War II, he served as a lieutenant on the *USS Escambia* in the Pacific Theater. He was a research chemist for 19 years with DuPont at the atomic energy installation at the Savannah River plant in South Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Antoinette; three daughters; two sons; a sister; 10 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

John C. McCluskey '53 of St. Louis, on Dec. 20, 2000. At Duke, he was a member of Beta Theta Pi. He survived by his wife, **Mary McMullan McCluskey** '51; two sons; and a grandson.

Thomas D. Glass M.F. '55 of Alexander City, Ala., on Sept. 8. He worked as a forester for 40 years, and retired as a vice president at MacMillan Bloedel in Camden, Ala. He served on the board of the American Pulpwood Association and was chairman and president of the Alabama Forestry Association. He chaired the Alabama State Board of Registration for Foresters. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn; three children; 10 grandchildren; and two sisters.

Patricia Marshall Cavenaugh '56 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Sept. 30, 2000. She was a nationally accredited flower-show master judge and was considered an authority on local and state horticulture. She was a life member of the Garden Club of North Carolina. She is survived by her husband, **James A. Cavenaugh Jr.** '56; sons **James A. Cavenaugh III** B.S.E. '82, M.B.A. '89 and **Kenneth Marshall Cavenaugh** '85; and four grandchildren.

Peter R. Schmidt '56 of Mendham, N.J., on Sept. 16. A management consultant with Boyden Consulting Corp., he served on its board of directors for 16 years. In 1981, he established the company's Morristown office. He served in the Navy from 1956 to 1961 and then as a captain in the Naval Reserve. He was co-chair of the Northern New Jersey Duke Development Council and received the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service in 1993. He was a member of the board of directors for Transplant Speakers International and was chairman of the Mendham Borough Planning Board and the

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American Cancer Society's Morris Unit. He is survived by his wife, Anne; two daughters; a son; two brothers; and three grandchildren.

Jean Bankert Smith A.M. '56 of Germantown, Md., on Aug. 2, 2000. She is survived by a son, John.

Margaret C. "Kit" McLean DeVincentis '58 of Smithfield, Va., on May 22, 2001. She was a teacher in the York County Public Schools and the Isle of Wight Academy. She is survived by her husband, Joseph; seven children; five grandchildren; and a brother, **Roger T. McLean Jr.** B.S.E. '64.

John M. Porter '60, M.D. '63 of Portland, Ore., on June 1, 2001. After completing his residency at Duke in 1970, he moved to Oregon, where he established the Division of Vascular Surgery at Oregon Health and Science University. He is credited with shepherding a two-surgeon program into a nationally respected center with six surgeons, five research nurses, and two fellows. He directed OSHU's Clinical Research Center for 25 years. In 1996, he was named one of the "Best Doctors in America" by *American Health* magazine. He edited professional journals and was a past president of the American Association of Vascular Surgery. He was a longtime member of the Iron Dukes. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Anne Finley Porter** '60; two sons; and three grandchildren.

Thomas P. Losee Jr. '63 of Gulf Stream, Fla., and Glen Cove, N.Y., on Feb. 2, after a prolonged battle with kidney disease. He had a long career in the magazine industry, and was publisher of *Architectural Digest* for 13 years. He had been a member of *Duke Magazine*'s Editorial Advisory Board since its inception in 1984. He was a past chair of his region's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee, a former class officer, and active in his class' reunion planning committees. He is survived by his wife, Muriel; a son, **Thomas P. Losee III** '88; a daughter; two brothers, including **Alan W. Losee** '66; and four grandchildren.

Mary Hollenbeck Mills '68 of Gloversville, N.Y., on March 12, 2000. She taught English class in rural schools in Fulton County for several years and was later employed by Fulton County Children's Services. She worked for more than a decade as chief clerk for the Schenectady County Surrogate Court and taught paralegal classes in the Schenectady area. She is survived by her parents, a sister, and a niece.

Barbara Kreowski Mowry M.Ed. '72 of Durham on Aug. 8, of cancer. She taught in elementary schools in New Jersey and in Durham County, where she received its Outstanding Young Educator Award in 1973. She was a member of Durham Academy's library staff for 20 years and president of Delta Kappa Gamma Society International from 1974 to 2001. An avid gardener, she was responsible for developing Duke Gardens' first website. She is survived by her husband, Fred; a daughter, **Caroline S. Mowry** Ph.D. '80; a sister; and a brother.

Susan Padgette Levis M.Div. '76 of Mount Pleasant, S.C., on Aug. 28. She was ordained in the United Methodist Church and served congregations in both North and South Carolina. She taught at First Baptist Church School. A musician, she founded and was conductor of the East Cooper Community Chorus. She is survived by her mother, two sisters, and a brother.

Michael W. Bennett '80 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Sept. 1. He is survived by his wife, Cari; a son; two sisters; two brothers; and a grandfather.

Patrick G. Gonella '81 of Sanford, N.C., on April 21, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and a brother.

Louis W. Joy III M.B.A. '83 of Amherst, N.H., on Aug. 26. He was the founder of Manufacturing Excellence Inc., a consulting business. He was the author of a business-related novel, *Frontline Teamwork*. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Kimberly S. McCall A.M. '90 of Montreal, Canada, on Sept. 24, 2000. She was a published historian and a book reviewer for the *Journal of the West*, a historical publication. She is survived by her husband, **Thomas E. F. Brady** A.M. '89; her parents; a brother; and a sister.

Philip K. Verghese '92 of Arlington, Va., on Jan. 11, 2001, of kidney failure. He was in his last year as a resident in dermatology at Howard University. He is survived by his parents.

Neurosurgery Professor Odom

Professor emeritus of neurosurgery and former department chair Guy T. Odom died in September 2001 in Durham. He was 90.

Odom earned his medical degree at Tulane University and received his neurosurgical training at Montreal Neurological Institute. He joined the Duke faculty in 1943. He chaired the neurosurgery department from 1960 to 1976 and was appointed James B. Duke Professor in 1974.

He was a past president of the American Academy of Neurological Surgeons; the Society of Neurological Surgeons, which honored him with its 1978 Distinguished Service Award; the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, which awarded him the Harvey Cushing Medal, the highest award in his field; the Southern Neurological Society; and the American Board of Neurological Surgery, which honored him with its 1972 Distinguished Service Award. In 1977, he received the Distinguished Teaching Award from the Duke Medical School Alumni Association.

Odom is survived by his wife, Suzanne; a son, **Guy T. Odom Jr.** '60, M.D. '65; a daughter, **Linda Odom Cook** B.S.N. '63; a sister; 13 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

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Magazine
JULY-AUGUST 2002

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A heightened perspective on summer

This summer's "unpleasant reality," as *The New York Times* put it in July—the reality of corporate accounting scandals, stock-market plunges, and job-market pressures—may have forced "a reassessment of values among many at the start of their professional lives."

Unconventional career choices have an appeal to a set of Duke graduates—among them, William Haefeli '75, a professional cartoonist whose work is on this issue's cover and in these pages. He will be regularly contributing cartoons in issues to come.

While he wrestles with broad cultural themes, Haefeli now and again returns to college in his cartooning—where, for example, one drinking buddy says to another, "You went to the Harvard of the South? I went to the Harvard of the Midwest!" Another cartoon shows two college students; one of them wonders, "What are we going to do when we're too old to take study breaks?" In a third, a personnel director is looking over a résumé and tells the anxious applicant, "I admit it does look very impressive. But you see, nowadays *everyone* graduates in the top ten percent of his class."

A college reunion is one of Haefeli's settings; a conspicuous "D" is on a classmate's jacket. The reunion becomes, in Haefeli's hands, an occasion of overt exuberance and silent confessions. "Sometimes I eat canned spaghetti," one is thinking to himself. Other thought balloons pop up: "I can't figure out how to operate my computer." "I still like disco music." "I lease my phone from the phone company."

Comically and knowingly, Haefeli captures telling moments and powerful trends—including an unfettered pride in one's college pedigree, a yearning to perpetuate an idle-student existence, and institutionalized generosity in the awarding of grades. Look for his wise irreverence in *The New Yorker* and, from now on, in *Duke Magazine*.

—*Robert J. Bliwise, Editor*

Pop Quiz

Investors are skittish, stocks are sliding, and jobs are fewer. We asked several students:

Are the current economic woes causing you to rethink your post-graduate plans?

The shoulder shrug was common parlance. Rising senior Kari Hess did this and smiled, saying she hadn't "really planned that far ahead yet."

Sean Huang '03 has been ready all along. "Not really. My major is Japanese so it's going to be tough anyway, here and [in Japan]. I have an economics minor and markets and management certificate, but I doubt those are going to help much at all." Rising senior Atif Qureshi half-shrugged. "Not really, just because I feel like I don't have much of a choice. I'm an engineering major, and I don't want to go to grad school right away. I'm going to try to get a job even though I know it's really tough out there." Sierra Stults, a senior psychology major, is planning on grad school for sure. "I don't know which one, but I'm going. First, I'm going to take a year off, go to Boston, have fun, then apply."

Levels of concern didn't vary by major either. Math major Nicole Czukan '04 said that if anything, "September 11 probably gave me more job options, math and physics being defense-oriented." Another junior, Chris Evans, an economics major, just wants to get his foot in the door. "What I plan to do is get an internship, try to ride this out until the economy gets better."

For Ricky Johnson '03, recession has opportunity written all over it. "I'm going to take a year off to learn Spanish. I've always wanted to and since I want to go into international law, it would definitely benefit me. I've heard it's really bad out there, and I think now, more than ever, a graduate degree is the way to go. So, I'm going to do an Americorps program and then go to law school."

Chris Duhon '04, who tends to be front and center among students during Final Four season, did not shoulder-shrug at all. He shook his head and smiled. "No," he said. "I have my mind pretty much set on what I want to do."

Ask the Expert

What does Russia's new junior-partner status in NATO signal about NATO's relevance today?

We are in a transition from NATO II to NATO III, leaving NATO I as a distant memory. NATO I was the defensive alliance that successfully rehabilitated German power, ended a century of Franco-German military conflict, ended U.S. isolationism, and defeated the Warsaw Pact in the Cold War. When the Soviet threat went away, so did the mission for NATO I, and it morphed into NATO II: the "happy medium" of international institutions.

It has been inclusive enough to provide the legitimacy that comes from multilateral military operations. But it has been exclusive enough (unlike the UN) to provide the effectiveness that comes from unity of command and an unambiguous institutional leader (the United States). Thus, NATO was able to act decisively in the Balkans, for instance, when the larger UN was paralyzed. But NATO's historic effectiveness has a paradoxical self-limiting feature: More and more people want to join this exclusive club. The more people that join, the less exclusive the club becomes and, potentially, the less useful it becomes.

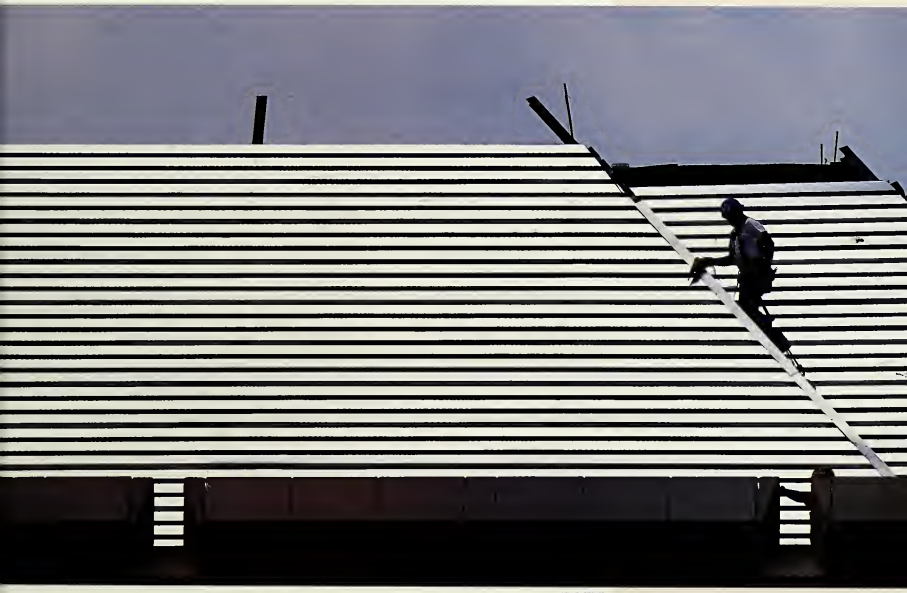
Arguably, the difficulties NATO had in waging the Kosovo war signaled the end of NATO II. It should not surprise, therefore, that we are seeing the emergence of NATO III, an organization that could not do many of the things that the other two incarnations did but can nevertheless serve European security by doing other things well. If it succeeds as a vehicle for involving Russia in constructive ways while still preserving the essential engine of American leadership, then NATO III will remain very relevant. Just don't expect NATO III to fight and win many traditional wars.

—Peter Feaver, associate professor of political science and an expert on American foreign policy and national security

Reading List

For the first time ever, Duke's incoming freshmen have been given a summer reading assignment, albeit a small one. A committee was charged with finding a single book for one of the most eclectic assortments of people living in one place—East Campus.

The committee decided that if there was one story that the entire Class of 2006 should read, its theme should be integrity. It settled on "The Palace Thief" by Ethan Canin,



KEN GARDINER

A line on genetics: Working on the roof of the Center for Human Disease Models, one of the five centers comprising Duke's Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy

from a collection of award-winning short stories, about a history teacher at a private boys' school, his dealings with a troubled student, and the irrevocable changes that result from our conduct and interactions. The story will be discussed in conjunction with the students' introduction to the Honor Code.

By the time freshmen arrive in August, they will be prepared for changes of all kinds. So as bags are packed and trunks are loaded, we asked faculty and administrators what one book they'd recommend as a must-read before coming to Duke.

"If you have never read Homer's *Odyssey*, you should, for two reasons," says Maureen Quilligan, English department chair. "First, in Robert Fitzgerald's brilliant translation, it is true beach reading. And second, it is one of the twin pillars of Western literature, the other being the *Illiad*. But, because the *Illiad* is mostly about war, the *Odyssey* is much more useful. It's about a young man who goes off in search of his father to save his mother from having to marry someone else, and that father's coming home to his wife after twenty years."

Ryan Lombardi, who oversees orientation as assistant dean of student development, recommends that freshmen pick up a copy of *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho, "a wonderful fable about pursuing your dreams, something that all new students should embrace."

Director of Undergraduate Admissions Christoph Guttentag gives advice he's given for years: find a copy of Strunk and White's *Elements of Style* before "starting out on an experience that will demand a lot of writing." To really drive that point home, he recommends as another essential for beginning writers *The New Fowler's Modern English Usage* by R.W. Burchfield and Henry Watson Fowler, considered by many to be to proper English structure and conventions what *Webster's* is to definitions.

—compiled by Patrick Adams

Bryan Edwards

Class of 2002, an Eagle Scout, a world-class origami artist, a Hollywood extra, a member of Ultimate Frisbee Team USA, and co-founder of Duke's ON TAP

Describe yourself in three words: **Outgoing, funny, inspired**

Describe Duke in three words: **Intriguing, tough, interesting**

Why Duke? **I came for the academic excellence and for the chance to pursue new opportunities.**

What one thing would you change about Duke? **Diversity. I'd increase the diversity and the way those people are mixed on campus.**

Who do you value the most? **My mom**

What do you value most? **Self-integrity**

In his words: **I guess, at heart, I'm an artist. I have lots of interest in science and I've completed all of my pre-med requirements, but before I can even think about med school, I have to explore some of my other interests. I guess I do a little of everything. I've studied visual arts, drawing, painting, sculpting, origami, print making, and photography; and performing arts like tap dancing, theater, TV, and film.**

Of all of these, though, I get the most satisfaction from tap dancing. When I got to Duke, I helped to start ON TAP as a place for Duke's tap dancers to work together to create original works that we could perform. That's what I really love about tap: performing and sharing myself with the audience. After Duke I'm planning to head to New York to see how far I can go with it. I'm going to audition for shows and work to expand my skills as a tap dancer. And, if all goes well, you'll see me on Broadway.

A joint project of University Photography and *Duke Magazine*, Face Value is an evolving gallery of portraits displayed in Perkins Library and represented in the magazine. By capturing these individuals in images and words, the project celebrates some of the staff, faculty, and students whose contributions define a diverse community. *Portrait by Chris Hildreth*

Approaching the Wider World

By NANNERL O. KEOHANE
President, Duke University

Members of the Class of 2002: September 11 shocked citizens of our country out of complacency and, at least for awhile, got us thinking—which is, after all, one of the things college students regularly do.

The good news is that, although you must be the final authority for your beliefs, you don't have to do such thinking alone. Three thousand years of recorded thought are at your disposal, and your education has taught you how to explore and use it. But there are powerful forces arrayed against you—political rhetoric, easy answers, us and them, the cheap shot from the hip that oversimplifies and distracts us from the hard work of thinking.

You may have read articles about the idea of the "public intellectual." Although people use the term today to refer mostly to pundits who speak out in national media, every college graduate is a kind of public intellectual—Duke graduates more so than most. You may well find as you move on from this academic community that you are seen as an arbiter of clear thought and taste in your business and civic life, the good and reliable citizen who winds up getting elected the foreman of the jury, the unofficial leader people look to when a problem arises at work, the one who gets asked to mediate a difficult issue in your synagogue or mosque or church or sangha. That, in short, your opinion carries weight.

In the wider world, you will have an opportunity, and I would say a moral mandate, to get involved. Yes, other things will attract or distract your attention, from burgeoning careers to young families to graduate studies, any one of which can seem to demand every waking moment. But you have a special role waiting for you, sometimes peacemaker, sometimes gadfly—frequently, leader.

When there are a dozen people in an organization who sit back and say "No," be the one who can stand up and say "Yes"—the motivator who gets things to happen. When groupthink seizes the minds of those around you, and the choices seem to be the devil or the deep blue sea, be the one who says "Neither"—and, by thinking outside the box, find a better way.

So even when (or especially when) you are criticized for standing against the common opinion, questioning the authorities or the prevailing norms, I charge you to cherish and develop your own deep convictions. In ordinary times, these convictions may be pleasant conveniences; in times of trouble, they are of supreme value.

There will also be moments when, as Melville said of Hawthorne, you must say "No" in thunder. Let me remind you about the modern history of the term "intellectual." Though the word had existed for a while, its French form became a common term of abuse during the Dreyfus Affair in the 1890s, when an army captain in France was accused of treason. The French Intelligence Service had discovered secret French documents in the German Embassy. The French army was filled with anti-Semitism, and because Captain Dreyfus was Jewish, he seemed an obvious culprit to suspicious, scared, and narrow-minded people—even though there wasn't a shred of evidence against him. For those people, his guilt or innocence was almost irrelevant: If you were for France, you were against Dreyfus.

As the case became a cause célèbre, *"les intellectuels"* became a term of opprobrium hurled at people who wanted to weigh the evidence rather than condemning the accused outright. To be an intellectual was to refuse blind loyalty to the status quo.

Dreyfus spent several years in prison; he was eventually exonerated, and the real culprit named. Today, as the dictionaries remind us, intellectuals still rely on rational understanding rather than emotions or feelings—an honorable reminiscence of that difficult time.

So even when (or especially when) you are criticized for standing against the common opinion, questioning the authorities or the prevailing norms, I charge you to cherish and develop your own deep convictions. In ordinary times, these convictions may be pleasant conveniences; in times of trouble, they are of supreme value.

Since I have invoked French history, let me end by reminding you of a passage I cited at your opening convocation, when you were anxious newbies and Duke was still a labyrinth of terror with a potential Minotaur around every corner and at the front of every classroom.

In Voltaire's *Candide*, Dr. Pangloss, the cockeyed optimist says, "Events are all linked together in this, the best of all possible worlds," and the pragmatic and somewhat chastened young hero responds, "That is very well put, but we must cultivate our garden."

I urge you, Class of 2002, to cultivate whatever corner of the world you find yourself in, and to stand up for what you believe by being ready to provide courageous leadership in difficult times. Your garden need not be an optimist's paradise, but a place of growth and nurture and change: It will have its serpents and its weeds, but also its manifest beauties. In the words of George Herbert, "There is fruit, and thou hast hands."

And remember, there are also gardens here waiting for you at Duke anytime you are ready to return, full of friends and freshness—literal gardens, and a refuge for your intellect as well. In your hearts and minds, wherever you may be, this glorious campus is always yours, as a place you have claimed and shaped and sometimes even loved, as the Class of 2002. ■

This is adapted from President Keohane's baccalaureate address.

JON GAUNDER

Nirapathpongporn: a name to remember on the links

Just Say 'Oui' to Championships

At five feet four inches, Virada Nirapathpongporn, or "Oui," is the biggest thing to happen to Duke women's golf since last year, which says a lot about this team's tendency to dominate. If college golf's individual title were simply passed on from champ to champ, there needn't have been any ceremony. Candy Hanneman, Duke's lone senior, could have easily leaned over on the flight back to Durham and handed it to her teammate with a "here you go, Oui," because it's been two years since anyone who's not a Blue Devil can claim the honor.

Hanneman leaves Duke as one of the program's all-time greats, leading the team to thirty-three victories and two national titles while earning, among many other distinctions, the NCAA Individual Title honors during the NCAA championships one year ago. Her professional career began in June on the FUTURES Tour, a fitting name for the debut of a golfer with so much promise. As it was, Coach Dan Brooks and team all left the Washington National Golf Course with a trophy, *the* trophy, just as they did four years ago, for being the best collegiate women's golf team in the nation.

Oui has long black hair and tanned skin. She shakes hands firmly, but not too firmly. And if her appearance doesn't scream athlete, it's because her demeanor isn't the type to scream; it is everything professional—controlled and reserved and palpably confident. As Coach Brooks has described her, "you can never tell if she's had a real tough day," because she shows no emotion. "I try to stay calm. I try not to think of too many things, just my next shot, not so much where I'm going to hit it as how," she says. "The thing about golf— you have to know that you can't control everything. Once the face of the club makes contact with the ball, that's it, there's nothing left for you to do."

Besides the evident equanimity, Oui is Thai, and though nothing's been proven, the Thai half of Tiger Woods isn't hurting him. She was born in Bangkok, where she won the first national tournament she ever competed in at age ten. With parents and an older brother who played regularly, Oui was different. "I liked swimming, not golf. They would go to play, and I really didn't care to go with them. But, one day my brother came back with a trophy from a tournament he took third in, this big trophy. I said to myself, 'Ooh, I like that, that looks good, I think I'd like one of those.'" As she says this, she grins and her eyes narrow, and you get a sense, that that's all it takes, that one time, perhaps, Oui heard about this NCAA individual championship trophy or maybe saw the one her teammate Hanneman took home the year before, and said to herself, "Hmmm, yeah, I think I'd like one of those, too."

Two years ago, Thailand celebrated its widely revered monarch's fiftieth anniversary on the throne. To commemorate the occasion, the Thai government issued a new coin featuring the image of King Bhumibol Adulyadej. People all over the country got one or two and put them in their pockets and never bought anything with them, not even when they were a baht short at the vending machine. Oui still has hers. She isn't superstitious, she assures, but whenever she marks the spot on the green where her last shot landed, she replaces the ball with the baht and the king is "always heads up, always."

At age thirteen, she left Thailand for boarding school in Australia. "While I was there," she says, "I decided I wanted to get serious about golf, so I left for the States." Oui attended the David Ledbetter Golf Academy in Orlando, where everyone's serious about golf, and was named the academy's Player of the Year in 1998. She took the individual state title in high school and, in two years at Duke, she's already holding school records for the lowest score on 18, 36, 54, and 72 holes. She's been ACC Freshman of the Year, first-team All-ACC, NGCA first-team All-American, and now the individual national champion on the title winning team, having tied the NCAA's all-time championships scoring record. Oui isn't even considering leaving for the tour yet, she says. "It didn't even enter my mind during the tournament, and I think that helped me a lot, helped me focus."

Oui doesn't have to go anywhere to be professional. She just is. A rising junior, she's going to spend another two years at Duke, she says, with the best coach and the best team around. And she's going to see if she can't get another one of these trophies that look so good.

—*Patrick Adams*

www.goduke.com

Billion-Dollar Budget

Duke's trustees approved a balanced operating budget of $689.6 million for the university's academic programs for the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The budget is up 4.1 percent over last year's. When funds restricted for specific purposes and sponsored research funding are included, the overall fiscal-year budget totals $1.221 billion, a 4.4 percent increase over the previous year. The budget includes both the medical and nursing schools, but excludes Duke Hospital, which is covered in a separate spending plan under Duke University Health System.

The new budget includes a previously announced 3.9 percent increase in the standard undergraduate tuition, fees, room, and board total, to $35,765, among the lowest of the leading private research universities announced this year. At Duke, a total of $46.8 million in grant aid, a 9.9 percent increase, will be available to undergraduates. Nearly four out of ten undergraduates will receive financial assistance in the next fiscal year, with need-based grants expected to average more than $20,000.

The budget as approved by the board of trustees continues to support the university's dual policies of admitting undergraduates based on their academic accomplishments and potential, without regard to their ability to pay, and then meeting 100 percent of their demonstrated financial need. Only about two dozen private colleges and universities in the nation maintain such "need-blind" admissions and financial-aid policies.

More than half, or 58.5 percent, of Duke's financial-aid expenditures will be funded from the university's unrestricted budget. About 21.4 percent is funded by restricted gifts and endowments, 10.7 percent by the government, and 9.4 percent by other outside sources. In contrast, Duke officials say, many of Duke's wealthiest competitors with much larger endowments fund more than 80 percent of their financial aid from endowment funds and do not need to dip into their operating funds to support financial aid as much, if at all. The success of the $2-billion Campaign for Duke has enabled financial-aid programs to be enhanced; one example is the extension of the need-blind admissions policy to international students for the first time this year.

Under the new budget, financial assistance

Duke's mixture: Cuba's Grupo Vocal Desandann, far left; Master Dancers of Bali, above; Anoushka Shankar, left: Richard Stoltzman, opposite; actors re-interpret Mexican silent film classic El Automovil Gris, *center; Zimbabwe's Masters of the Mbira, far right*

A Season for the Arts

From Shakespeare to Broadway, from classical music to contemporary strings, from innovative theater to an evening of tango, the performing arts take center stage on campus this fall and into the spring with Broadway at Duke, the Duke Artists Series, and programs offered through the Institute of the Arts.

Established in 1968, Broadway at Duke is organized primarily by Duke students, who select the shows and help negotiate contracts, manage a budget, and handle promotions. The season begins with *The Scarlet Pimpernel* on October 29, a Tony Award nominee for Best Musical and Best Book of a Musical. *Fosse*, which won a Tony in 1999 for Best Musical, highlights the work of the legendary dancer and choreographer on December 3. *Rent*, inspired by Puccini's *La Bohème*, will be performed on January 24. The show captured both a Pulitzer Prize and a Tony Award for Best Musical. *South Pacific*, the Rogers and Hammerstein musical-theater classic that won a Pulitzer for Drama and nine Tony Awards, will be performed April 2. All performances are in Page Auditorium. For tickets, call the box office at (919) 684-4444 or 684-4741.

The combined calendar of artists in performance presents a wide variety of world mu-

for graduate and professional students will increase by 13.5 percent to $43.1 million, helping to offset a previously announced 10.8 percent increase in doctoral-student tuition.

Income from students will account for nearly half of unrestricted revenues, or $334.8 million, an increase of 5.4 percent over last year's budget. This amount is based on a projected enrollment of approximately 5,973 full-time resident undergraduates and 5,011 graduate and professional students. The remaining $354.8 million in projected revenue comes from indirect cost recoveries or grants, gifts, investment income, and other sources.

On the expense side of the budget, nonpayroll operating and administrative expenses remain essentially flat at $99.2 million, reflecting a concerted effort to absorb increases associated with new activities, major items such as insurance, and compensation costs. Each of Duke's schools, with the exception of the Graduate School, which is drawing on $500,000 from reserves, submitted a balanced budget within its annual revenue stream.

Salary and benefits will increase by $24.7 million, or 6.6 percent, over last year's budget. This reflects a salary pool of 3.25 percent and the costs associated with the planned expansion of the faculty and incoming staff to support academic priorities outlined in Duke's strategic plan, "Building on Excellence." The university plans to spend $28.3 million in the new fiscal year on these priorities, including investments in genomics, photonics, nanoscience, Perkins Library, faculty development, student life, and new instructional technology.

Business Moves Up

The Fuqua School of Business' nondegree executive education programs at Duke have been ranked number 2 in the world by the newspaper *Financial Times*. The ranking is divided into three categories: open-enrollment, custom education, and an overall category.

Fuqua's open-enrollment programs moved from number 6 to the current ranking of number 4. Duke Corporate Education Inc., a profit-making company spun off from the business school in 2000 to provide customized educational programs to corporations, moved from the number 2 custom-education slot to number 3.

Fuqua's overall ranking of number 2 is an in-

sic, dance, innovative theater, and experimental works. A sampling of the schedule includes: Tango Times on September 5; Theatre of Yugen/Theatre Nohgaku, September 17; Kronos Quartet, September 21; Parsons Dance Company, September 24; Iran's Persian Masters, October 11; Cuba's Grupo Vocal Desandann, October 17; Israel's Yair Dalal Ensemple, November 21; Blind Boys of Alabama with Clarence Fountain, January 24; An Evening with Anna Deveare Smith, February 7; medieval music from Fortune's Wheel, March 4; five actors from the London Stage performing Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, March 21-22; The Leipzig String Quartet, March 29; and Duke's Ciompi Quartet, April 25.

For complete schedules and descriptions:
www.tickets.duke.edu
www.union.duke.edu

"Singing in the Brain," Duke Magazine, *November-December 2001*

It was for Erich Jarvis a startling contrast—going from the stillness of the Brazilian rainforest and the peace of his laboratory to the glamour of a black-tie dinner in Washington, D.C., as the guest of honor. But such was the young scientist's experience in April, when he was named recipient of the National Science Foundation's Alan T. Waterman Award, considered the highest honor for a young scientist or engineer. The award includes $500,000 to support his research.

For someone who spends his time puzzling over how bird brains evolved song-learning, one might imagine the music to his ears of having NSF Director Rita Colwell sing his praises: "Erich Jarvis is truly a gem," she said in the official announcement of the award. "He is the epitome of the modern scientist, crossing between disciplines and ideas, and blending his enormous sense of creativity learned at a very young age and applying it to get the very most from scientific experimentation."

The media attention that followed—including articles in *The New York Times* and *People*, and a segment on NOVA—explained how Jarvis is seeking to explain the subtle evolutionary forces that act to drive development of the brain. But the articles also explored the personal forces that had acted on Jarvis to spark his eclectic interests in endeavors as diverse as dance and neurobiology.

In particular, articles cited the influence of his father, James, a talented man who suffered from schizophrenia, and who showed his son the wonders of nature. Wrote *People*, "Erich Jarvis' father was never like the other dads he knew. While Erich lived with his mom and three siblings in a house in New York, James Jarvis lived at times in one local park or another.

Once, when Erich was eighteen, his father took him to a cave he discovered in upper Manhattan. 'He was so proud,' says Erich. 'I was trying to understand why the hell he wanted to live in caves. Why was he staring up at the stars?'"

"What I really got from him is this eccentric view of being a scientist," Jarvis told *People*. "How to be a scientist in the most profound sense."

Besides his father's scientific curiosity, Jarvis emphasizes the strength of his family in fostering his success. "Viewed from the outside, certain aspects of our family appear unstable, and this is true," he wrote in a message to the NSF. "My father was very unstable when it came to family relationships. However, one of the keys to my current success so far (which is not near where I want it to be) beyond, say, what other African Americans have achieved, is that I had and still have a very stable, well-grounded family situation. Of all those in charge of my upbringing, my father was the only unstable one. My mother, both sets of my grandparents, most of my aunts and uncles had a very strong sense of family and protection of the younger members."

Such family strength has served Jarvis well, not only in his striving for scientific excellence, but also in coping with tragedy. His father—as reported in a front-page *New York Times* article that also cited James' prized collection of rocks and fossils and sheet music of sonatas by Bach and Beethoven—was murdered in a random act of violence in 1989.

—*Dennis Meredith*

Research

Singing in the Brain

BIRD STUDIES

BY DENNIS MEREDITH

A neurobiologist's discoveries about the vocal learning talents of birds are yielding startling insights into the evolution of brains—including ours.

crease from last year's number 3. Responses from executive-education course participants, corporate purchasers, and a survey of business schools all help determine the placement of each school's program.

"We are pleased that our ratings are high in the places of most concern to our clients, such as course design and faculty," says Blair Sheppard, president and CEO of Duke Corporate Education Inc. "The synergy between us as a private company and Fuqua as a business school shows in this survey, and that has been an important goal for us from the start."

Construction Ahead

At their May meeting, trustees gave a preliminary go-ahead for two building projects that would add a two-story building to the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy and add 100 guest rooms and suites to the Washington Duke Inn & Golf Club.

The new Sanford Institute building would be located behind the current structure at the corner of Science Drive and Towerview Road. The existing courtyard would separate the two buildings. Currently, the Sanford Institute is at full capacity and leases about 7,500 gross square feet off campus. The new $12-million, two-story building would double the current usable square footage, from 27,000 to 54,000 square feet, and would include office space, classrooms, and a media/teleconference center. Groundbreaking could occur as early as next spring.

Besides creating approximately 100 more guest rooms and suites, the Washington Duke Inn expansion would provide additional space for conference facilities, meeting space, and kitchen, laundry, and service facilities. Renovation of existing areas would create a permanent business center, fitness center, and indoor swimming pool, and expand the lobby. The estimated cost of the project is between $25 million and $30 million, and is expected to be paid for through increased revenue.

We Bring You Science

With a $988,000 National Science Foundation (NSF) grant, Duke graduate students and undergraduates will head to local elementary, middle, and high-school classrooms this fall to share their enthusiasm for science and

mathematics. Duke is one of twenty-two institutions receiving grants from the NSF's Graduate Teaching Fellows in K-12 Education (GK-12) program.

The primary investigator at Duke for the project is Celia Bonaventura, professor at the Duke Marine Laboratory in the Nicholas School. The NSF project will provide $21 million to fund about 300 talented students in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology as teaching fellows in eighteen states.

Under GK-12, institutions are responsible for recruiting fellows from their campuses. Graduate students in the program receive annual stipends of $21,500, plus a cost-of-education allowance. Undergraduate students will receive as much as $5,000 per academic year, plus up to an additional $5,000 for service during the summer.

The program is intended to encourage graduate students to increase their communication skills by sharing science and mathematics expertise. By working with teachers, they will bring inquiry-based projects into the classroom and add perspectives on the importance of science, mathematics, engineering, and technology.

The projects vary greatly depending on the interests of teachers, their students, and the fellows. They are often linked to curricular standards, helping students prepare for state achievement tests.

A Start on Status

Following up on an April speech about the need for a new initiative on the status of women at Duke, President Nannerl O. Keohane named a steering committee of fifteen to study what such an initiative should look like. Keohane herself will serve as chair of the committee.

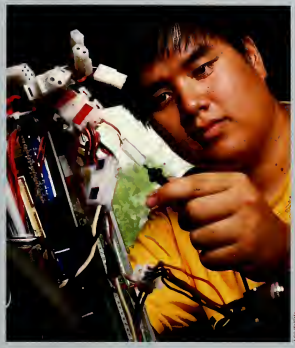
In a speech before the Administrative Women's Network, Keohane said it was a "propitious time for us to be thinking together about the status of women at Duke, and to be crafting some policies that will change concrete aspects of our situation for the better." She indicated that she believed some progress had been made for women at Duke, but each flurry of activity had been followed by a lull as other issues came to the forefront.

"I can assure you that I'm not going to let this opportunity slip away," Keohane said. "I won't let this topic get pushed to the back burner again because of more immediately urgent issues and strategic concerns."

RACING ROBOTS, UNDERWATER

Student Snapshot

Stephen Hsu, graduate student



LEE TODD

Stephen Hsu's apartment has no beer signs or Tarantino movie posters on its walls. The walls are bare except for a rather detailed work schedule sheet, but the floors and tables are strewn with a colorful and tangled mess of circuits, wires, and microchips. At the center of it all is a flat board with extended corners and a cylinder attached in the center. Right now, she doesn't look like much more than an elaborate coffeemaker; but soon, she will strike fear into the CPUs of robots everywhere.

She is Gamera, an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV), capable of navigating through water and performing relatively complex tasks with no remote guidance. Hsu has been co-captain of this project with Chris Mailey '02 for about two years. They are heading the effort by the Duke Robotics Team, which provides a forum for the work begun in electrical engineering courses to continue on long-term projects like Gamera. Working from the initial design by electrical engineering professor Jason Janet (who teaches EE 141 and 142, "Linear Control Systems" and "Introduction to Robotics"), the team writes its own software, assembles the parts, and programs the robot's operations. The team has several participants assigned to specialized tasks, but Hsu works on the robot as if it were a full-time job—so much so that his living room resembles an IBM plant.

The goal of the project is coming up soon: the annual Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Competition, a four-year-old event sponsored by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI) and the Office of Naval Research (ONR). Each year's competition gives a different task for competing robots to perform. Last year, each AUV had to retrieve an object from the pool; this year, there are sunken barcodes spread throughout the water at different depths that must be located and decoded. Not as gruesome as *Battlebots* but just as exciting, to engineers.

Not surprisingly, the team from MIT has won the competition the last three out of its four years. "They're the ones we're chasing after," says Hsu. But if he's intimidated, he doesn't show it. Though the Duke team lost last year, "it took [MIT] four years to get them where they were, and in one year we had come a long way—we're really close to being on their level and developing a robot that can really challenge them."

Of course, it helps to have a trick up your sleeve—or in your wiring, as the case may be. Gamera is on the cutting edge, a first-of-its-kind AUV. Hsu says the big step toward a more perfect robot was to make it less robotic. "The question is, why would we try to develop all this new technology, when animals have evolved for billions of years and they've got it worked out?" he asks. Other AUVs' mobility depends on propellers, but Gamera does it just like a fish, or rather, a turtle, with good old-fashioned fins. New-fangled, too—Gamera is only the second robot to be equipped with this fin technology, called Nektors. Patented and trademarked by a local tech company, Necton Technologies, and developed in cooperation with Duke, the greenish, rubbery, plastic Nektors attach to each corner and paddle with much more maneuverability than a propeller. For propulsion technology, they're kind of cute.

A "fluid dynamic shell" is the final component to be added, realizing the AUV in the image of its namesake: Gamera, the massive, menacing sea turtle of the old Godzilla films. Even with the shell to decrease the drag coefficient, Gamera won't be the fastest bot in the pond. But Hsu insists that "the contest isn't really based on speed, but mission accomplishment." Equipped with the Nektor fins, Gamera's navigation will, they hope, be the most precise.

If Hsu's confidence proves justified, part of the competition's $10,000 award will be parceled out to the main workers, and the rest will be laid away for the team's future efforts. A first-place win would also bring renown to the Pratt School of Engineering. But Hsu '01, now a graduate student in biomedical engineering, says the prize is mainly "bragging rights." "And," he adds, "we make MIT look bad."

—*Greg Bloom '03*

Keohane said some of the concerns included pay, promotion, hiring, and other equity issues, both for female staff and faculty members, and general climate issues for women. In many cases, she said, the data needed to study these concerns are simply lacking.

In a letter to the committee members, Keohane said the first meeting would be held shortly after commencement, and the committee will continue to meet until December 31. She said she expected the committee to work through the summer, with the immediate goal being to research the most pressing concerns raised by women at Duke.

In addition to the steering committee, several university units will create working groups to study specific gender issues related to their areas. The work of these groups will be coordinated with that of the steering committee.

Subtract Cigarettes, Add Years

It's never too late. That's the message Duke and American Cancer Society researchers have for smokers who think they've got nothing to gain by kicking the habit. A new study shows that even sixty-five-year-old, lifelong cigarette smokers can add a few years to their lives by quitting.

"If you smoke, you should quit regardless of your age, the earlier the better. But even for people who are sixty-five, there is reason to stop smoking: There's a benefit of gaining a year and a half to nearly four years of additional life," says the study's author, Donald H. Taylor Jr., an assistant research professor of public policy at Duke's Center for Health Policy, Law, and Management, a part of the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy.

The study, covered in the June issue of *American Journal of Public Health*, was funded by the National Institute on Aging. It analyzed fifteen years of data from the Cancer Prevention Study II. Because those data were drawn from a large, national sample, researchers were able to identify precisely the negative effect on life span for smokers who had quit for various periods and compare that with people who never smoked or smoked until death. The researchers then projected life expectancies for smokers who quit and found that the tangible benefits of smoking cessation extended across all age ranges, even to senior citizens.

"Quitting earlier had clear advantages in terms of average life-years saved relative to continuing to smoke," Taylor says. "If someone quits smoking by thirty-five, they can really avoid most of the reduction of life span."

Men who stopped smoking by age thirty-five added 6.9 to 8.5 years to their lives and women added 6.1 to 7.7 years, compared to those who continued to smoke. Quitting at age forty-five can extend life 5.6 to 7.1 years for men, and 5.6 to 7.2 years for women, the study showed. Men who put down cigarettes at fifty-five can buy themselves an additional 3.4 to 4.8 years, women 4.2 to 5.6 years. Even men who stop smoking at sixty-five can count on living 1.4 to two years longer than they would if they kept puffing; women gain 2.7 to 3.7 years.

Most studies have presented the benefits of smoking cessation in terms of reduction of health risks, such as lowering the chance of heart disease or lung cancer. The new study may provide new fodder for health-care providers who want to encourage patients to stop smoking. Says Taylor, "We hope that representing the benefits of stopping smoking in years added to life is more understandable to smokers, and will encourage them to quit."

Seated in Bass Chairs

Six Duke faculty members have been appointed to endowed chairs through the university's Bass Program for Excellence in Undergraduate Education, a $40-million initiative that recognizes faculty members who are gifted teachers as well as scholars.

The new chairs were endowed as part of a $10-million challenge gift to Duke by Anne and Robert Bass of Fort Worth, Texas, in September 1996. Under the challenge component, donors may endow a professorship

DUKE BY THE NUMBERS

Perkins Library

3,129,601
Number of books

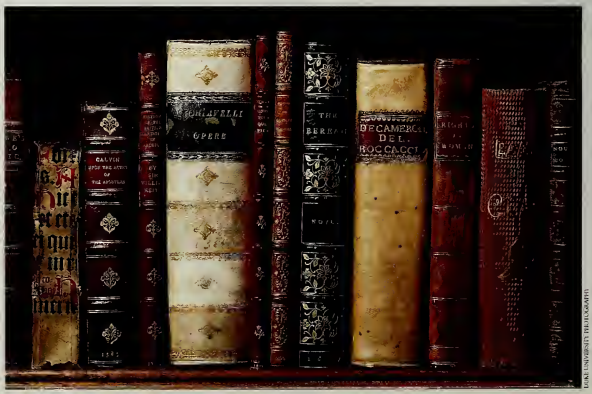
51
Distance in linear miles of shelving

118
Number of hours per week that the circulation desk is open

1,250
Approximate average number of books checked out every day during the academic year

202
Number of staff members

∞
Number of ideas floating around



Selections from the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library

Detail from The North American Indian

Printed on Van Gelder stock

Images printed from copperplate

He has not only seen their vigorous outward existence, but has caught glimpses, such as few white men ever catch, into that strange spiritual and mental life of theirs, from whose innermost recesses all white men are forever barred." So wrote Theodore Roosevelt in the foreword of Edward S. Curtis' magnum opus, *The North American Indian*. Consisting of twenty volumes of text and images accompanied by twenty portfolios of photogravures, this work was printed and sold by subscription between 1907 and 1930. The Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library owns one of the few complete copies of this masterpiece.

Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868-1952), nicknamed a "Shadow Catcher" by Native Americans, became interested in photography as a teenager, building his first camera following instructions in a do-it-yourself manual. When his family moved to the Puget Sound area of Washington, he began to photograph the surrounding landscape and the Native Americans living there.

In 1898, Curtis met George Bird Grinnell, editor of *Forest and Stream*, while shooting scenery on Mount Rainier. Impressed by Curtis' work, Grinnell invited him to photograph an Alaskan expedition in 1899. Grinnell also introduced Curtis to the Blackfoot Indians of Montana, thus sparking his desire to produce a comprehensive study of the native tribes of North America. Curtis' project would eventually grow to more than 40,000 photographs of eighty tribes.

It was his goal to collect data on all aspects of the Native-American experience, including their environment, customs, habitations, and history. When possible, he transcribed their languages and tape-recorded their music; he amassed more than 10,000 sound recordings. On his journeys, Curtis became well-versed in native religions, yet he often feigned ignorance of rituals in order to initiate conversations with reticent tribal members. Spending months at a time gaining the confidence of tribal leaders, he was often rewarded with rare experiences of native rites, such as his initiation into the Hopi snake priesthood.

Curtis employed several types of cameras for his project, including a 14- by 17-inch glass-plate view camera, a 6- by 8-inch sheet film reflex model, and a 6- by 8-inch dry-plate view camera. He developed his work at night in his tent using a pyro developer.

In his text, as in his photographs, Curtis tried to remain objective and unobtrusive. According to his own introduction to this multi-volume work, "Nature tells the story, and in Nature's simple words I can but place it before the reader." Aiming to interest a broad audience, Curtis transcribed native terms using the English alphabet and presented his tribal studies along geographic rather than ethnologic lines. Furthermore, he explicitly refused to engage in debates over Native-American origins or their treatment by European Americans. Critics have since argued that his methodology was far from objective, accusing him of having staged scenes for his photographs. Regardless of his techniques, it is certain that Curtis wakened interest in the plight of Native Americans among his contemporaries. His work has since helped modern tribes reconnect with their ancestors' rituals and preserve their cultural heritage.

With backing from President Roosevelt and funding from J. Pierpont Morgan, Curtis worked for nearly forty years visiting and photographing tribes in the forty-eight states and Alaska. Following Morgan's advice, he published only 500 sets of his work. The University Press of Cambridge, Massachusetts, printed his text. Besides printed work, Curtis also produced the first full-length ethnographic film, *In the Land of the Headhunters*, in 1911.

Printed on Van Gelder stock, Duke's volumes are numbered 87 out of the original 500. The library acquired its set in 1946 with the aid of Weston LaBarre, then a professor in the anthropology department.

http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/

with a gift of $1.125 million, with the Basses contributing the remaining $375,000 required by Duke. The initiative also established the Bass Society of Fellows, in which the chair holders meet regularly to discuss issues related to higher education.

The newly appointed Bass Fellows in Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, with terms effective July 1 through June 30, 2007, are:

• Daniel J. Gauthier, Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Associate Professor of Physics. Gauthier, who was educated at the University of Rochester, came to Duke in 1991. He teaches courses in optics and modern physics, classical mechanics, nonlinear and complex systems, quantum physics, and quantum optics. He conducts research in quantum objects, nonlinear dynamics, and dynamics of the heart.

• Michael Hardt, Jack H. Neely Associate Professor of Literature. Hardt earned his doctorate at the University of Washington and teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in modern comparative literature and literary and cultural theory. Co-author of *Empire*, the recently acclaimed book on globalization, he has research interests in modern Italian and comparative literature, literary theory, political theory, modern philosophy, and globalization.

• Scott Lindroth, Kevin D. Gorter Associate Professor of Music. Lindroth, who came to Duke in 1990, teaches courses in composition, computer music, and music theory. His interests are music composition for instrumental ensembles, music combining live musicians and electronic sound, and contemporary music performance and analysis.

• Thomas Nechyba, Fuchsberg-Levine Family Associate Professor of Economics. Nechyba earned a doctorate at the University of Rochester and came to Duke in 1999. He teaches courses on competition, monopoly, and welfare; microeconomic analysis; public finance; and urban economics. His research interests lie in the field of public economics, with a particular focus on primary and secondary education, federalism and the functioning of local governments, and public policy issues relating to disadvantaged families and children.

• H. Frederik Nijhout, Bishop-MacDermott Family Professor of Biology. Nijhout, who came to Duke in 1978, earned his doctorate at Harvard University. He teaches introductory biology, entomology, and computational genetics of complex traits. His main research interests are the role of hormones in development and genetics, and in development and evolution of complex traits.

Newly appointed at the Pratt School of

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Date	Opponent	Location
Aug. 31	East Carolina	Durham
Sept. 7	Louisville	Durham
Sept. 14	Northwestern	Evanston
Sept. 21	Florida State	Tallahassee
Sept. 28	Navy	Annapolis
Oct. 5	Virginia	Durham
Oct. 12	Wake Forest	Winston-Salem
Oct. 19	North Carolina State	Raleigh
Oct. 26	Maryland	Durham
Nov. 2	Clemson	Durham
Nov. 16	Georgia Tech	Atlanta
Nov. 23	North Carolina	Durham

Engineering is David J. Brady, Brian F. Addy Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, who came to Duke in 2001 to lead the Fitzpatrick Center for Photonics and Communication Systems. He earned his doctorate at the California Institute of Technology and teaches courses in optical networks, optical imaging systems, coherence and quantum optics, and quantum mechanics for engineers. His research focuses on photonic systems, computational sensors for microscopy, communications and biometric applications, and sensor networks.

Nine new endowed professorships were created through gifts as part of the Bass challenge, three through anonymous gifts: The Bridges Family Associate Professorship, established by Robert E. Bridges '78 and Amy Bridges; the Eads Family Professorship, established by Ralph Eads '81; the Susan B. King Professorship, established by Susan Bennett King '62; the Kiser Family Associate Professorship, established by James J. Kiser '65 and Joy Kiser; the Marcello Lotti Professorship, established by Diane Britz Lotti '74 and her daughters, Ariane and Samantha, in memory of their husband and father, Marcello Lotti; and the Yoh Family Professorship, the second chair established by the Yoh Family in the Bass Challenge, this one in the area of social sciences. It is established by four members of the Yoh family in appreciation of their Trinity College education, with support from four other Yohs.

Student Scholars Teach Immigrants

Undergraduates Odette Nemes and Catherine Jones are leading an unusual student-volunteer program that provides free English language lessons to immigrant women in the Durham-Chapel Hill area.

Perhaps the most distinctive aspect of the growing program is that Jones is a Carolina Tar Heel and Nemes, a rising senior, is a Duke Blue Devil. Their new project at Duke was funded in part by a grant from the Robertson Scholars Program, a joint program at UNC and Duke designed to encourage such collaborative ventures between the two schools.

The Duke project was inspired by a similar program begun at UNC in 1999. Both programs are called MANO (*Mujeres Aprendiendo por Nuevas Oportunidades*, or Women Learning through New Opportunities).

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Student volunteers work one-on-one with immigrant women, offering practical lessons in English. They meet twice a week during the evening hours, with child-care provided by other student volunteers.

Thanks to these efforts, more than fifty women per week are learning to converse in English with employers, school teachers, merchants, and others, and an equal number of students are learning about the complex needs of the immigrant population.

When Nemes heard about the UNC program, she called on Jones to help her start the same program at Duke. The Tar Heels were happy to share their lesson plans, learning materials, and advice on how to publicize the program through community-based organizations. "It was the first time I had done anything over at Duke," says Jones. "And you know what? It's been great. They are taking the program and running with it."

The Duke project started offering lessons at the end of February. Twelve women showed up the first night and twelve more the second night. Nemes says now that both programs are up and running, they are looking for new ways to collaborate. "We are really looking forward to bringing the women together from the Durham and Chapel Hill-Carrboro areas," she says.

This is just one of ten UNC-Duke projects funded by $25,000 in grants from the Robertson Scholars Collaboration Fund this spring. Others include Carolina and Duke faculty, students, and staff working together to develop joint classes, seminars, conferences, and resources on a range of issues.

Historians John French (Duke) and Sarah Shields (UNC) developed a colloquia series on civil-rights and national-security issues in the wake of September 11. Jeff Whetstone (UNC) and Wendy Ewald (Duke) created a joint course on portraits in photography. Art librarians Patricia Thompson (UNC) and Lee Sorensen (Duke) are working together to introduce graduate students to the art history treasures at the Duke and Carolina libraries. And law students Johanna Hickman (UNC) and Masayo Nobe (Duke) have been working together on their mock-trial competitions.

"We are thrilled to see the multitude of excellent ideas at both universities that will increase collaboration between Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill," says Eric Mlyn, director of the Robertson Scholars Program. "The thirty-three proposals submitted by faculty, staff, and students are evidence of how both universities are truly embracing the idea of collaboration."

The Robertson Scholars Program is a

IMPOST CAPITAL

Selections from DUMA

Impost Capital, Italian marble, from the Brummer Collection, circa 8th to 9th century

Every year the International Fine Arts Fair is held in New York City at the Seventh Avenue Armory. More than seventy of the leading fine-art dealers from Europe and the United States display the most outstanding paintings, drawings, and sculpture currently on the market. It always attracts large numbers of museum directors, curators, and private collectors from all over the country. And every year independent New York curator Suzanne Stratton-Pruitt creates one small loan exhibition, featuring a U.S. museum outside New York and its environs.

In 2002, Stratton-Pruitt chose the Duke University Museum of Art, focusing on its founding collection, the Brummer Collection of Medieval Art, along with the latest model and renderings of Rafael Viñoly's plans for the Nasher Museum of Art at Duke. Her curatorial idea was to contrast architectural fragments from medieval buildings with Viñoly's contemporary museum architecture, which will provide splendid new settings for the collections at Duke.

Ten capitals dating from the tenth through the fifteenth centuries were displayed, with the best example, pictured, dating from the eighth to ninth century. Italian, and made of marble, fine-grained but slightly mealy, this capital is decorated on the long sides with pairs of birds drinking from a chalice. Each of the rounded short sides has a cross with scrolling terminals beneath a striated ridge. The simple symmetrical composition and low relief, two-plane linear carving technique, as well as the decorative motifs, reflect early medieval traditions of church furnishings found throughout much of Italy. However, the iconography—along with the sculptural technique, as well as the handling of the decorative motifs on the bodies of the birds—can be most closely associated with the environs of Rome.

The impost capital's images are typical of early Christian themes of salvation. The pair of doves represents the souls of the faithful, drinking from the Eucharistic vessel or "source of life," and creating an allegorical reminder of Christ's sacrifice re-enacted in the sacrament of Communion. The crosses with their scroll-like tendrils underscore the Christological significance of the bird compositions. These themes occur as early as the fifth century; examples can be seen in the churches of San Basilio and San Saba in Rome.

The scale, material, carving technique, and subject matter of this capital suggest that it once formed part of free-standing interior church furniture. The underside reveals that the supporting element was square in section, much like the vertical members of chancel screens. The Eucharistic iconography would be appropriate for installation near an altar, so the capital may well have once supported the arch of a chancel screen or *iconostasis*, like the ninth-century example at San Leone in Leprignano.

This capital was part of the original Brummer collection, acquired by Duke in 1966. Ernest Brummer purchased it from a dealer, Pacifici, in August 1937.

www.duke.edu/web/duma

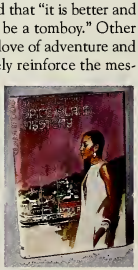
merit-based scholarship program jointly administered by the two universities. The goals are to foster collaboration between the two universities and recruit top students to both schools. The first group of Robertson Scholars—fifteen undergraduates at Duke and fifteen at UNC—matriculated in the fall of 2001. They are taking courses at both universities, participating in special colloquia and joint programs and, during their sophomore year, will live one semester on the campus of the other university.

The program is funded by a gift from Julian and Josie Robertson. Julian Robertson is a 1955 business administration graduate from UNC and Josie Robertson is a member of Carolina's board of visitors. One of their three sons is Julian Spencer '98. Another son, Alexander Tucker Robertson, recently graduated from UNC with a major in history.

Not Only Nancy Drew

When Mildred Wirt Benson died in May at ninety-six, she left behind millions of fans and one of the most enduring characters in American literature: teen detective Nancy Drew. Benson—as "Carolyn Keene"—wrote the first twenty-three of the thirty original stories about the brave detective with the golden hair, beloved by girls with a thirst for adventure.

Aside from the popular Nancy Drew series, books for girls are often overlooked by libraries, tossed out when it comes time to weed the stacks of unwanted material. But not at Duke, which holds one of the nation's top collections of girls' literature, from Victorian etiquette manuals to Trixie Belden mysteries to a feminist press' story about a little girl and her toolbox.



The Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture, in Duke's Special Collections Library, holds thousands of titles in girls' literature. Amy Leigh, archivist at the center, calls these books "fugitive literature"—precisely the kind of works not usually taken seriously in academic libraries. "We really felt there was a need for a research collection on the subject," Leigh says. So, about four years ago, the library began collecting girls' literature, building on a number of Victorian girls' books already in the library.

The collection is used nationally by researchers, not just in literature, but sociology, anthropology, history, gender studies, and the social sciences, Leigh says. A local middle-school teacher even brings her writing classes to the center to inspire her students with their own writing.

"If women are trivialized in larger histories, then girls are extremely trivialized," says Duke graduate student Jessica Blaustein, who has used the collection in teaching courses on girls' culture. "When you're writing about girls and trying to understand how girls live and have lived, this literature is very important."

Girls' literature has long been "prescriptive"—seeking to instruct young women in proper behavior, both inside and outside the home. Some works are overt in that intention: *The Young Lady's Book: A Manual of Elegant Recreations, Exercises, and Pursuits* is illustrated with elaborate engravings and has chapters on "Moral Deportment." It advises girls that virtue is more important than accomplishments.

Some are more subtle. The 1941 *Tomboy* tells the story of Gabby, who, after resisting her parents' efforts to make her act like a lady, realizes in the end that "it is better and even more fun not to be a tomboy." Other stories appeal to girls' love of adventure and freedom, but ultimately reinforce the message that a girl's place is in the home. Girls who have professional aspirations also are steered into appropriate professions, such as nursing, with such series as *Cherry Ames, Nurse*.

The library's collection also includes books from Lollipop Power, Inc., a feminist press in Chapel Hill that specializes in nonsexist, nonracist children's literature. Its stories feature girls who break out of the traditional mold, such as the girl in the 1972 book *Exactly Like Me*, who refuses to say she wants to be a teacher, stewardess, or nurse; or *In Christina's Toolbox*, which shows an African-American girl fixing her bike and building a birdfeeder.

"A huge part of being a girl is being told how to live," says Blaustein. "Even if they didn't abide by those prescriptions, it's important to understand the role that prescriptions played in girls' lives."

The Sallie Bingham Center acquires, preserves, and makes available published and unpublished materials that reflect the public and private lives of women. It includes the papers of feminist Kate Millett and novelist Anne Tyler '61, as well as Civil War diaries and the Sarah Dyer 'Zine Collection, which contains more than 1,000 self-published works by women and girls.

Recognizing Young Researchers

Steven Cummer, an engineer, uses lightning discharges as tools to probe an under-studied region of Earth's atmosphere. Michael Fitzgerald, a chemist, develops a better method to measure the stability of proteins. John Klingensmith, a medical researcher, studies the roles of two genes in molecular pathways that regulate the structural development of the head and face. James Tulsky, an internist, works to improve the quality of life for dying patients.

All four are Duke faculty and were among sixty in the nation who visited the White House in July to be honored for their 2001 Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers (PECASE), a special recognition for young, federally funded investigators. Begun by President Clinton, the PECASE program provides additional recognition for a select group of researchers whose projects are deemed of greatest benefit to their funding agencies' missions.

Cummer, an assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at Duke's Pratt School, received his award in recognition of his ionosphere study proposal that drew $414,000 in support from the National Science Foundation. Cummer uses a radio receiver and antenna in Duke Forest to detect and analyze long-distance lightning discharges and associated "sprites"—ghostly, glowing phenomena that are linked to lightning discharges—at extremely low radio frequencies that are strongly reflected by the lower ionosphere. Such detection ability makes lightning a natural probe into one of

the least-understood regions of the upper atmosphere.

The lower ionosphere is a region too low to be studied by orbiting satellites, but too high for weather balloons, he says. The military has built gigantic low-frequency radio transmitters and antennae for communications purposes that can bounce these waves off the ionosphere. For scientific studies, scientists have mostly used rocket probes that are very localized in space and time. "But lightning is perfect because it radiates strongly at exactly the right frequencies," he says. "So, during a period when there are ten different storms over the U.S. at one time, we can probe the ionosphere along every single one of those paths between the source and the receiver to answer important questions about the variability of the upper atmosphere."

Fitzgerald, an assistant professor of chemistry, was honored for developing and applying a quicker and more sensitive method for measuring the thermodynamic stability of proteins in their "folded" forms. Proteins fold within their natural watery environments from string-like molecules into complex, three-dimensional shapes that enable them to do their jobs as biological catalysts and structural molecules. "The majority of proteins need to be in their folded state to perform their biological function," says Fitzgerald. "Stability measurements are a very important research tool when you're trying to understand how proteins fold."

The traditional measurement methods involve time-consuming optical detection techniques that require large amounts of highly purified protein. Fitzgerald's approach, funded by $530,000 from the National Science Foundation, uses a technique called mass spectrometry to record the molecular weight of proteins under specific conditions that ultimately permit their stability to be measured. With the new method, "we should be able to make measurements in minutes compared to hours," he says.

Klingensmith, an assistant professor of cell biology, was cited for his basic research in developmental biology that is contributing to understanding birth defects, primarily those involving the head and face. His work could lead to gene testing and therapy to prevent birth defects or possibly to new treatments for birth defects. A developmental geneticist who specializes in the emergence of craniofacial and neural tube defects during gestation, he has identified in his research in mice two genes, called Chordin and Noggin, that play critical roles in that emergence.

Klingensmith's award stems from a $1.7-million National Institutes of Health grant focusing on those two genes, which are known to regulate Bone Morphogenic Proteins (BMP), a family of protein signals that have potent effects on craniofacial development. "Our primary goal is to understand the mechanisms of human birth defects," he says. "Much of our research is designed to reveal the key steps in head formation, and to elucidate the molecular basis of craniofacial birth defects."

Tulsky, a general internist at the Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center and an associate professor of medicine at the Duke, was nominated by the Department of Veteran Affairs for his research on the quality of life at the end of life. Funded by two grants from the VA totaling $550,000, his research is designed to define the attributes of a "good" death—one that eases the transition for the patient—and to create a method to measure the quality of life for dying patients. At the Durham VA Medical Center, he directs the Program on the Medical Encounter and Palliative Care. At Duke Medical Center, he is a physician in ambulatory care and associate director of the Duke Institute on Care at the End of Life. Tulsky's research has shown there is no one definition of "a good death" and that wide disagreement exists about the importance of such issues as dying at home and the use of life-sustaining treatments.

PHYS 37

Syllabus

Physics of Forensics

Unfortunately for criminals, blood splatters in a discernible pattern, glass fractures tell a story, and a fire can be traced to a match. Mary Creason explains why and, based on that, "who done it."

Her course on the physics of forensics is for anyone who craves solving the mystery, "geared" she says, "toward those students who may not typically enroll in a physical science." The only prerequisite is curiosity. She says the goal is to "familiarize students with the basics of physical principles and apply them in familiar contexts," those often involving a CRASH! BANG! or BLAMMO!, as well as to enable students to become "knowledgeable consumers of science: just how much of this should I believe?"

Newton's laws of motion are explored through actual car accidents. Collisions, energy, and thermodynamics are investigated through explosions, ballistics, and arson in cases both real and contrived, depending on the learning objective. Use of physical and geometric optics principles are used to analyze glass fractures, latent fingerprint development, and materials composition, with evidence often taken from previous real investigations. And, through collaboration with the art and art history department, authentication of fine art is incorporated in the physical-optics section.

Besides lecture, much of the time is divided between in-class activities relating to analysis of fingerprints, skid marks, and splatter patterns, and the staging of mock trials. Deductive reasoning is required of students placed in the role of investigator.

Reading

- "A Field Guide to Critical Thinking" from the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal website: www.csicop.org/si/9012/critical-thinking.html
- General resource texts (covering all scientific disciplines)
- Basic physics readings
- In-house materials adapted from *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins*, the *Journal of Forensic Science*, and *Encylcopedic Firearms* sources.
- Case studies

Assignments

Evaluation is based on homework assignments, case studies, mid-term and final exams, and the student-written case study. Some case studies are presented as in-class mock trials. All students are evaluated for outside information they bring to the class at some point during the term. This may take the form of current events related to class topics, acting as a litigator or expert witness in a mock trial, or Web-page journal entries (two per week).

Instructor

Mary Creason is a lecturer and part of the team of faculty that teaches the introductory physics sequences, responsible for training and supporting the teaching assistants in the introductory laboratories. She came to Duke Medical Center in 1992 as a post-doc in the departments of radiation oncology and pharmacology.

"Earlier in my career I worked for a traffic consulting firm looking at traffic accident reconstruction, roadway design, and roadway safety analysis. I also taught at another institution that has a criminal justice program. They asked me to develop a context-rich physics course for their students. The faculty from the criminal justice department were very generous in sharing their knowledge of crime investigation. I have since developed a substantial network of police and fire professionals who are equally generous in sharing advances in crime investigation."

—*Patrick Adams*

☞ Robert M. Cook-Deegan, a leading expert on science policy-making and social issues involving the new field of genomics, was named director of the Center for Genome Ethics, Law, and Policy (GELP), effective July 1. He is responsible for bringing together biomedical researchers, ethicists, legal scholars, and others to consider how advances in genomics will affect society. GELP, one of five centers that make up Duke's $200-million Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy, encourages interdisciplinary research and promotes public debate about genomics. Cook-Deegan is the author of *The Gene Wars: Science, Politics, and the Human Genome.*

☞ Charles Hammond M.D. '61, E.C. Hamblen Professor and former chair of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Duke Medical Center, was named president of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. ACOG represents nearly 40,000 physicians who provide health care for women. In April, Hammond stepped down from his post as chair at Duke to devote attention to his new duties as ACOG president. He will continue to teach at the medical school and care for patients at Duke.

☞ Debu Purohit, professor of marketing, and Jennifer Francis, associate professor of accounting, were co-recipients of the DaimlerChrysler Corporation Award for Innovation and Excellence in Teaching. The honor recognizes outstanding teaching in elective courses in the M.B.A. program at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. In April, Nikolaos Vettas, associate professor of economics, received the award for his outstanding teaching in core courses in Fuqua's M.B.A. program. David Hsieh and Ernst Maug, both of the finance department, received the Cross Continent M.B.A. Faculty Award.

☞ Zoila E. Airall, who has more than twenty years of experience in student affairs and institutional diversity, was selected as the new assistant vice president for campus life. She will oversee student organizations and events, multi-cultural programming, support services for international students, and community service and student-leadership programs. The post was created this spring as part of the reorganization of the student affairs division. She came to Duke from Bryn Mawr, where she had worked since 1996.

☞ Edward C. Halperin was named vice dean at Duke's medical school and associate vice chancellor for academic affairs at Duke Medical Center. He will be responsible for coordinating clinical faculty recruitment at the school, the Private Diagnostic Clinic, and the Duke University Health System, and for maintaining the medical education curriculum. Since 1996, he has been the L.R. Prosnitz Professor and chair of the radiation oncology department. Halperin received his M.D. at Yale's medical school, completed an internship in internal medicine at Stanford University Medical Center, and did his residency in radiation oncology at Massachusetts General Hospital. He joined the Duke faculty in 1983.

☞ Jean Fox O'Barr, former director of Women's Studies, received an honorary degree from Indiana University in May. In 2000, she was named University Distinguished Service Professor at Duke, the same year the Jean Fox O'Barr Professorship in Women's Studies at Duke was established by the Lee/Ewing Foundation in her honor. After earning her bachelor's at Indiana, she went to Northwestern University, where she earned her master's and Ph.D. in political science. She joined the Duke faculty in 1970.

☞ Jonathan Gerstl, who has actively worked with Jewish youth for a number of years, was named the new executive director of the Freeman Center for Jewish Life, effective July 1. He is a graduate of Temple University, where he also earned his M.Ed. in education in recreation management and tourism. Over the last twelve years, he has been director of camping and teen services for the Jewish Community Center of New Haven, Connecticut, program director of the Jewish Community Center in Sarasota, Florida, and director of Camp Judaea outside Houston, Texas. He succeeds Roger Kaplan.

Homeland Insecurities

WHILE TOM RIDGE TESTIFIED ON CAPITOL HILL AND JOHN WALKER LINDH PLED GUILTY BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY, THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION CONTEMPLATED A NEW DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY. PROFESSOR OF LAW AND PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES CHRISTOPHER SCHROEDER COMMENTS ON THE BIGGEST REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SINCE THE DAYS OF FDR, AND ON THE TENSION BETWEEN SECURITY AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.

By combining all 100 agencies and 170,000 employees into a single department, President Bush intends to reduce bureaucratic obstacles. Will this actually encourage the analysis of intelligence?

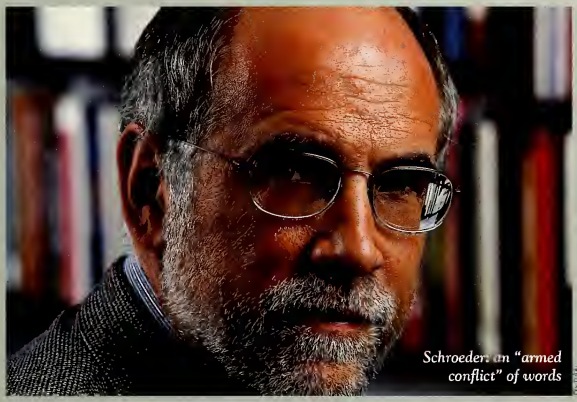
We clearly have to reorient some priorities and this reorganization is the way to get the attention of bureaucrats by changing the organization chart, changing who they report to. At the same time, the functions that are going to be performed are so disparate that I think the new department stands the risk of becoming just an organization chart where there are within it components doing thoroughly stand-alone activities without a lot of true integration. It's possible that focusing all of our attention on the organization chart deflects attention from working on the innards of the different agencies and making some more retail-level improvements—not forming a brand new department but working at the individual-agency level to reorder priorities, refocus budgets, hire different kinds of people.

Is there anything to be said for the CIA, FBI, NSA, and DIA being combined into a super-spying, counter-terrorism organization? Or would that, along with John Ashcroft's freeing of restrictions on the FBI, pose threats to personal privacy?

Yes, and then the next question is, "how big a threat?" We are in uncharted waters now, because we want more preventive surveillance, and to do that you've got to

establish the equipment that will enable you to do it. The problems we've gotten into in the past have been primarily problems of abuse, of there being controls people have ignored. So that's the risk. Create a lot of authority for people to sit in on meetings, go onto the Web, keep track of innocent behavior, and you create the possibility that that information is going to get misused. The last time we had a big blowup about this kind of civil-liberties issue was in the Seventies, when, as a result of Watergate, there were disclosures of the FBI tracking Martin Luther King Jr. and building a dossier on him. We passed some laws and the FBI placed some internal restrictions on the way it would operate that most people think were pretty much complied with. In fact, one of the objections about the way we ran intelligence gathering before September 11 is that we had been too punctilious in observing these procedures that limited what the FBI could do, the layers of bureaucracy that you had to go through to get approval for things. That was self-discipline that grew out of the institution's concern about the abuses that had occurred and the public outcry against it.

So you could be somewhat optimistic and think that we could enlarge our intelligence capacities and not lose that self-discipline. But we are creating the potential for an extension of new authorities into the kinds of surveillance activities that people would disapprove of, that go off the reservation, if you will, away from terrorism. There's a much more sophisticated oversight function in Congress now than there was in the Sixties. In part, it was created as a result of these abuses in the Seventies and that may provide a check—the intelligence committee's insisting on full briefings and disclosures of the use of new authorities, the use of wiretaps, the number of FBI agents surveilling. And at the same time, the people from the ACLU who are concerned about this certainly have a legitimate concern. The big "if" is self-discipline and the capacity of the existing institutions to provide oversight and a check-and-balance function.



Schroeder: an "armed conflict" of words

What concerns me most about the administration is that they seem to be very strongly opposed to disclosing what they're doing to anybody, including Congress, and that certainly makes life easier if you're in the executive branch and you don't have to go in front of committees and subcommittees and justify yourself. But we shouldn't accept that behavior. We should insist that they do have to disclose what they're doing and be a lot more forthcoming in terms of everything from the names of detainees to regular reporting to Congress on FBI agent activities under this new decentralized regime, where they're going to have a lot more individual autonomy out in the field offices.

The administration had, until recently, been opposed to Senator Lieberman's proposal for a Cabinet agency to oversee homeland security. With the sudden adoption of Lieberman's plan, does Bush's move signal confusion about how to reorganize government or the flexibility characteristic of a good leader?

It wasn't something the Bush administration was initially interested in. I think the president does have the capacity to get on board ideas that seem to be leaving the station, and this one appeared to be gaining momentum in Congress. Whether or not it is now a genuine commitment of the administration or a way to get inside and shape what finally would be the congressional product anyway is an open question. Bush is definitely committed to reorienting government so that it does a better job with homeland security. That is his highest current domestic priority and I think it will continue to be.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1942 that President Roosevelt had the power as commander-in-chief to order "unlawful belligerents" tried before a military tribunal for any violation of the laws of war. Is it constitutionally valid that President Bush decide within the meaning of the Hague Convention—though without judicial review— who is an "enemy combatant" and therefore who may be subject to trial before military tribunal?

I think there has to be independent judicial review of the threshold question of what your status is. And, really, the fundamental distinction between where we are now and where we've been in past wars is that there was practically no question as to what your status was, and the issue was the

legality of the system of military justice once everybody had conceded that you were a belligerent. But the way the current Bush military order is drafted on military tribunals, and the way they have been behaving even when the order doesn't apply, is that they get to decide your status without independent judicial review. I think that's not correct, and I think we'll probably get some *habeas corpus* petitions fairly soon. The petition is to challenge detention on the basis of someone being wrongly classified. Then the court's going to have to decide whether they have the jurisdiction to hear on that ground, and I hope they will.

"American Taliban" John Walker Lindh went through a conventional legal procedure in the federal courts presumably because he's not an intelligence asset. On the other hand, Jose Padilla, also an American citizen, suspected of having plans to detonate a "dirty bomb," has been detained without charges and denied access to a lawyer. Is that a legally justifiable distinction?

Yes, it is. I think what post-September 11 has brought home is that, in fact, we do have these two quite different systems of justice, both recognized under the Constitution. Whether or not you're subject to the military system is dependent on your relationship to a foreign force of belligerents that are attacking the country in some way. If you are an unlawful combatant under traditional international law and domestic-law principles, you can be tried for the crimes you've committed for violations of war. When those are also crimes against the domestic laws of the country you're in, you could be tried in a civil court as well as a military court. And so, if you accept the proposition that Al Qaeda is at war with us, then we are at war with them, which I think is a sound international-law concept. We're in a situation of armed conflict—all of their combatants are probably unlawful combatants because they're surreptitiously entering the country, not disclosing the fact that they're military, and all of that takes you out of the "prisoner-of-war" lawful-combatant status of the international treaties. And then, you're eligible to go into either one of these systems, citizen or not.

It does have the sort of counter-intuitive result that we end up almost flipping what people's normal expectations were; for instance, [Zacarias] Moussaoui is in federal court, so he's getting all of the protections of the criminal-justice system, access to lawyers, court-appointed representatives, and we've got a citizen like Padilla held essentially incommunicado under the military system and getting very few of the normally expected privileges. As a legal matter, many people they capture they're going to have the discretion to put into one category or the other.

Without a formal "declaration of war," are we technically at war, and do the same laws of war apply to the present situation?

There's a formal legal action called passing a declaration of war, and then there's a word we use to describe the kind of on-the-ground activity that is taking place: armed conflict. And [Bush] is speaking in the second sense. We are at war in the same way we were in Vietnam and Korea. There's no declaration of war, but we're fighting. And the international rules that apply like the Geneva Conventions don't limit themselves to formally declared wars; they apply more broadly to situations of armed conflict, in part to deal with the prospect that if you wanted to avoid the application of these international-law norms, and they only applied when you formally declared war, countries just might go around invading other countries but not announcing that anything is going on.

How does the government reconcile the guarantee of a fair and public trial, as accorded to U.S. citizens for domestic crimes, with the risk of compromising the safety of informants or of intelligence methods and sources vital to protecting the American public?

We do have procedures under a law called CIPA [Classified Information Procedures Act] to handle objections that prosecutors might make to defendants disclosing or threatening to disclose classified information through trial. That act was passed because previously, in spy cases, the defendant could engage in an activity called "gray mail"—threatening to defend himself or herself by putting witnesses on the stand or introducing documents that the government insisted needed to be classified. CIPA sets up a very elaborate set of procedures, the lynchpin of which is essentially that the defendant has to notify the prosecutor—and persuade a judge if a prosecutor objects—that the information he/she wants to disclose is relevant to a defense. Frequently, people talk about how Moussaoui's making known how he was caught or who caught him is going to turn out to be irrelevant to his defense. But if you drew the rules of evidence really carefully, you could legitimately exclude that evidence without jeopardizing his right to a fair trial.

If there's some truly classified thing that is essential to the defense and the government doesn't want to disclose it, then the government has to choose whether to prosecute or to dismiss. And that may be one big reason why you prefer a military trial—because you could close the courtroom and the only people hearing the evidence would be cleared.

The other kind of information is the in-court discussion of what we know about how Al Qaeda operates or the kind of narrative that comes out when somebody gets on the stand. In a public trial, there's really no way to protect against informing your enemies of what you know about them. That's a legitimate concern. I would want to weigh it on a case-by-case basis, because it may be more theoretical than real, but it is a tension, and one that can't actually be solved.

This is the biggest reorganization of government in fifty years. What is the symbolic significance of that for the nation and the administration?

Symbolically, I think it indicates how huge an event September 11 was. Terrorism isn't new, and we've had a number of incidents in the past in which Americans have been killed. And other countries have suffered much greater numbers and, certainly, proportions of casualties than we have. But September 11 really moved that from a routine criminal-justice concern to really public- domestic-international-issue number one, and the reorganization says that.

The Environmental Protection Agency was formed two months before the first Earth Day had been announced, and President Nixon created this brand-new environmental agency. That signaled the beginning of the environmental era. The Homeland Security department signifies the beginning of domestic security being the major concern of the United States.

—*interviewed by Patrick Adams*

Schroeder is director of the Program in Public Law and co-chair of the Center for the Study of Congress. He has served as acting assistant attorney general in the Office of Legal Counsel at the Department of Justice as well as chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Prime Mover: A Natural History of Muscle
By Steven Vogel. Norton Press, 2001. 370 pages, $12.95.

Muscles are big in America. They are our peacock's tail: One flash of a bulging bicep signals well-being, sexual prowess, success. We are terribly aware of that fact. We take "natural" supplements that make us unnaturally bulky; we fuel an entire genre of trash magazines devoted to body-building; we wring our hands over rising steroid use in teenage boys and pro athletes—they're wrecking their health to look healthy!—while implicitly endorsing the end product through Madison Avenue. Tobey Maguire notwithstanding, we like our heroes ripped. Not just the men, either. Waifs used to be fashionable, but today's Lara Crofts and Charlie's Angels could crush them in one hand. These days, "scrawny" is a serious epithet. And don't even mention "weak."

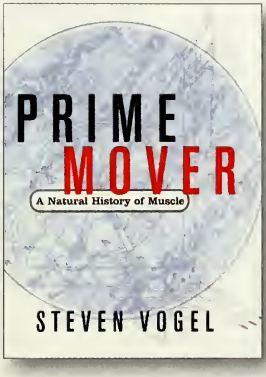
For all our obsession, for all the pseudoscientific jargon we like to throw around at the health club, Americans as a rule know very little about what muscles are, or how they work, or why. We only know how to make them bigger. In *Prime Mover: A Natural History of Muscle*, James B. Duke Professor of biology Steven Vogel tells a story that neatly makes the point. While teaching a course for adult nonscientists on biomechanics, Vogel decided to use a leg of lamb for demonstration. He was halfway through the dissection when one of his students, a highly appointed local computer exec, got that look on his face—the one educators live for, the one that says *Ohhh!* "I paused for some comment on the subtle biomechanical role of the kneecap," Vogel writes. "Instead what I heard was 'Muscle—you mean that that's what meat is?' " *Ohhh.*

That fellow is probably not in the target audience for Vogel's book. But he ought to be. The statement "muscles are big" is far truer than he realizes. Muscle is, as the title says, the prime mover of human history. It is our engine and our fuel; it is literally the beating heart of society. It is much, much more than a big bicep. That's the funny thing: If science and not pseudoscience were king, the muscle craze would be even more intense than it is.

Prime Mover is a glorious testament to that fact. It's probably too much to expect most gym rats to take the hour they usually spend lifting/running/Pilates-ing every day and read this book instead for two weeks. But one can hope. Vogel's last book, *Cats' Paws and Catapults: Mechanical Worlds of Nature and People*, won him this laurel from *The New York Times*: "One gets over envying youth in general, but one cannot help hoping that students at Duke University appreciate the fact that their faculty includes two of the finest explainers working in the United States: Steven Vogel, whose books previous to *Cats' Paws and Catapults* include *Life's Devices*, and Henry Petroski, best known for *Pencil* and *Engineers of Dreams*." This is a book that could easily find its way onto the shelf next to those instant classics.

The one small problem is that this is also a book that, at first, teeters on the edge of inscrutability. This is not surprising in a science book, but who knows how nonscientist readers will react? Beach reading it's not. Still, like all great explainers of science, Vogel has a gift for metaphor, and in the chapter "How Muscle Works," he wields one that almost negates all need for understanding the more subtle submicroscopic processes at work. Noting that muscle components actin and myosin don't actually contract, he writes, "instead contraction comes from interdigitation of myosin and actin, as you might do by sliding the fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other." *Ohhh!*

The next chapter, "And How We Found Out," is where the book really gets under way. Rich in detail and clean in explanation, it shows off Vogel's obvious and contagious delight in tripping through the history of science, from Aristotle, who "got so little right that one suspects mere accident when he was on target," to continental drift. Here Vogel has something in common with the late Stephen Jay Gould (and an even better grasp of his field to boot)—a wide sweep of knowledge and the ability to connect seemingly unrelated dots across it. The rest of the book continues in the same fashion, effortlessly blending the sort of diagrams you'd only



see in class with the sort of historical tidbits you'd only see on Trivial Pursuit cards. It works. It's fascinating.

As Vogel hits the home stretch, it becomes clear that this book is not about muscle-building or anatomy or even pure biology. It is about limitations. It is an elegant argument for the fact that "biology underpins the human world," and it is accomplished without provoking any "antisociobiological brickbats." Like *Cats' Paws and Catapults*, perhaps more so, it has a Big Message to convey.

The Message is this: Science *is* the real world. Muscle-builders want to be bigger, faster, stronger, but they are constrained by biology. So, too, is society, and it will never be bigger, faster, stronger unless it takes biology into account. Not the sort of idea generally featured in muscle mags, but one far more worth reading—even for those of us without gym memberships.

—*Mary Carmichael*

Carmichael '01 is a science reporter for Newsweek *magazine.*

The Art of the Cartoon

DRAWING ON SOCIETY'S FOIBLES

By ROBERT J. BLIWISE

You can find William Haefeli in the pits. Or at least you can find him in the neighborhood of the La Brea Tar Pits in Los Angeles. There, as a city guidebook reports, "a large pool of smelly tar (*la brea* in Spanish) surrounds full-size models of mastodons struggling to free themselves from the grimy muck, a re-creation of prehistoric times, when such creatures tried to drink from the thin layer of water covering the tar in the pits, only to become entrapped."

And week after week, you can find Haefeli '75 far from the grimy muck—though happy to indulge in his own gentle form of muckraking—in the rarified pages of *The New Yorker* as a contributing cartoonist.

Over lunch at a restaurant that nearly overlooks the pits, I resolve to make a close study of Haefeli humor. A tuna-melt sandwich will be his lunch choice—a funny choice, indeed. I ask him if he has decoded the meaning of life. He puts his face to the tape recorder and declares that the meaning of life is anyplace but the relentless restaurant soundtrack; at the moment, "Unchain My Heart" is playing in the background. I see an opportunity for a follow-up question: Does the possible secession of Hollywood from greater L.A. signal something about the chaotic nature of civilization? "No," he says, obviously a man of firm opinions.

Then a revelation: As a kid growing up in Philadelphia's Main Line, he consumed *The New Yorker*, for the cartoons alone (along with Charles Schulz's *Peanuts*). "I was eight or nine. I had no interest in the articles, except for the movie reviews." He was drawn particularly to Charles Saxon, a cartoonist for the magazine in the Fifties, Sixties, and Seventies, who impressed the impressionable Haefeli with his contemporary, sophisticated portrayals of urbanities and suburbanites.

ROBERT J. BLIWISE

Font of social satire: Haefeli says, "It's the joke first and then the composition."

Haefeli was among seven or so of his high-school classmates who enrolled at Duke—so Duke was, in his words, an "excellent but conventional" choice. And was Duke funny in the early Seventies? "No. Not even remotely." He was a psychology major, and in the extracurricular arena, he found a place on the traffic appeals board. Was he accommodating of pleas for mercy? "Well, by the letter of the law, nobody had a good excuse." Was he worried about his peers getting mad at him? "No. I had the law on my side." Could he have been bribed in the appeals process? "No. Nobody I knew had any money." The college-age Haefeli doesn't sound quick to buck authority.

He was, though, learning something about human behavior. "I figured I would become a psychologist," he says, "that I would be one of those people who ran hidden-camera social psychology experiments on people." Serving as an experimental subject was a requirement for the major. That wasn't very

In his *New Yorker* cartoons, Bill Haefeli bridges the distance between reader and subject, portraying not so much the stupid ways of stupid people but rather the subtle weirdness in everyday encounters.

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"You have the wrong number. No one whose name is pronounced that way lives here."

funny, or very fun. He revised his figuring and revived an artistic interest; he took courses in art, including advanced drawing and advanced painting. He didn't do any campus cartoon production as such, but he says, "My drawing and paintings evolved into very cartoon-like images."

That craving for cartooning hadn't been so much dormant as beaten back, he explains. Steered away from making "an inappropriate career choice for an actual human being of any intelligence," he had stopped taking art courses in junior high school. "I had a number of art teachers whose attitude was, basically, that if you did a project the way they wanted it, they'd give you an A. If you did it the way you wanted it, they'd give you a B. That discouraged me from any formal art training, and I stopped completely until junior year of college."

So there's the essence of the younger, pre-tuna-melt Haefeli: a rebel discouraged out of his passions. "Well, that's putting words in my mouth, but that's all right," he says between mouthfuls. Then he rethinks that characterization. "I'd never call myself a rebel because, if I had been a rebel, I would have put up more of a stink instead of just giving up art." A more rebellious type, that is, would have presided over the smelly tar pits of junior high, putting those fossilized teachers in their place, as it were. So there's the real essence of the younger Haefeli: not a rebel but quietly resilient and unfazed by junior-high trauma. "I just believe in biding my time."

In Haefeli's time at Duke, art professor Vernon Pratt nurtured his cartooning style. "I was actually sort of reluctant to adopt it. He said to just go for it. He was very good at getting us to be self-directed and to chart our own course as artists—unlike the instructors I'd had in junior high school. As long as we could demonstrate that we'd grown from one painting to the next, and that we were making some sort of progression or experimentation as artists, then he was fine with whatever direction we went in."

After graduation, Haefeli attended the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts for two and a half years as a "student at large", the school itself wasn't an enduring work of art, and it folded shortly after he left. "It taught me some more specific techniques and how to get across an idea, so that my intentions would be understood by whoever was looking at my artwork. It gave me a lot of mechanical tools that I could play with artistically—contrasts between light and dark, color experimentation, that sort of stuff."

From there, Haefeli got a job as a freelance assistant art director with a Chicago advertising agency, working up concepts and producing images. His most memorable assignment was milky. He designed the logo for a feed product meant to get cows to lactate more productively. "After one month, I

realized that it was very easy to get sucked into the advertising world. You worked at one place for a year and then went to another place to get a raise, and you just keep hopping and getting raises. And my plan had been to work in advertising just to have experience in the art world, then to quit and become a cartoonist. It would be very easy to get sucked into advertising and wake up when I was forty with an ulcer and heart problems and realize that all I ever had really wanted to do was be a cartoonist. So I worked for another three months to build up a nest egg for myself and my venture into cartooning."

Haefeli finally was ready to be the rebel. Advancing from lactating cows to a nest egg, he had found a measure of economic security. So he started drawing and submitting cartoons. In just six weeks, he sold his first cartoon, to the *Saturday Review*, whose cartoon editor was Clarence Brown '50. He recalls that its subject was the phenomenon of Perrier bottled water, signaling his definitive break from cows and milk cartons. He then began a relationship with the British humor magazine *Punch*. He eventually moved to London, drawn by events surrounding the 150th anniversary of *Punch* and frustrated by the complaint that his submissions were "a little too American." *Punch* evidently lost its punch, and it interrupted publication just as Haefeli was ending his one-year stint abroad.

He says he was impressed by the British accent on humor through performance. "In England, you don't have to make a terribly original observation, but if you say it in a funny way, they'll appreciate it. Americans think that something said cleverly means the person is trying too hard." He also found communal humor to be a sort of cultural signifier. "In Wimbledon, if it's raining, they all start singing pub songs to keep themselves amused."

When he returned to the States, he discovered the Cartoon Bank, a new cartoon clearinghouse that would link cartoonists with cartoon purchasers. Its organizer was Robert Mankoff. Haefeli contacted Mankoff, who liked his work and who, in 1997, became *The New Yorker*'s cartoon editor.

Mankoff, himself a cartoonist, remains a Haefeli fan. He talks in the midst of a frenzied "cartoonist's day" at the magazine—a free-for-all featuring cartoonist hopefuls lined up to show their portfolios. According to Mankoff, the magazine showcases some thirty to forty regular contributors. For car-

"I'm not eating. I'm self-medicating."

"Are you telling me you won't even ask the computerized navigational system for directions?"

CONDÉ NAST ESTATE, THE NEW YORKER COLLECTION, FROM ALL THE CLICHÉS, SERENA, ALBRY, 1997 ©

"I have to hang up now. You just walked through the door."

"We're not doing anything for Gay Pride this year. We're here, we're queer, we're used to it."

tooning, he says, "*The New Yorker* is in first place, and there is no second place. No one cares about any cartoons in any other magazine but *The New Yorker*. That doesn't mean they don't enjoy it when they see it. But other magazines use it as filler."

For Haefeli and his colleagues, it isn't filler but career fulfillment. In the "contributors lounge" wait a just-beginning young cartoonist, a forty-five-year cartooning veteran growing concerned about his placement record, and a small clique of cartoonists making jokes about fax machines that might have a paper-shredding function. "Here are these unrelated objects in some sense," says Mankoff, discussing the magazine's cartoon component. "They're not about the articles, they're not illustrations. Yet they do fit with the magazine and with the idea of intelligent readers having many aspects of their personality. Humor is another way of thinking, a complementary or supplementary perspective on what's going on in the world. If you don't have a sense of humor, then you're missing something—something about people's essential fallibility. Humor tells you about this over and over again, this contrast between what people pretend to be and what they actually are."

"It's the unique or at least the unusual voice that we're looking for," Mankoff says. "And that is what Haefeli definitely has—the ability to communicate ideas through humor. It's not just gags. I mean, every once in a while, you can throw in a gag, but if you look through *The New Yorker*, we're trying to use humor as a channel to express a philosophy. Haefeli is a social satirist; he's looking at contemporary society and he's satirizing it. He's got an interesting mind. A lot of his stuff isn't ha-ha funny, but sometimes the best cartoons are not the ones that make you laugh, but the ones that make you smile and think."

Mankoff tells cartoonists to avoid the easy laugh that would come from funny names or mindless jokes. "Don't make your people look dopey or idiotic. The idea is not that these people are morons, but that we're all morons."

Asked if he considers himself more of an artist or a social commentator, Haefeli says, "I consider myself more of a writer. Good writing tells me what the drawing needs to be. If I have no idea, I don't know what to draw."

Much of what he draws centers on relationships—amorous, professional, social. In the June 3 issue of *The New Yorker*, a Haefeli

CRAWFORD SLOPER TEL. (NO) NYNOACTION PHOTO ACCEPTED COPYRIGHT JAN 1992 ©

cartoon shows a frustrated male patron trying to communicate with a female service-provider through a glass partition. Maybe the scene is a bank, or a railroad station. "I don't get paid enough to speak up," the woman says. Is this an illustration of social divisions, or a comment on indifferent service, or just an offbeat look at a common encounter? Haefeli says he doesn't concern himself with accuracy of interpretation, that such a concern would only be distracting. In that sense, he sounds more like the artist than the writer or commentator.

But in crafting a cartoon, he has a message—or a point of view—in mind. "Cartooning is definitely a form of self-expression," he says. Whatever philosophy he might be articulating, he insists he's not peddling social cynicism. "I'm not negative enough to be cynical. I'm more realistic. I'm a bit ironic, I'm very dry, and I'm pretty generous with my characters. If I'm portraying them negatively, I try to do it with grace rather than nailing them to the wall. Sometimes people are confused with whether I agree with what my characters are saying or whether I'm making fun of what my characters are saying. Sometimes a little bit of both, and sometimes it doesn't even really matter. It's just that what they're saying is funny."

"Humor is another way of thinking, a complementary or supplementary perspective on what's going on in the world," says *The New Yorker*'s cartoon editor. "If you don't have a sense of humor, then you're missing something—something about people's essential fallibility."

In the course of his cartooning career, Haefeli has become more interested in bridging the distance between reader and subject, in portraying not so much the stupid ways of stupid people but rather the subtle weirdness in everyday encounters. With a regular gig in *The New Yorker*, he says it's possible to establish a reputation and a rapport with readers. (He says he might produce twenty-five to forty cartoons for every one accepted by the magazine—though he doesn't like to keep track.) "When I first did cartoons, I thought of my characters as 'them.' When I drew adults, they were these middle-aged, clueless sort of people. As I became an adult myself, I had some compassion for them; I realized that they were just trying to do their best. And I stopped seeing them as 'them.' I started seeing them as 'us.' And now I see virtually all my characters as 'us.' I don't want my readers to feel so distant from the characters that they can just laugh at 'them,' because I'm sort of holding up a mirror to the readers as well, and I want them to realize, 'this could be me.'

"Even in my drawings, if you compare them to other people's drawings, you look at the scale of where I show people. Some artists show a full figure of the characters, whereas I crop people here"—Haefeli gestures at his waist—"and I want people to think that maybe they're sitting in the next table in the restaurant, that they're right in the scene, maybe at the cocktail party as opposed to a distant observer of the cocktail party."

In artistic terms, Haefeli's work seems rather clean and spare. He says that's a product of his commercial-art training. "They stressed that you never knew how large your work would be produced and so you had to make it really clear. Actually, as a cartoonist, I only draw as much as is necessary for the joke. It's the joke first and then the

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"It's not cheating. It's accounting!"

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"More aphorisms, please!"

composition. If I'm doing a cartoon about two people at a restaurant and the joke is about the ketchup bottle, the reader has to be able to read what's on the label. Some jokes need an atmosphere, so I'll put things in the background to give a feel, while some jokes need just two people and a little bit of visual interest. If you look at my drawings, all my characters look really similar. It's their expressions that change. I'm not interested in having somebody look at the character and think he looks funny. You have to judge them on what's coming out of their mouths, on how they react and how they behave toward one another."

L.A. would seem to be rich ground for cartoon production. On the day I meet with Haefeli, the *Los Angeles Times* carries stories about a "surf cam" in Palos Verdes removed because of fears that it would "draw hordes of rowdy surfers to this neighborhood of multimillion-dollar, bluff-top homes"; a committed vegan released from a city jail after she had argued that she "would have trouble serving a jail term because of her stance against eating meat and animal byproducts"; and actress Winona Ryder's standing trial on shoplifting from a Saks Fifth Avenue store. But Haefeli is hooked more on good living than on good inspiration in Southern California. "I don't subscribe to this theory of California as being a place of wacky people," he says. "People say to me, why don't you come to New York and live in a real city? And I say, you should come here to lighten up a bit and get a broader viewpoint."

For him, spotting the trends of the day doesn't flow from a terribly deliberative process. He's kept up his psychology major's fascination with behavior, and his artist's concern for capturing details. "I am constantly having random encounters with popular culture. Some things will stick with me; I'll absorb the idea and filter it and use it six months later."

Just minutes later, my next random encounter takes me back alongside the tar pits. As I look down to the muck, I think of Bill Haefeli, and things sticking with him. Actually, I think of mining the muck for my own cartoon idea. Here goes: Two dinosaurs are ambling along the banks of the tar pits. One turns to the other and says, "Take a swim if you insist, but I don't know why you're stuck on the idea."

Probably too dino-specific, I conclude. Then there's the idea of an encounter with two people over a tuna-melt—a surefire winner as a *New Yorker* cartoon. ■

Overturning Wrongful Convictions

THE INNOCENCE PROJECT

By GEORGANN EUBANKS

Duke law students are getting first-hand experience with the criminal justice system through a nationwide network of similar law-school-based projects. They examine disturbing evidence of the innocent being convicted and jailed, particularly in capital cases.

On Valentine's Day in 1976, Henry Baker (not his real name) was passing by the convenience store near his home on the outskirts of a small eastern North Carolina town when he noticed an usual amount of activity. Baker, a local mechanic who had just celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday with his family the evening before, was a regular customer. As it turned out, the owner of the convenience store had been shot in the chest at close range. By his own account, before he knew what to make of it all, Henry Baker was the prime suspect in the killing.

At trial, a sheriff's deputy introduced damning physical evidence—a spent shotgun shell found in Baker's car. A single eyewitness said that the perpetrator used a sawed-off shotgun. A local physician testified that the autopsy confirmed that the victim had been killed with a shotgun.

Baker was found guilty and was automatically sentenced to death only hours before the North Carolina Supreme Court handed down a decision overturning the state law that made the death penalty mandatory in first-degree murder cases. Though he avoided the death sentence, he has now spent twenty-six years in prison. He was eligible for parole, after serving twenty years, but it has not been granted. At sixty-four, Baker has gone partially blind because, he claims, a long-term assignment to a work detail that involved powerful chemicals damaged his eyesight. His seven children, who live all across the Southeast, don't really know their father anymore, especially the daughter who was an infant when Baker was convicted. All these years, Baker has maintained his innocence and has been a well-mannered prisoner. He is now in a minimum-security facility on the North Carolina coast.

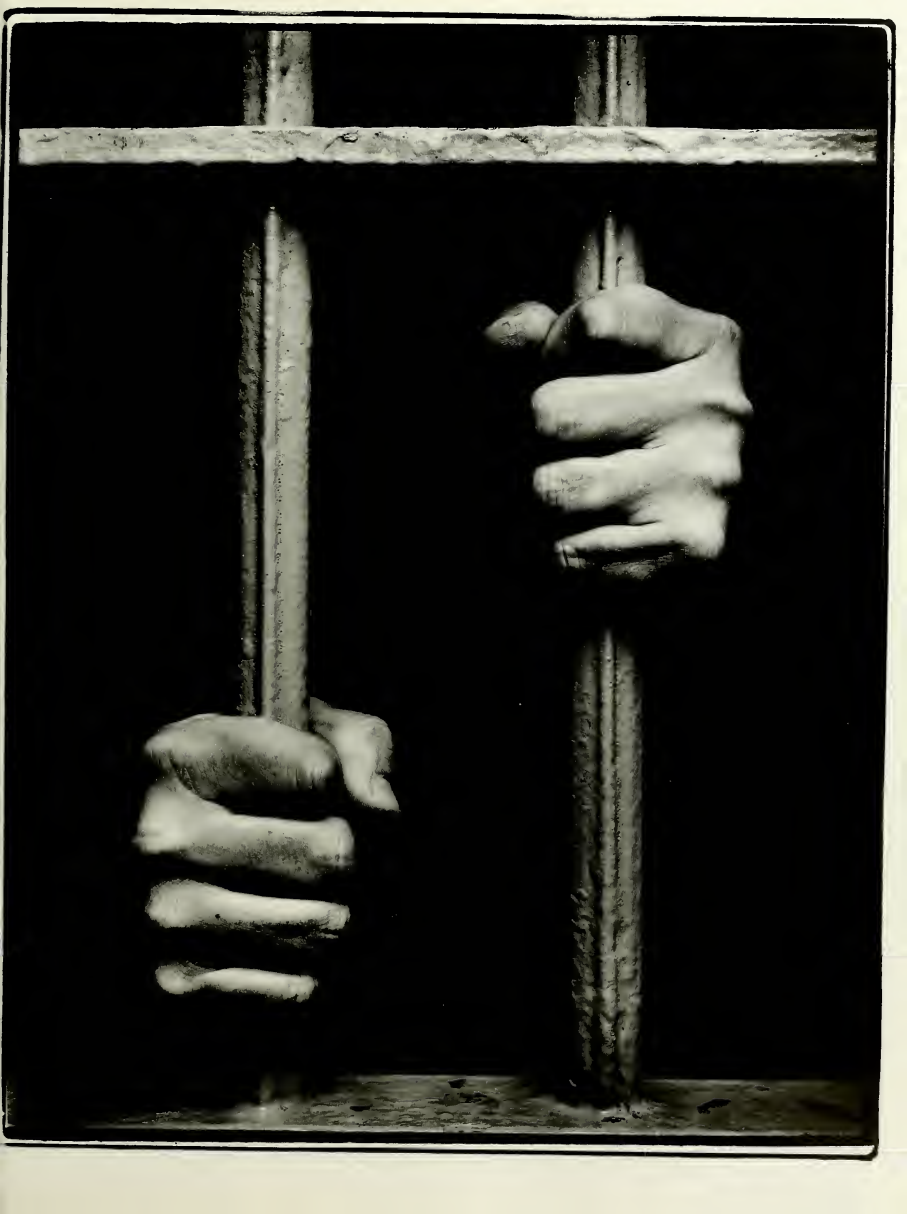
Two Duke law students went to the prison with James Coleman, law professor and senior associate law school dean, to visit Baker one scorching day in April of last year and hear his story first-hand. Some months before, Baker had written to the Innocence Project, a relatively new collaborative effort between Duke's law school and the University of North Carolina's schools of law and journalism. This pro-bono, student-driven initiative accepts queries from convicted felons imprisoned in North Carolina who assert their innocence (rather than taking issue with any legal or procedural error) and have at least three years left in their prison terms.

Kendra Montgomery-Blinn, student director of the Innocence Project last year and a third-year law student this fall, is one of only a handful of Duke law students who are considering careers in the criminal justice system. (Most of her peers are planning careers in civil or corporate practice.) Montgomery-Blinn has been working on Henry Baker's case since her first year at Duke and visited him on that hot April afternoon last year.

"We asked him to tell us what happened, wanting to see if his story was consistent with the transcripts, his letters, and the appellate documents. It was very consistent. He even told us things that had hurt his case." Over the years, Baker had written to the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, and others. "We were the first ones who responded," says Montgomery-Blinn.

The Innocence Project gives Duke law students who volunteer what may be their only first-hand experience with the criminal justice system. Beyond that, it is part of a nationwide network of similar law-school-based projects that have been steadily adding to the growing evidence of a disturbing prevalence of wrongful convictions in U.S. courts, particularly in capital cases.

In the most comprehensive study of U.S. death-penalty cases to date, released two years ago, criminologists and lawyers at Columbia University found that two out of every three capital sentences they reviewed were overturned on appeal due to errors or inappropriate conduct at trial. The findings included the presence of incompetent defense, exculpatory evidence suppressed by police and prosecutors, misinformed jurors, and biased judges.



On guard with research: Innocence Project student director Montgomery-Blinn, left, and law professor Coleman

While the Columbia study focused on flaws in the system leading to wrongful convictions, the increasing use of DNA evidence to overturn guilty verdicts has brought a much higher visibility to the potential number of actually innocent prisoners who are incarcerated. Since forensic DNA testing became possible in the late 1980s, an increasing number of cases involving biological evidence have been reopened (when physical materials can still be retrieved for testing). Some 100 people in the United States have been set free after being exonerated by DNA testing, according to data from the Innocence Project at Yeshiva University's Cardozo Law School, the first such project in the country. Established in 1992 by law professor Barry Scheck and criminal attorney Peter Neufeld, Cardozo's clinical-law program has represented or assisted scores of inmates whose convictions have been reversed or overturned based on a range of problems in the system.

As word of the Cardozo project spread throughout the nation's prisons, the volume of letters coming into the New York City-based law school led Scheck and Neufeld to organize a conference in 1998 on wrongful convictions. They also put out a call for help at the gathering. Law students from Duke and Carolina attended, along with Coleman, associate dean for academic affairs Theresa Newman J.D. '88, and UNC law professor Rich Rosen, who, in a highly publicized 1995 case, had introduced DNA evidence to overturn the ten-year-old rape conviction of a Burlington, North Carolina, man. The group came home from the conference ready to assist in cases of potential innocence in North Carolina.

The Cardozo connection also led to a Duke course on wrongful convictions conducted via satellite link with several other law schools around the country. In the first year, Cardozo supplied the case materials and lectures. Today, the course is offered the old-fashioned way: team-taught by Coleman, who currently chairs the American Bar Association's committee overseeing the ABA's call for a moratorium on the death penalty; Theresa Newman; and Pete Weitzel, executive director of the North Carolina Center for Actual Innocence, a nonprofit that is now a liaison between the Innocence Projects at Duke and UNC. The course helps create interest in the Innocence Project, leading to a number of students volunteering to conduct the initial case reviews.

Says Weitzel, "In North Carolina, we made the decision not to limit ourselves to cases involving only DNA testing or capital cases, which some other centers have done. Cardozo started with DNA-related cases and has been able to cherry-pick the most promising on a national basis. In North Carolina, with some diligence, we might have come up with four or five DNA cases that we could pursue, but what DNA investigations illustrate is just how wrong the system can be in normal circumstances, whether you have the conclusive proof—the silver bullet of DNA—or not."

Weitzel, former managing editor of *The Miami Herald*, also involved the UNC School of Journalism and Mass Communications in the project through a course he team-teaches to train investigative reporters. Bringing journalism students into the investigative work follows a precedent set at Northwestern University, where students from the Medill School of Journalism work with the Center for Wrongful Convictions. That program has been involved in overturning nine death-row cases, prompting Illinois governor George H. Ryan in January 2001 to suspend executions in the state until the system can be fixed to prevent wrongful convictions. In May, Maryland governor Parris N. Glendening imposed a similar moratorium on state-sponsored executions. In North Carolina, a notable number of the largest local governments have petitioned the legislature to enact a statewide moratorium on executions. The anti-death penalty movement here, largely fueled by a coalition of the state's faith communities, has raised the specter of wrongful convictions as a key component of its platform.

According to Duke law student John Guild, as the program has gotten up and running and word of its existence has begun to spread among inmates, the number of letters coming into the North Carolina Center for Actual Innocence has increased three-fold, to some fifty to seventy-five per week. "Our initial screening eliminates some 60 to 70 percent of them," he says. Those inmates who clear that first stage are sent a questionnaire and asked to submit copies of any materials that might help verify their claim. From this pool, another 90 percent of the cases will be

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rejected. Ultimately, a panel of faculty and students examine the most compelling cases submitted and debate the feasibility of proving a wrongful conviction. Once a case is accepted, a faculty member, a Center officer, or a local attorney working pro bono will take on the investigation, assigning student volunteers as staff for the effort.

"For every innocent person who is in prison, there is a guilty person out on the street. We are not protecting the public with these verdicts."

JAMES COLEMAN
Senior associate dean
Duke Law School

Among the fifteen to twenty cases that make it to the stage of full investigation in a given year, Henry Baker's case, many believe, may offer the best first shot at proving a wrongful conviction for the nascent Duke project. At UNC, another case being investigated by journalism students has also taken a positive turn.

"Of all the ingredients we studied in class that can be part of a wrongful conviction, Henry Baker's case seems to have them all," says Montgomery-Blinn, who is spending the summer before her final year of law school working in a local district attorney's office to understand the criminal justice system from the prosecutorial side. At the same time, she continues her work on the Baker investigation. She says the case is so riddled with anomalies that it would make a great book, one that she'd like to write if Baker's conviction is eventually overturned.

Jim Coleman says he believes it is very likely that Henry Baker is telling the truth about what happened to him—namely, he was framed by a corrupt county sheriff's department for the killing of the convenience-store operator. Not long after Baker's trial, the sheriff himself was convicted for involvement in a prostitution ring. The sheriff may have had reason to protect the real murderer, who, Baker claims, went around town boasting that he killed the store operator himself.

Such speculation is not nearly as persuasive as what the Duke investigating team has found relating to the victim's autopsy report. After twice reviewing the autopsy materials, North Carolina's current medical examiner has confirmed that the victim was shot not once, but twice—once in the chest and once in the back—by a handgun, not a shotgun. The words "shotgun wound" appear three times on the cover sheet of the autopsy report. But that finding, the state medical examiner said, is contradicted by information in subsequent pages of the report detailing the size and shape of the wounds and the nature of the lead that was removed from the victim's body. The spent shotgun shell found in Baker's car would thus be irrelevant to the case. While the medical examiner of the county in question has died, the physician who actually conducted the victim's autopsy and wrote the references to a "shotgun wound" in the report has been located by the investigating team in another part of North Carolina. He recently admitted in writing that references to the shotgun wound were obviously erroneous.

The single eyewitness in the Baker case is also being sought by the Duke team. Investigators have reason to believe that the witness changed his testimony at trial, contradicting an earlier story in which he said there were indeed two shots fired, not one. Coleman says this points up the most common factor in wrongful convictions, namely, the tendency to rely on the testimony of a single eyewitness. "Overall, if the state did thor-

ough investigations and kept an open mind about suspects, we'd not be in this situation," Coleman argues, "but there is more often a rush to convict, rather than an effort to see justice done."

Or as Barry Scheck put it in an interview with PBS's *Frontline* program in 1997, "What these cases are telling us, something that we already knew from other studies, is that mistaken identification is the single greatest cause of the conviction of the innocent. It's true today. It's always been true. DNA testing is showing us, with a great deal of scientific certainty, that it's an even greater problem than we suspected."

In the Baker case, why would the witness lie? "Maybe the sheriff's department convinced him to do so since he was the only evidence they had," Coleman speculates.

Among the other players in the case, the court-appointed attorney who represented Baker has told the investigative team that he was always convinced of Baker's innocence and was shocked when his client was convicted. Yet, Coleman says, the attorney apparently did not do a very good job attacking the contradictions between the testimony and the autopsy report, or in closely questioning the eyewitness.

Seventy to 75 percent of people in prison today went to trial with a court-appointed attorney, according to Coleman. "In most court districts in North Carolina, these attorneys are not public defenders," he says. "Instead, they are attorneys who take the cases because they are just starting in practice and need the work or they don't have other work because they are not very good at what they do." The pay is too low for successful attorneys to take on such cases. "Judges are satisfied to appoint a lawyer who is breathing, not necessarily one who has appropriate experience," he says.

In Baker's case, the difficulty did not stop with his attorney. It was pure luck that the investigative team managed to find the summary of Baker's court transcript. It had been misfiled in the local clerk of court's office. "When the clerk's office files records, they are not always thinking about whether someone might need to get that file later or how they will find it—that a case might need to be reopened," says Coleman. The urge to dispatch justice efficiently and find closure for the victim's family is enormous.

Says Pete Weitzel, "There is a societal presumption that police and prosecutors don't bring a case forward without compelling evidence. The motives of the police are not questioned. We want to have faith in our law enforcement. It's important to our sense of security." In the Baker case, he says, "A man is arrested because he has a shotgun shell in his car. Now forensic experts say it wasn't a shotgun but a [handgun] bullet. Normally, all the evidence would be kept by a police department, but it wasn't. You can only hope that the court-appointed attorney takes possession of all the information he could get in a case like this, that he got copies of all the evidence. But that goes back to the quality of the court attorney and the amount of money the court allows for processing information."

And court-appointed attorneys rarely hire an investigator, Weitzel says. "It takes more time, costs more money, requires court approval, and the judge doesn't want to pay for it. In fact, if the court-appointed attorney

REVISITING THE DEATH PENALTY

In a single week, the Supreme Court handed down two milestone rulings on capital punishment. On June 21, the Court declared that Americans' "evolving standards of decency" now argued against executing the mentally retarded. (Just two countries continue to execute the mentally retarded: Japan and Kyrgyzstan; North Carolinians exempted the mentally retarded last summer.) The majority of justices, six in all, cited the "national consensus" as they examined polling data and past state legislation in overturning the Virginia Supreme Court's 1989 ruling.

Three days later, the court declared that judges shouldn't be able to decide whether or not a convicted murderer is eligible for the death penalty. The ruling came down after the court decided, in the case of *Ring v. Arizona*, that Timothy Ring, who had been sentenced to death by a judge on the grounds of a testimony that the judge heard alone, could not be executed because the jury was not privy to the fact-finding.

According to Cindy Adcock, a Duke Law School lecturing fellow, the justices objected to the practice in capital cases of judges increasing maximum sentences on the basis of facts unavailable to juries. "In states where judges have been sentencing defendants, particularly in states where judges can override a jury decision, the judges tend to be very harsh and much of that is thought to be politically motivated."

And the particular case that the Supreme Court chose to revisit may be telling of the justices' intent. "If you look at *Ring*," says Adcock, "you have a case where the facts were surprisingly thin on whether this person even committed the killing, which means, I think, that they're sending a signal: The death penalty in the United States is vulnerable. There are reasons why so many people are critical of this system, and the court is aware of this. They're showing that they're listening and observing, and they're responding to legislation being passed on the state level."

"It's certainly a narrowing of the death penalty in the United States," says Adcock. "But we don't know what's behind [the justices'] reasoning. I think that, if anything, it signals that the court is uneasy with the death penalty as it has been dispensed over recent years. They're concerned with the reliability of the sentences that have been imposed."

What has drawn the most heat over the Court's recent rulings has not been the rulings themselves but rather the Court's process of rationalization—specifically the evidence it's based on—as it applies to a decision that cites "national consensus." As *The New York Times* reported, the justices "all agreed with Chief Justice Earl Warren in a 1958 case, *Trop v. Dulles*, that 'the amendment must draw its meaning from the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society.'" But, where is the proof that the national standards are truly evolving?

"As the dissent points out, they don't show a majority," says Adcock. "When you look at the states that have the death penalty, eighteen don't execute the mentally retarded, and twenty do. So, the dissent is saying, 'there's no majority in numbers,' and the majority of the Court is saying, 'well, yes, but numbers don't mean everything.' But what they're really looking at is the *momentum*. They not only took into account the states that have the death penalty and don't execute the mentally retarded, they added in states that don't execute anyone. They looked at the position of respected organizations, at polls about what the public is saying, and at state legislatures, even the ones that had not passed a ban against executing the mentally retarded but had come close. And then they even looked to the international status of the death penalty in respect to the mentally retarded. So they took a rather expansive view with their eyes wide open."

Wherever future decisions take the Court, one fact is clear about capital punishment: Fewer people are now eligible for the death penalty, and more people are responsible for coming to the decision to implement it.

—*Patrick Adams*

IDEAS FOR REFORM

Some of the best legal minds in the country have been developing reform proposals to help plug the holes in the system. Among the suggested changes in procedure to prevent wrongful convictions:

Modify eyewitness identification process. Using sequential photo identifications where a witness looks at one photo at a time instead of groups of photos or the standard police line-up where the implicit request is that the witness must surely pick *someone* from the group as the alleged perpetrator.

Videotape interrogations and confessions. Providing an objective witness (the camera) to definitively record the suspect's precise answers and to discourage coercive interrogations on the part of law-enforcement officials.

Establish minimum standards for defense attorneys. Leveling the playing field between prosecutors and court-appointed attorneys by creating a more pervasive public-defender system that is regularly audited and held accountable.

Ban testimony of informants rewarded by favorable treatment. Eliminating the "jail-house snitch" from the equation would have prevented a number of cases that have been recently overturned.

Lower barriers to DNA testing. Providing a means for indigent defendants and those already convicted to obtain tests without extra litigation or prohibitive expense.

Eliminate "junk science." Suspending the use of microscopic hair analysis, handwriting analysis, fiber analysis—techniques that DNA testing has proven to be highly flawed. Also improving lab standards and the training of the forensic analysts who work in them.

Establish innocence commissions to review cases. Developing systematized procedures for review of what went wrong and to propose reforms. Only Illinois has adopted this notion; it is standard practice in Canada and the U.K.

Even if all the reforms listed above were implemented, some critics suggest that the system still leaves too high a probability of human error, incompetence, or unfairness. For these reform advocates, nothing short of a total elimination of the death penalty will create a system that can offer something that approaches true justice and avoids the execution of the innocent.

taps too deeply into the court budget, then the attorney may not be invited back to work for the court again."

Moreover, interviews for jury selection and the closing arguments in a trial are not necessarily included in court records. "The Constitution requires that the defendant have a lawyer and a means for appeal," Coleman says, "but unless requested by the prosecutor or defense attorney, court reporters do not always prepare transcripts of closing arguments. Unfortunately, there apparently was no such request in the Baker case."

In fact, appellate courts generally don't receive the complete trial record when they hear an appeal. It therefore becomes nearly impossible for the appellate court to judge the quality of the defense, what was said or not said on behalf of the defendant. "How can you judge an attorney's strategy when you don't have their opening or closing remarks?" asks Weitzel.

Wrongful convictions with far fewer questionable factors than Henry Baker's case have become increasingly common, Coleman says, because courts that are overwhelmed with the volume of cases begin to ignore the manner in which they are prosecuted and defended. "We have tolerated a system that takes shortcuts, police and prosecutors who cut corners, and judges who tolerate that."

Even when there is biological evidence, it cannot always be trusted. "Some forensic scientists have been known to 'dry-lab' evidence, actually creating evidence or writing up reports on tests that were never conducted on blood, hair fiber, or DNA," says Theresa Newman, the associate dean. "These circumstances arise when the test requested may exceed a lab technician's competence, but that person wants to keep his or her job."

While a number of costly procedural reforms are being proposed, the bottom line is a strong deterrent to change, particularly when state budgets are severely strapped. Coleman argues that we nevertheless need to invest in training more professional police and prosecutors—or, as he puts it, "people who don't approach it like a game."

A number of other measures may remedy future cases, but what about the wrongfully convicted who remain in prison? Last year, Cardozo's Peter Neufeld told an interviewer from the University of California-Berkeley that, while DNA evidence has "shaken the foundations of eyewitness testimony" and has created more willingness among police to implement reforms in that particular arena, the request to revisit closed cases still meets with enormous resistance. While hospitals are constantly auditing their practices, personnel, and standards, or the National Transportation Safety Board investigates "if a plane falls from the sky or a train is derailed," Neufeld says, "you can't believe how difficult, if not impossible, it is to get the law-enforcement apparatus to go back and do those kinds of audits. They just won't do it."

Coleman contends that the people who run the system have largely managed not to participate in the debate. "They have dismissed complaints about wrongful convictions by saying that those who complain are just against the death penalty. But for every innocent person who is in prison, there is a guilty person out on the street. We are not protecting the public with these verdicts."

Law student John Guild agrees. "It doesn't matter what your political persuasion is—liberal, conservative, pro-law enforcement, or if you're primarily concerned with the poor and downtrodden of society. Who wants someone who is innocent to stay in prison while the guilty person goes free?"

"Overall, if the state did thorough investigations and kept an open mind about suspects, we'd not be in this situation, but there is more often a rush to convict, rather than an effort to see justice done."

JAMES COLEMAN
Senior associate dean, Duke Law School

In the case of Henry Baker, no ruling in his favor at this point can retrieve the years he's spent in prison. "I was stunned to realize that this man has been in prison longer than I've been alive," says Montgomery-Blinn. As a result of her work with the Innocence Project and her acquaintance with Baker, she's still trying to decide which side of the system she'll work in—criminal defense or prosecution. "It may seem odd," she says, "but I figure if I work with the prosecution, I could do it well. It will be a matter of prevention of a case like this." ■

Eubanks '76 is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

www.law.duke.edu
www.law.duke.edu/student/act/innocence.htm

adf

Leaps of Faith

Student dancers perform al fresco, top; David Dorfman accompanies his students in dance class, right; Chuck Davis, above, in a behind-the-scenes look at his troupe in rehearsal

25 years of teaching modern dance

THE AMERICAN DANCE FESTIVAL has been putting its best foot forward for twenty-five years on the Duke campus. In addition to bringing in professional companies and teaching enrolled students, the ADF reaches out to the community with dance classes and interactive presentations.

PHOTOS BY JON GARDINER

Jude Woodcock, former Pilobolus Dance Theatre member, top left, in a community teaching project at the West Durham Recreational Center; above, dance students rehearse in the Ark on East; left, Saturday morning community dance class at the Durham Central Park

DEFUSING CONFUSION

THE SECOND WORLD TRADE CENTER tower had just collapsed and the Pentagon was in flames when Duke's Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) went to work staffing a special bank of phones set up to provide psychological assistance. "Although we answered general calls," says CAPS director James Clack, "our staff members handled some calls where people were having a hysterical response."

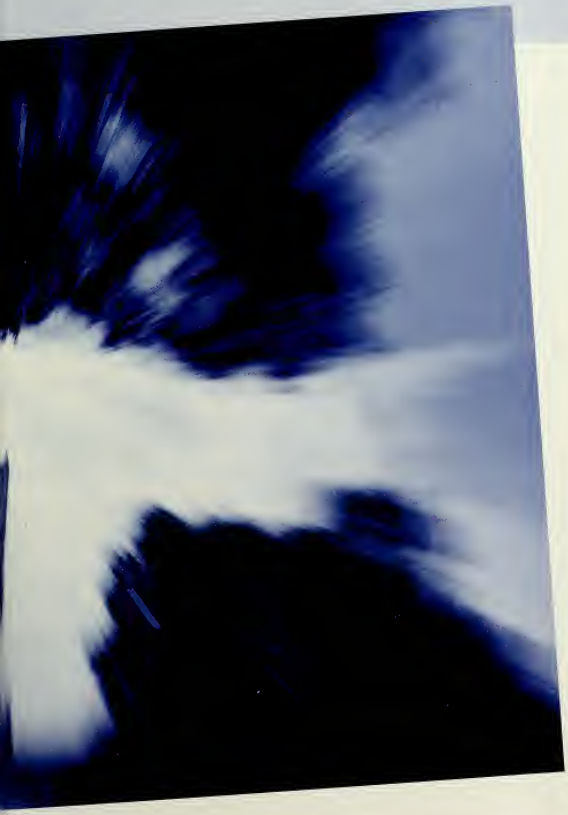
From morning until midnight for the next several days, he and the other counselors worked the phones. The crisis counseling in the hours and days after the September 11 terrorist attacks was unexpected, but not altogether unusual work for the staff of eleven professional psychiatrists, psychologists, and clinical social workers at CAPS. From their offices in Page, in the shadow of Duke Chapel, the staff works to help students enhance their personal strengths and develop their abilities to deal with the experiences of living, learning, and growing at Duke. CAPS offers limited individual counseling and psychotherapy, consultation, couples and group counseling, and assistance with referrals; and it coordinates personal development groups and outreach education programs.

In spite of all of the effects of the terrorist attacks, counseling services last fall saw more of the same. "What we found out," says Clack, "was that the situation exacerbated the more typical kinds of things we get." The primary "presenting symptoms" students bring to the counselors at CAPS are anxiety and depression: They're down, unhappy, and dissatisfied about something, the counselors say, or they're extremely anxious, panicky, or upset. Rarely are those presenting symptoms actually the problem, says Clack. "In general, a college counselor will ask a student, 'What are you being treated for?' and they'll say, 'I'm being treated for depression' or 'I'm

CAPS: THE SAFETY NET

By LEA DAVIS

Counseling and Psychological Services not only works to support students in the pressure-filled, often unstructured environment of college, but it also helps them negotiate the difficult ground between teenager and young adult.



CHRIS HILDRETH

being treated for anxiety.' But we need to find out, what's the problem that lies behind the symptoms?"

For most Duke students who use the services of CAPS—some 12 to 13 percent of the entire student population in a given academic year—the underlying problem has to do with the normal developmental struggles facing today's teenagers and young adults. That can mean difficulties in relationships with parents, siblings, roommates, boyfriends or girlfriends, husbands or wives, faculty members. It might mean trouble meeting expectations, whether the expectations are real or perceived, academic or social, self-imposed or parental. "Even such things as not getting into the 'right' fraternity or sorority can be very troubling," says Clack.

Students caught up in these struggles find safety in the broad net cast by CAPS. Clack uses that analogy to describe his department: "On one end," he says, "we are part of the safety net, but we are also like the primary-care physicians. We take care of the urgent matters that are occurring right now. But we are not the specialists who pick up those students and then carry them for the rest of their college life."

The list of groups that make up the larger safety net at Duke is long. It extends to minority groups all across the university—the Duke Women's Center, the Mary Lou Williams Center for Black Culture, the Office of Intercultural Affairs, the Center for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Life, and various religious-life groups—and the lines can blur between counseling functions and social or peer groups that simply provide support and community for students. CAPS itself typically offers counselor-facilitated group meetings such as a coping-skills training group and a support group for dissertation writers.

There is hardly a campus corner, or a dem-

ographic, untouched by some aspect of counseling services. And that's the way Jeff Barrow at CAPS works to keep things. Barrow, an assistant clinical professor, helps direct CAPS's outreach education programs. "We try to influence the psychological growth of a wide range of students, not only those inclined to seek appointments at a counseling center," he says. "It's important for us to respond [in advance] to student difficulties and have an active voice in the campus culture."

By maintaining a high profile within the campus community, he says, counseling services can become better known among students and members of the faculty and staff —and can work to counteract the stereotypes some students have about CAPS. If students are more open to counseling opportunities, the reasoning goes, they'll be more likely to make an appointment for themselves—or accept the recommendation of counseling from a friend or faculty or staff member—earlier in the development of a problem.

Toward that end, CAPS coordinates or conducts a full schedule of educational programming. Immediately after September 11, CAPS sponsored a discussion, "Understanding Loss." Last year, Barrow and Clack coordinated "Sons, Daughters, and Parents: Let's Talk About Change," and CAPS staff Mazella Hall and Laura Wagner-Moore made presentations at "Sisters Beneath the Skin," a conference for women from Duke, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State, and North Carolina Central University. CAPS also sponsored three presentations on the multiracial nature of eating disorders, with help from members of the Eating and Body Image Concerns Network. Last fall, Jeff Kulley coordinated Alcohol Awareness Week events, co-sponsored by CAPS, Student Health Services, and other organizations. And CAPS co-sponsored, along with the Center for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Life, a coming-out group for students interested in understanding their sexual orientation.

Besides these campus-wide programs, Barrow says, CAPS focuses outreach efforts on training students to play a peer-counseling or peer-education role. CAPS works with resident advisers, Health Peer Educators, and Peer Educators in Eating and Body Image Concerns. "Staff members in other offices who oversee these groups are pleased to have us contribute to the training," Barrow says. "Time that we spend in enhancing their skills pays dividends, since they interact with so many other students."

Grades, a major element in that pressure-cooker that is Duke, regularly prompt students to seek counseling. "Not that they come to us for tutoring, because we don't offer tutoring at CAPS," says Clack, "but because they're not doing as well as they would wish, or as their parents or someone else would wish."

Academic pressure and the desire to excel seem to manifest themselves in opposing behaviors: perfectionism and procrastination. As a lecturer in the University Writing Program and a pre-major adviser, Christina Askounis frequently sees students who put off their work for fear of under-performing, or not performing flawlessly. "It's tough for Duke students, because many of them have powerful perfectionist tendencies," she says, "which can work for you if you know when and how to put them to use, but can hobble you terribly as a writer—and as a person—if you don't."

Perfectionism shows up so commonly at CAPS that Clack quotes a standard dialogue. It all starts, he says, when a student comes in and declares, "I'm having some problems with my grades. I'm just not getting the grades I should be getting."

"Well," Clack will say, "what are your grades like this semester?"

"I'm getting three A's and a B this semester."

"What's bothering you about those grades? What's wrong with a B?"

"It's just not what I should get."

In short, Clack says, he'll have students schedule a counseling appointment because they're earning a 3.8 instead of a perfect 4.0. That intolerance for anything that's less than perfect can send a student into a vicious circle of procrastination. A counselor recently worked with a student who was getting her term-paper grades docked because she turned papers in late. Dissatisfied with her writing, she would churn out rewrite after rewrite, up to the deadline and beyond. Then, knowing her grade would be lowered for lateness, she rewrote again, trying for a higher baseline grade.

Staff psychologist Jeff Kulley sees strong forces at work in cases of procrastination. For students who hurt their psyches—and their grades—by putting off work, Kulley says, the process of academic working is painstaking, even painful. "By procrastinating, they are putting off the bad feelings associated with the work," he says. "So if they can limit the painful work to, say, six hours, that's a reward. They feel less pain."

In critical situations, the interrelated nature of counseling and support services at the university becomes more visible—as does, often, Kulley's job. Kulley came to Duke in May 2001 as a specialist in counseling and education on alcohol and substance abuse —one of the more serious problems that come through the doors of CAPS. In the year before his arrival, one student died and more than fifty students were taken to the ER at Duke Hospital for alcohol-related emergencies. In addition to counseling students and promoting education about alcohol and substance abuse, Kulley was tapped to lead a university-wide committee of officials from Student Development, Campus Police, and Student Health to address the alcohol problem.

College years provide a good window of opportunity to raise students' awareness of dangerous drinking patterns, says Kulley. "If, for instance, students are in a pattern of binge drinking, they can be at risk for developing an alcohol dependency down the road —but most students who binge-drink aren't yet depending on alcohol. So if they're able to gain some awareness of the risks they might face for developing problems later, it's a lot easier to change patterns of drinking if you intervene early than if you wait until the dependency aspect sets in."

College can be a tough environment in which to try to make those kinds of changes. The consequences of alcohol abuse are not as severe for people ages nineteen or twenty as they are for people thirty-five or forty. The physical effects of heavy drinking haven't yet developed, and it's easier to skip class than it is to skip work. Plus, Kulley says, it's easy for a college student to compare himself or herself with peers and see no problem. "They can look at the group they spend their time with," he says, "and if the group tends to drink heavily, they can get a sense that this is sort of normal behavior and doesn't need to be a concern."

Even when a student schedules a first appointment with a CAPS counselor—whether by his or her own volition or on the advice or request of a friend, faculty member, or administrator—it can take some work to expose the real problem. "It's kind of rare," says Kulley, "for a student to come into the counseling center and say, 'I have a problem with alcohol or drugs.' " More often, the student comes in because of a problem with relationships or depression or academics. "You talk with them for a while and you come to realize that alcohol or drugs is playing a part behind the presenting problem."

Clack sees the same thing. "I cannot think of one student who's come into CAPS and said, 'My problem is alcohol abuse, and I'd

Incremental Suicide

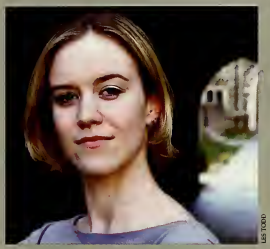
By BRONWEN DICKEY

While rummaging through my desk the other night, I found a stack of pictures taken during my sophomore year of high school. In some of them, I'm playing soccer or stretched out by a pool, and in most I look nicely put together: hair and makeup done, clothes neatly pressed. What these pictures do not show, however, is that I was trying to kill myself in increments.

Though I had a tumultuous childhood, I had always been able to keep things in perspective and stay focused enough to excel in school and extracurricular activities. I had to "manage" my life amid madness because no one else was going to do it for me. Sophomore year, however, the foundations of the life I had worked so hard to manage were knocked out from under me in quick and painful succession. My father, to whom I was extremely close, passed away in January, the house I grew up in was sold and leveled, and my family splintered. Most people praised me for being "strong" and "brave" in the face of all this devastation, but this apparent stoicism was the result of how terrified I was to fall apart. I had always taken care of myself, and, more than anything, I did not want to need anybody.

I took out the internal anguish I felt on myself in a number of destructive ways that grew more and more severe as time passed. I started binging and purging after meals, taking handfuls of caffeine pills (which made me unable to do little else than vomit stomach acid) to get my homework done, and even hacked at my ankles with razors. I spent entire nights dry-heaving on the bathroom floor. The pain I incurred from all these little acts of emotional suicide paled in comparison to the much larger grief I would not let myself feel. I became isolated and lonely, crying myself to sleep every night and completely unable to get out of bed in the morning. The only balance in my life was between the two forces that controlled it: fear and anger. Day by day, the world grew more colorless and my place in it seemed more insignificant.

Still, I believed that I could take care of myself.



Les Todd

Dickey: not afraid to ask for help

I was diagnosed with "clinical depression" by a therapist my family insisted I see and put on a cocktail of medications that were supposed to straighten me out: some to get me through the day, some so I could sleep at night. For the most part, this method worked. My grades improved and I could actually function like a normal human being. I considered this a temporary fix, however, and tricked myself into thinking that there really was nothing wrong with me other than some basic teenage angst. I filled up my days with the myriad distractions of school, and of course, I refused help at every turn.

By the time I arrived here at Duke, I was sure that any problems I had were safely left behind in Connecticut. I breezed through fall semester, making great friends and having a great time. Come spring semester, cracks started to form in the emotional wall I had built around myself, and they grew into canyons by the next fall. I broke plans with friends because I "didn't feel like" doing anything. I turned in papers late and barely showed up for class. I alienated the people who cared about me and clung to ones who didn't. Half my life was functional, and the rest was half-assed. I started to believe that no one would notice if I disappeared. I started wondering if anyone would show up for my funeral. This was when I knew I needed help.

I would like to say that something miraculous happened, that my experience was one of *deus ex machina* or a blinding flash of realization. It was really only a long overdue recognition of the fact that I could not handle everything by myself. I knew there was more to life than the way I was living, and I knew someone else was going to have to help me find it. I went to CAPS and started actually being honest about how scared and lonely I felt most of the time.

I started to concentrate only on doing "the next right thing," whether it was actually getting out of bed, making myself study, or washing my face before bed when I was tired. I actually gave my friends and family a chance to care about me when I started taking an active role in my relationships with them. Though I had previously fallen into what seemed an endless pit of despair, all these "minor" tasks were links in the chain that got me out. The first and most important step I took was that of asking for help.

If there is anything we are pressured to do at Duke, it is to excel. For a good many of us, that means sometimes taking on more than we can handle. I used to believe that I was the only one who felt overwhelmed. More and more, I am discovering that this is not the case, that everyone feels lonely and disenfranchised at certain points in his or her life. I see people evaluating themselves in terms of their résumés, class ranks, and GPAs, which makes them feel insignificant and unaccomplished.

The psychologists at CAPS all have full appointment schedules, so that must mean that someone besides me is going. But still, people feel ashamed to admit it. There is a certain stigma to reaching out that I will never understand. I would have been completely consumed by negativity if I had not been able sort out my emotional chaos. I spent my life thinking that getting help was a sign of deficiency or weakness. I let my limitations eclipse my own capacity to deal with them.

Admitting that you cannot completely go it alone is not an avowal of weakness, but a demonstration of strength. I know, because it's the strongest thing I have ever done.

Dickey '03 is a history major from Columbia, South Carolina. This article first appeared in The Chronicle *and is reprinted with permission.*

like help with it.' Not one, and I've been here five years now."

Late last August, as the new academic year began, Student Affairs administrators announced sweeping changes to the university's alcohol policy, aiming to increase individual and group accountability for irresponsible drinking and the behaviors that result. Among other things, the policy requires more supervision of social events on campus by student monitors and an independent company. The university will begin notifying parents of students whose drinking puts their health at risk. All violations of the alcohol policy are now referred directly to Kulley, as well as to Kacie Wallace '89, associate dean of student development, and Stephen Bryan, assistant dean of student development.

Policy might help in the case of alcohol, but in the case of eating disorders—another serious issue for Duke counselors—the solutions are not so straightforward. Though there are no actual counts, university officials estimate that half of all women at Duke either have an eating disorder or will have developed one by the time they leave. "I do know," says Clack, "that we start seeing a large number of women when they arrive here and continue to see them all the way through their education. We also see a large number of people who are concerned about their friend's or roommate's eating."

Sue Wasiolek '76, M.H.A. '78, LL.M. '93, Duke's assistant vice president for student affairs and dean of students, and a pre-major adviser, points out that the new freedoms students encounter at college contribute to eating problems. "Of course, we have students arrive here with relatively severe eating disorders," she says. "But we'll find students who come here with only somewhat disordered eating and find that the lack of schedule and relative freedom lead to more disordered eating." Even less serious eating problems, she says, can be major sources of stress for the sufferers, as well as for their friends and roommates.

Then there are days—and nights—at CAPS when the work goes beyond daily developmental struggles or more involved psychological issues into critical, life-or-death situations. Counselors work in concert with Duke Medical Center and its emergency room to deal with the rare cases of psychotic, extremely violent, even homicidal or suicidal students. Plain-clothed Duke police officers are available to transfer severely troubled students to emergency care. "[The students] can get good treatment immediately," Clack says, "which is something many colleges that don't have a medical center right next door don't have." Duke Medical Center is also a resource for outpatient psychiatric counseling, where students who need longer-term treatment can get it at a low cost. Now that psychotropic medications such as Prozac and Zoloft are more commonly prescribed, those medical resources are even more important.

LES TODD

"I cannot think of one student who's come into CAPS and said, "My problem is alcohol abuse, and I'd like help with it.' Not one, and I've been here five years now."

JAMES CLACK
CAPS director

Family relationships, dating and intimacy, stress management—all are normal developmental struggles for which CAPS provides education and outreach. "Since many of these are directed at students in general," Clack says, "attendance can be unpredictable. What works best is to do a program at the invitation of an intact group, such as a sorority." When CAPS does offer programs on its own, staff members advertise in *The Chronicle*, post fliers around campus, and use campus e-mail lists—a method Barrow says is very effective.

The emotional atmosphere at Duke remains challenging—a quiet truth that's echoed by counselors, administrators, faculty, and the students themselves. Sometimes, though, the strongest pressures in a student's life come from forces outside of Duke, says Wasiolek, a longtime administrator. "I do feel many students are more anxious than they used to be twenty or twenty-five years ago, when I was a student," she says. "I believe there were more first-generation college students at Duke then. Getting a loan to go to school simply did not carry the kind of burden it does today. People felt comfortable having some debt as they were leaving school." Additionally, she says, students must work harder to maintain or surpass the style of living in which they grew up. "It was easier [in the Seventies] to improve upon a lifestyle," she says. "I think it's difficult for many students to even dream about maintaining their parents' lifestyle."

And today's parents of college-aged students, she points out, are much savvier—and push harder—than the parents of her generation. Most of them have been to college or have post-graduate degrees; as a result, they often think they know what's best for their children in terms of a major and a career. "They themselves know how to network, so they want their sons and daughters to network in the same way," says Wasiolek. "Meanwhile, we as academic and administrative advisers try to tell students, 'Follow your passions. Do what you like.' So we struggle with students sometimes as they sit here and tell us they're being encouraged by their family to major in, say, economics—and become an investment banker, and go to work on Wall Street—when that's not what they want to do."

This has led to what Clack calls "the existential crisis," overwhelming questions of identity, direction, and goals for life at Duke and afterwards. Some people, he quips, call it the "liberal-arts conundrum." "If you get a degree in liberal arts—and this [problem] does tend to show up more in liberal-arts majors—and it's getting close to graduation time," he says, "what are you going to do with that degree?" In those cases, CAPS counselors help students think through their options and plan a strategy for the future.

Like the CAPS counselors, Wasiolek says she does find solutions to such pressures through one-on-one encounters with students, the kind of work she does daily. And writing instructor Askounis says she helps deflect perfectionism by deliberately creating margins of error for her students.

CHANGING THE CULTURE

Officials at Duke's Counseling and Psychological Services conducted a year-long, nationwide search for an alcohol specialist before selecting Jeff Kulley. A staff psychologist at the University of Texas in Austin, Kulley started work at Duke in May 2001, splitting his time between counseling students and addressing alcohol abuse. After his first full semester at Duke, he talked about the challenges and opportunities he sees in changing Duke's drinking culture.

Why is alcohol and drug counseling an essential service offered at CAPS?
It's just like any other university counseling center or health service. Alcohol is definitely a part of the college experience, and with it come some good things and some bad things. We want to be responsive to people who might need some help with an alcohol problem, or who maybe just need some education so they can avoid developing problems in the future.

After a full semester at Duke, what do you see as your challenges?
Just managing my time and trying to form a network to get educational messages about alcohol out there and to try to change some of the cultural beliefs and expectations around alcohol. It's a challenge to try to get in there and change the culture so that overdrinking might someday be thought of as similar to smoking cigarettes—it's not the socially acceptable thing that it was twenty years ago. Hopefully, by getting the message out there, we can change that culture, but it will be a gradual process.

How is Duke like any other college or university when it comes to alcohol issues, and what makes Duke unique?
Most universities, probably all universities, have some problems with the abuse of alcohol. That's pretty widespread; you see newspaper reports all the time. Duke is similar to other universities in that way. It's also not unlike other universities in that most students do not abuse alcohol, and in that if they do drink, they drink responsibly and in moderation.

I think, though, there are some unique characteristics about Duke that might make changing the culture around alcohol more challenging. One is that the campus is fairly insulated. Duke students tend to stay on campus to do most of their socializing. Some might go into Chapel Hill, but because Durham itself doesn't seem to attract a lot of people going out for the nightlife, students tend to stay on campus. I think that might be one of the things that contributes to overuse of alcohol for some students. It focuses more attention on the campus party scene to provide a social outlet.

DUKE OIT

Kulley: "...but it will be a gradual process"

What are some of the situations that lead to overdrinking?
A pretty common situation I see is a student who has some experience with alcohol—but probably not a lot of experience drinking alcohol—who during their first year goes to a party and drinks either shots or punch that's mixed with strong liquor. The student ends up drinking so much that he or she passes out or gets sick and ends up being taken to the emergency department. Very much of that has to do with students who don't really know how to make choices about drinking—how to drink in a safe way—and end up in a situation where they're encouraged to drink excessively. I think that happens a fair amount here, but not necessarily more often than at other schools. Educating that group of students and providing good information for students coming into college might help reduce some of that kind of problem.

—*Lea Davis*

For more of Kulley's interview: www.dukemagazine.duke.edu

"Writing—at least in the early stages—is all about failure. I'm of course interested in helping students produce writing of excellent quality, but in order to get there, I think it's absolutely necessary," she says, "to create a psychological space in which it's okay to mess around and mess up, to see what happens, to experiment, without fear of penalty. I have the sense there's very little of that space in general at a place like Duke, either in our heads or in the classroom, and I think that's unfortunate.

"On the other hand, students do perform beautifully despite, or perhaps because of, the pressure they're under, and I am constantly astonished at the variety and quality of their projects, in the classroom and the community. These are amazing, accomplished young people."

In the end, this is the goal of CAPS and the campus groups and services with which it collaborates: to support students as they work within a pressure-filled, often unstructured environment, and at the same time negotiate the difficult ground between teenager and young adult. A note of pride seeps into Jim Clack's voice as he declares that CAPS is accomplishing that goal. The staff maintains a strict policy of confidentiality that instills trust and acceptance among students and the wider campus community. ("You can't just pick up the phone and say, 'How's this student doing with this issue?' They'll not even say they recognize that name," says Wasiolek.) Duke's counselors have a higher visit rate than do their counterparts at most peer schools, he says, and enjoy a good reputation on campus.

Each semester, CAPS conducts what it calls "Sweeps Week," when all students who are using CAPS at the time can rate their experiences with the services. The department consistently scores a 6.3 or 6.4 on a 7-point scale, Clack says. And in the routine pre- and post-testing of students using an outcomes questionnaire, CAPS finds that 92 percent of students who use the counseling services show statistically reliable, positive change.

As the fall semester wound down, Clack was looking ahead to a routine accreditation visit from the American Psychological Association. All the use rates and outcomes, he says, show that students see Duke's counseling services as a helpful place and a place they can trust—nearly 87 percent of students seen at CAPS seek out the services on their own or are referred by another student, while others come at the advice of a faculty member or administrator.

"So, most of the people coming to CAPS are coming of their own volition, and that's a good way to have your people coming in," he says. "It means they have some kind of motivation and commitment to make changes to the way things are going in their lives." ■

Davis '91 is an editor and writer living in Raleigh.

http://caps.studentaffairs.duke.edu

To understand literature professor Frank Lentricchia's *Lucchesi and The Whale*, and his irreverence toward established conventions and forms, go back to his revolutionary 1980s. Back then, when his mustache was full, Lentricchia and his thoughts on art, theory, and politics used to anger and inspire in equal and vehement numbers.

Being Frank

LENTRICCHIA'S MIND

By PHILIP TINARI

Adorning the walls of his East Campus office are three paintings from the Duke art museum's permanent collection. One, a somber, disfigured nude in dark hues, was painted by a Duke art student in the late Sixties, shortly before his suicide. This is the favorite, the one he asked for; the other two were there already when he moved in 1993 from his earlier perch in the Allen Building. The room is adorned in mahogany, with a large desk, two walls of bookshelves, and a small, round table with chairs that barely reveal their institutional heritage. There is no computer, not even a typewriter—just yellow legal pads and a can of pencils. The office corner frames a poster advertising Ezra Pound's 1931 pamphlet "How to Read," with those three contentious words emblazoned on yellowing leaves in 40-point type.

This is the office of Thomas Lucchesi, professor of American literature, writer of letters, visitor of moribund friends. A man who teaches college "only because [his] fiction is commercially untouchable," and who works tirelessly, if not productively, on some "experimental novel." A man who can deal more aptly with art than with life. A man whose passion to create can, time and again, isolate him and saddle him with anxiety. A self-fashioned "mad Ahab of reading," who searches desperately, in heartfelt scholarly prose, for the meaning within Melville's *Moby-Dick*. A man who sometimes sees his world through the prism of Ludwig Wittgenstein's *Philosophical Investigations*. But above all, a man whose love for life, for his intimates, and himself, endures.

In reality, it is the office of Frank Lentricchia A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66, Katherine Everett Gilbert Professor of literature, celebrated critic, novelist, master teacher, lover of high modernist poetry, and creator of Thomas Lucchesi. His work, especially a critical trilogy in the 1980s, has inspired many a fierce devotee of its own. In an angry testimonial published in 1996 he famously disavowed his status as a pre-eminent literary critic—and the entire notion of politically based, politically biased, politically correct scholarship, which he has been charged with inventing. Finally, he has turned to "close reading" and fiction writing as outlets for the literary passion he refused to let the academy contain.

Lucchesi is the hero of Lentricchia's *Lucchesi and The Whale* (the "*The*," in reference to Melville's creation, takes its capital on purpose), published last year by Duke University Press. And for its author, *Lucchesi* "is an outgrowth of a preoccupation with the cost of shutting yourself down in order to practice total devotion to your work."

Lucchesi began with a few literary sketches culled from the author's dreams, and grew from there into a lyric fiction. Through it all, the awake Lentricchia was dealing with the baggage of a semester of Melville's *Moby-Dick*, during which "the book suddenly loomed before me as unteachable." Channeling frustration into inspiration, he says he began to think "this obsession with Melville would give some coherence to the various fragments of narrative that I had just put together. Inevitably, I came to the point where I realized that my character had to confront *Moby-Dick*, and that became the central drama of the book." He describes it finally as "the kind of narrative that sits on the border between realism and fantasy."

An opera in four acts, the book opens with two sequences of dreams culled from the

PHOTO BY LEE TODD / ILLUSTRATION BY MAXINE MILLS

author's nightly travels, everything from a family of cannibalistic snakes to an evening at La Scala, where Lucchesi-the-writer is called to replace Pavarotti-the-singer. A comic interlude titled "Writer in Residence" separates these earlier forays from the following meat of the book, which is a critical reflection in the form of an obsessive monologue on Melville's *Moby-Dick*. In a few hundred words, Lucchesi is dismissed from his post at Central College at the behest of the dean and a certain "President Jan" who find his pedagogy, which consists of "repeated and strenuous exercise in deep aesthetic immersion," risible.

"Chasing Melville," an animated spell of light-hearted criticism in Lucchesi's thinly disguised Lentricchian voice, takes up the central question of hyphenation. *Moby-Dick* is the totality, the aesthetic universe, in which Moby Dick, The Whale, resides. "It definitely stems from the terrible experience that I had with Melville in the classroom, not that any of it came out that well at the time," says Lentricchia. *Lucchesi* concludes with a meditation on "Sex and Wittgenstein," wherein the bookish professor woos an Alitalia flight attendant into midair lovemaking with his dazzling explications of philosophical nuance.

Lucchesi plays with the boundaries of book form, with the "structurality of the structure," to use some of the very parlance Lentricchia coined in his earlier incarnation as a literary theorist. To understand his playful irreverence toward established conventions and forms, one must go back a bit, to his revolutionary 1980s. Back then, when his mustache was full, Lentricchia used to anger and inspire in equal and vehement numbers. And to understand this polemical face of Frank Lentricchia, one must then go back even further, to his days at Duke as a graduate student under Professor Bernard Duffey.

In the old Duke English department, Lentricchia penned a historical master's thesis on the American reception of the poet Byron, which gave rise to his first published essay. A dissertation followed, and the book that sprung from it, *The Gaiety of Language: An Essay on the Radical Poetics of W.B. Yeats and Wallace Stevens*, was released only two years after he took his Ph.D. in 1966. Even in the book's title, traces of Lentricchia's double-edged obsession begin to shine. The pleasures of language and radicalism of artists and critics—the two strands that entwine his career—were present already in his first work of scholarship.

From his assistant professor's chairs at UCLA and then UC-Irvine, Lentricchia's early scholarship began to unfold. In *Robert Frost: Modern Poetics and the Landscapes of Self*, which he considers his "weakest book," he argued for Frost's place "as a welcome member in the company of Eliot, Stevens, and Yeats," as someone engaged with the literary and philosophical ideas of his day. Lentricchia waited nearly two years for the book to find a publisher; during this time he wrote *Robert Frost: A Bibliography, 1913-1974*. Once the two works were published, in 1975 and 1976, Lentricchia says he grew bored. "It's sort of a motif in my life; I find myself written out in a certain vein and look for something else to do to keep myself interested."

At Irvine, with the newly christened discipline of "critical theory" preparing to "stretch its mighty limbs and take over the stage of professional study on the literary side of the academy," Lentricchia didn't have to look far. "Theory" referred then to High Post-Structuralism, a wave of largely French thought that sought to debunk the fixity of text and the stability of language through its intricate formulae of Marxian, Freudian, and Nietzschean suspicion. Despite the strife it created, there was no single book to which a theory newcomer could turn for orientation, or in which a theory practitioner could see the historical landscape against which his work was being done.

No book, that is, until Lentricchia's *After the New Criticism* appeared in 1980..At once a roadmap for the uninitiated and a tome for the expert, it circulated as the *Little Red Book* of this particular cultural revolution. *After the New Criticism* tracks the development of the movement from Northrop Frye's *Anatomy of Criticism* through existentialism, phenomenology, and structuralism to post-structuralism. It concludes with chapters on Murray Krieger, E.D. Hirsch, Paul DeMan, and Harold Bloom. It was the kind of book people bought to find out what was going on.

In providing an observer's account, Lentricchia also served up his own literary philosophy. "I ended up writing a polemical history, one which charged a number of practitioners of contemporary theory with idealism." Some of the book's harshest critiques, then, came not from the theory-averse, but from theory-lovers who were beginning to wonder whether their newly minted jargon could ever change the world.

Now famous in literary circles, Lentricchia moved to Rice University in 1982, and in another year had drafted an answer to his critics in *Criticism and Social Change*. The slim, 170-page book argues that literary scholars, *as* literary scholars, can and should contribute to the work of the left. "In the absence of a program or positive message in *After the New Criticism*," says Lentricchia, "it attempted to put something in place of what I didn't like." That "something"—the idea of humanist scholarship as a platform for "activist study, contentious study, study with a purpose in mind, ulterior political goals, study that would open up the canon, study that would recognize the multiplicity of American cultures, study on behalf of the denigrated and the downtrodden"—cleaved the academy in two.

Lentricchia and his insistence on blurring the line between scholarship and politics were excoriated by the Reagan-era cultural right. "I got some good strong corrosive footnotes from the wife of our current vice president, Lynne Cheney," director at the time of the National Endowment for the Humanities. In the years that followed, theory's second wave swelled, in which the textual irreverence of the now-hyphenless poststructuralism met the radical fervor of identity politics. If a single sentence couldn't have a fixed meaning outside language's "system of differences," how could anyone possibly dictate a list of great books? Bitter public debates broke out as Stanford University led the charge to revamp its Western Civ requirements, and schools across the country pondered the pertinence and fairness of the canon. "The whole story of political correctness in the university and the literary academy," Lentricchia notes, "was put at the door of this little blue book."

The book gave him renown as a figure of cultural discord. The jacket photograph bears his likeness in a tight-fitting golf shirt, arms crossed and biceps borne. Maureen Corregan, in an early 1984 *Village Voice* review, coined the "Dirty Harry of contemporary literary theory" moniker that Lentricchia, eighteen years later, has not outlived. He remained suspicious of this media fixation—"it's as if one's personality were one's work!"—but such newfound academic celebrity wound up drawing him back to a Duke that was hovering on the brink of national prominence.

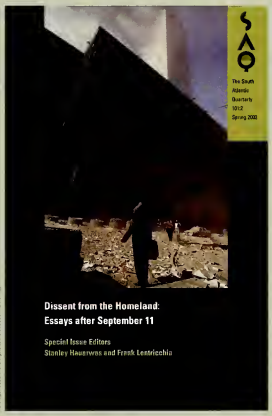
Lentricchia was lured back to his alma mater in 1984. It was a bold step for the university, the beginning of a commitment to a particular style of renegade scholarship that evokes both resentment and admiration from the wider community. He remembers his first public lecture as a Duke faculty member, over dinner at the nearby National Humanities Center. He outlined his thesis from *Criticism and Social Change*, and several of his new colleagues stomped angrily from the room.

As is sometimes forgotten, it was a sugges-

IN THE AFTERMATH OF TRAGEDY

With Divinity School professor Stanley Hauerwas, Frank Lentricchia co-edited the most recent issue of the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, a journal produced by Duke University Press. The issue's theme: "Dissent from the Homeland: Essays after September 11." One of those essays, by Lentricchia and Jody McAuliffe of theater studies, examines the impact of remarks made by German musician Karlheinz Stockhausen; in the days after the terrorist attacks, Stockhausen called the tragedy "the greatest work of art that is possible in the whole cosmos."

"By the powerful traditional standard set by Aristotle, the pain-giving events themselves of September 11 in New York, as Tommasini argues, are not art. For those on the scene, and their kin and acquaintance, the strike on the towers was only horrific. But the images, on Tommasini's own testimony, are something else. They are 'horrifically compelling.' In other words, in our contemplative security from the real, the images trigger pleasure—call it engrossed compulsion, the kind of spiritual pleasure attendant upon loss of self, as we are absorbed by the transfixing object of our attention. And this very contemplative pleasure, governed by imitation, argues Aristotle, is a deep spring of art. On traditional theoretical grounds, images of Ground Zero in lower Manhattan may indeed deserve to be called art. How difficult is it to imagine—all that shocking footage artfully edited to become a truly absorbing short film?



COVER PHOTO BY JAMES MACHOLDER, '98

...Does it make any sense to speak, as Stockhausen did, of the aesthetic character and effects of those violently transgressive acts? The events themselves, not their artful representation? To consider the merits of such an idea would require that we put aside the virtually unavoidable sentimentality that asks us to believe that art is always somehow humane and humanizing; that artists, however indecent they might be as human beings, become noble when they make art, which must inevitably ennoble those who experience it."

—excerpted from "Groundzeroland" by Frank Lentricchia and Jody McAuliffe; from "Dissent from the Homeland: Essays After September 11," The South Atlantic Quarterly *(Spring 2002); the issue will be available in September*

tion from Lentricchia that brought Stanley Fish from Johns Hopkins to the department chairmanship he so notoriously inhabited between 1986 and 1991. Fish, who remained on the Duke faculty until accepting a deanship at the University of Illinois in Chicago in 1998, presided over what a 1992 external review committee called "a kind of engine or life-pump for the humanities at Duke, a supplier of intellectual energy and stimulation for the university at large." Hot hires proliferated, graduate applications increased fivefold, and the once sleepy Duke University Press re-fashioned itself as a clearinghouse for cutting-edge scholarship.

Lentricchia's other enduring recruitment suggestion was the appointment of Marxist critic Fredric Jameson to found and spearhead what grew into the Program in Literature, an interdisciplinary venture that incorporates comparative literature, literary theory, cultural studies, and film. More than fifteen years later, the program—into which Lentricchia himself transferred his appointment in 1993—remains strong.

From his new digs at Duke, Lentricchia wrote the final piece of his critical trilogy, *Ariel and the Police*. With sections on Michel Foucault, William James, and Wallace Stevens, he says, "the book moved away from pure literary theory; it was a reading of Stevens' life and poetry in its cultural context." What shines through in *Ariel and the Police* is an obsession with the act of writing over and above its philosophical significance as expounded in *After the New Criticism* or its political value as defended in *Criticism and Social Change*. It represents less the end of Lentricchia the critic than the beginning of Lentricchia the writer.

"That whole side of me came out then. I must have known that I was going to be bored soon, had done what I could do there, and was asking myself, okay, what next?" The following years saw the production of two edited volumes on Don DeLillo and *Critical Terms for Literary Study*, an undergraduate anthology that has proven his best-selling work. But the shadow of *Modernist Quartet*—a book on Frost, Stevens, Pound, and Eliot that had been under contract since 1982—suddenly loomed before him as unwritable.

A set of personal and intellectual crises were afoot. Lentricchia faced mid-life anxieties as his marriage collapsed. He spent parts of the summer of 1991 at Mepkin Abbey, the Trappist monastery in South Carolina. He spent the fall semester of 1991 in New York teaching on a Duke-sponsored program for art students. All the while, he was writing a set of autobiographical meditations that would become his next book. "Literally," he recalls, "what started it was a commandment from a monk to write. I was leaving the monastery and he said, 'You have to tell the world about this, you have to write about it.' 'You're a writer,' he said. 'Write through this.'"

So Lentricchia undertook a project that departed significantly in scope and tenor from everything he had done in twenty years as a professor. "I felt myself launched into a totally different literary space, one in which I was writing about what actually happened. So it was not fiction in that sense, but I found myself writing about it in a way that released me from fact, so that I could explore my emotional reactions, so that I could explore what it meant for me to reflect upon myself at this stage. And I thought it was very seductive, I enjoyed it very much."

He published one of these meditations in the journal *Raritan*, and presented another, to much chagrin and a quiet room, at Harvard's annual English Language Institute in 1993. "I think a number of people found it a

breach of propriety, that level of personal revelation. That maybe you'd want to write this, but why the hell would you ever want to publish it? I think some people were, without telling me,embarrassed on my behalf that I should be doing this." The reflections were published in 1994 as *The Edge of Night: A Confession*.

Lentricchia was more invigorated than apologetic. According to Clay Taliaferro, Duke dance professor and Lentricchia's friend, the catharsis set him free. "Frank lives the moment through and through, and this outburst was so necessary to his personal continuity. It was such a huge outburst, personally and publicly, and he never lost in the process any of his essence as a strong man full of love, full of spirit." Taliaferro is the only man to have played Lentricchia on stage, which he did in a 1994 dramatization of *The Edge of Night* by drama professor Jody McAuliffe. It was a time of literal as well as intellectual rebirth—Lentricchia and McAuliffe married, and their daughter, Maeve, was born in 1995.

Within a few years, Lentricchia had turned his back on his status as critic. He denied the criticism he had worked to create, and did so, ultimately, out of frustration with methods of criticism that hinged on moral superiority.

A proleptic meditation on Foucault in the final essay of *Ariel and the Police* hints at the course Lentricchia's intellectual life would take in the wake of *The Edge of Night*: "Foucault's antidote is writing: not as a space for the preservation of identity and the assertion of voice, but as a labyrinth into which he can escape, to 'lose myself,' and, there, in the labyrinth never to have to be a self—write yourself off, as it were, 'write in order to have no face.' "

Within a few years, Lentricchia had turned his back on his status as critic and fashioned himself an advocate for, and creator of, art. He denied the criticism he had worked to create, and did so, ultimately, out of frustration with methods of criticism that hinged on moral superiority. The story goes that one day in the early 1990s, a graduate student opened class discussion in one of his seminars with the words, "The first thing we need to understand is that Faulkner was a racist." Vexed by what he considered narrow-minded reading, Lentricchia stopped teaching graduate students, and in the September/October 1996 issue of *Lingua Franca*, outlined his much-maligned objection to critical work as it was coming to be practiced: "The fundamental, if only implied, message of much literary criticism is self-righteous, and it takes this form: 'T.S. Eliot is a homophobe and I am not. Therefore, I am a better person than Eliot. Imitate me, not Eliot.' To which the proper response is: 'But T.S. Eliot could really write, and you can't. Tell us truly, is there no filth in your soul?' "

Lentricchia sought greener literary pastures and, within four years, published three novels—*Johnny Critelli*, *The Knifemen*, and *The Music of the Inferno*. *Critelli*, which began as a sequel to *The Edge of Night* tentatively titled *For My Father*, was not far from Lentricchia's autobiographical fare. He remembers his thrill when "after about two pages, I realized I was not writing a memoir, I was writing fiction, and that was *really* exciting."

The Knifemen, inspired by the consuming O.J. Simpson spectacle, was his attempt at "something that was as far as possible from the lyric mode of *Critelli*; something that was not musical, but brutal, blunt as possible." The two were published in the same volume by Scribner in 1996, paving the way for Lentricchia's longest sustained work of fiction, *The Music of the Inferno*. In this "novel in the more traditional sense," splashed against the historical canvas of Utica, Lentricchia traces the story of Robert Tagliaferro, a racially ambiguous orphan who lives alone in a bookstore.

After a decade of splashing his love for art in the face of critics run amok, Lentricchia is ready for a fusion of his several worlds. *Lucchesi and The Whale* hints at this: a work about a teacher and his students, one that combines literary criticism and a vague, curious kind of autobiography. Says Lentricchia of *Lucchesi*, "Maybe in this particular text I came back to a side of me that I had left behind when I started writing *The Edge of Night*, that I had run away from. Then I wanted to get as far away from literary criticism as possible. I wanted to do a kind of writing that would stem not from the rational, but from the fingertips or from the blood or from some other bodily fluid, but not from the brain, the rational brain. But maybe in *Lucchesi* I've married myself to myself."

One product of Lentricchia's pedagogic power is Andrew DuBois '96, a Lentricchia student turned co-author, a humble Alabaman and Harvard Ph.D. candidate whose undergraduate and doctoral theses take up the "radical poetics" of John Ashbery and the high postmodernists (*à la* the young Lentricchia). "Frank's work is still activist," maintains DuBois, "in that it's always about *art* against whatever would try to squelch it out."

After re-writing *Modernist Quartet* as a volume for the Cambridge History of American Literature, DuBois is collaborating with Lentricchia once more, this time on an anthology, *Close Reading: The Reader*. It draws together landmark essays by formalists and deconstructionists alike. "The polemical point underneath it, without being explicit," argues Lentricchia, "is that the newer stuff, the newer modes of literary interpretation, are most persuasive when they do not break with the older formalist protocol, that there is not a great divide between contemporary schools of literary criticism and the older criticism."

And as if this new contentiousness weren't enough, Lentricchia—together with McAuliffe—is hard at work on a critical book, *From Groundzeroland to Kleist: Studies in Transgressive Desire*. Centering on fiction and film, as well as real-life figures, the book will examine a definition of the artist as someone who acts, sometimes unwillingly, as a violator of the social order. "It is our contention that modernism grows steadily from early romantic preoccupations with the difference, the deviance, the uselessness of the artist—his break from all norms of his society: the artist, in other words, as seer whose ways of seeing and expression put him in sharp contrast to publicly held understanding and values."

The project ties research to teaching, having inspired an eponymous course in the literature program, co-taught by Lentricchia and McAuliffe. "Bringing one's work to the undergraduate classroom is the greatest challenge of all," he says, "because it affords teachers the possibility of bringing what they're doing at the very edge of their minds to an audience which will test the clarity of their conception. And if you can do that with a good, strong undergraduate group, then you have succeeded in finding a style that makes your work available to literate people in general."

It's a statement that would be a long time coming from "mad Ahab" Thomas Lucchesi. But it's a sign that Frank Lentricchia has once again left one literary creation behind to build upon another. ■

Tinari '01 is living and working in China.

www.duke.edu/literature/Lentricchia.html

Building with Vision

HEALTH-CONSCIOUS CONSTRUCTION

By JOHN MANUEL

Conservationist Arnie Katz is an expert on incorporating healthy, energy-efficient design into the building community. The designs he promotes may not be sexy, but their genius is in the details.

Long before the energy price shock of 2000, even before the oil embargo of the 1970s, Arnie Katz was committed to energy efficiency. He stuck with it through the profligate years of the 1990s, when energy prices bottomed out and people bought gas-guzzling SUVs and megamansions without a care for the political or environmental repercussions. He shrugs his shoulders at the latest renewal in energy awareness, spawned by the September 11 terrorist attacks and the realization that as long as we are dependent on the Middle East for oil, we will be intertwined with the oft-despised political leadership of those countries. "To me, energy efficiency has always made common sense," he says. "Why would you want to do anything else?"

Katz '68 is director of the Healthy Buildings Resource Center, a program of the Advanced Energy Corporation, a Raleigh-based nonprofit focusing on energy efficiency in buildings and industrial processes. Katz's expertise lies in how to get the latest knowledge about healthy, energy-efficient design incorporated into the building community. The designs he promotes are not sexy—no solar collectors or wind generators, although those could be part of the package. The genius is in the details of home construction and in the process that ensures that they are followed. Katz and his colleagues are so convinced of their system that they are willing to guarantee the energy bills of any home that uses it —bills as low as $18 a month for some three-bedroom houses.

That guarantee, and the modest price they offer it for, has brought utility companies and home builders from all over the country banging on their door. And it has attracted a host of other Duke alumni to join his crusade.

Nationwide, residential and commercial buildings consume more than one-third of total U.S. energy, at an annual cost of $240 billion. Buildings contribute one-third of our

Average monthly amount for heating and cooling, not the total energy bill. Average is $32 per month ($384 per year). These homes are basically identical to homes in an Advanced Energy program 10 miles away, whose heating and cooling costs are guaranteed at $18 per month ($216 per year). If more, Advanced Energy will pay the difference to the homeowner. Source: Arnie Katz, Advanced Energy

urban air pollution and roughly one-third of carbon emissions. Unless conservation measures are taken or greater efficiencies achieved, energy consumption will grow proportionately with our population. That's reason enough to take up the conservation banner. But for Katz, the motivation goes deeper than the numbers.

He traces his energy awareness back to his childhood in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Widowed with six children during the Great Depression and living with the family, Katz's grandmother used to follow him around the house turning off lights. In the late Fifties, the family lost their retail clothing business when the local steel mill shut down. Katz says that far from being traumatic, the experience taught him that even a drastic reduction in income and in the ability to accumulate "stuff" had little effect on his happiness or well-being. The seeds of a lifestyle based on frugality and independence from material possessions were sown.

As an undergraduate at Duke in the late Sixties, Katz was an eager participant in the back-to-the-land movement that had many students living in former tobacco barns, renovating old farmhouses, and building crude housing. Together with several other students, he attempted to build a log cabin from scratch on land owned by the family of Bill Boyarsky '69, along New Hope Creek near Duke Forest.

"We spent a whole day chopping down one oak tree before giving up on the idea," Katz says. "We were totally clueless."

After graduation, Katz joined the National Teacher Corps in the western North Carolina mountains. There he discovered that he loved to teach, but didn't like schools. After several years in Florida and Virginia, he and his wife, Svea Oster '68, moved back to Durham, where he joined with Steve Hoffius '71 to edit and publish *Carologue*, a cross between *The Whole Earth Catalogue* and *Mother Earth News*.

Still harboring the fantasy of building his own house, Katz decided to learn some building skills. He went to work for Kelly Morris '68, framing houses in Durham and Chapel Hill. Later, he took a job with Durham homebuilder Richard Harkrader, whose contemporary solar homes and apartments dot the neighborhoods around West Campus. Katz was sold on Harkrader's energy-efficient designs and planned to build one for himself "someday."

In 1979, Katz and his wife bought into a land cooperative called Lockridge Community, bordering Duke Forest. They had hoped to build a modest house in which to raise their then-one-year-old son Sol Katz '00, but money was short. They bought a used mobile home instead and moved it onto the land. The trailer lacked central heat, air-conditioning, and even running water. "The family joke was that Sol was housebroken before he was toilet-trained," Katz says.

In the coming years, Katz organized numerous tours of solar homes in Lockridge and the surrounding area. Solar energy was the rage of the late 1970s and early 1980s, and homes popped up all over the Triangle area sporting roof-mounted solar collectors and large, south-facing windows. Builders gave a nod to energy efficiency by adding extra insulation to the walls and floors, but the focus was always on the solar aspects.

In 1984, Katz joined the North Carolina Alternative Energy Corporation, a private, nonprofit company set up by the state to research and promote alternatives to conventionally generated electricity. At the time of the AEC's creation in 1980, electricity prices were soaring and citizens were protesting the economical, environmental, and safety concerns around nuclear power. The AEC's mission was to reduce the reliance on this form of power and, in most people's minds, this would be accomplished by blanketing the state with solar, wind, and hydroelectric generators.

But by the late Eighties, the promise of alternative energy failed to materialize. Active solar systems (those employing roof-mounted collectors and pumps) were expensive and prone to breakage, and passive solar systems (those relying on large south-facing windows and heat-storing masonry floors) were never widely adopted by the building community, whose priorities were price and appearance. Wind speeds were marginal in North Carolina and most of the good hydroelectric sites had already been developed. Increasingly, the AEC turned its focus to energy-efficient design—making buildings tighter so that they would use less energy.

That was hardly as trendy as building solar collectors, and many of the energy activists of the day turned to other pursuits. But not Katz. "Logic always suggested that we deal with efficiency first, and then focus on alternative means of production, but somehow efficiency always got the short shrift," he says. "It turns out there was a lot more to efficiency than we realized."

Up to the 1990s, builders and architects assumed that energy efficiency was primarily achieved by stuffing more insulation in walls, floors, and ceilings. Mathematical models suggested this would greatly reduce heat loss, but actual energy consumption was often much higher than predicted. Using innovative tools like infrared cameras that see through

walls and blower doors that pressurize houses to exaggerate air exchange, a handful of researchers discovered sources of energy loss in heretofore unsuspected places. Duct systems were a major problem. As much as 25 percent of the conditioned air carried by a typical duct system was found to leak out into the crawl space and attic. Recessed lighting fixtures, beloved in contemporary homes for their unobtrusiveness, turned out to act as chimneys, siphoning conditioned air from the living space. And insulation, as installed by the typical contractor, was found to have numerous gaps and tears that allowed rivers of heat to pass through.

While building scientists recognized the need to eliminate these sources of air and heat leakage, two problems loomed large in the field. The first involved indoor air quality. As buildings were made tighter in the Eighties and Nineties, occupants began to experience health problems—asthma attacks, headaches, and nausea, collectively referred to as "sick-building syndrome." These typically resulted from indoor growth of mold and mildew, a byproduct of excessive moisture in the house, or exposure to toxic fumes generated by improperly vented combustion appliances or by building products themselves.

Eliminating these sources of moisture and toxic fumes became a science in itself—one in which Katz and other members of the AEC steeped themselves. The company changed its name to Advanced Energy and marketed its expertise in healthy building design. "Our approach now is that while we want energy efficiency, our first priority is health," Katz says.

A second problem was actually getting contractors on the job to attend to the details that enabled a building to function properly. During the building boom of the last two decades, homes were thrown up as fast as contractors could build them. Workers were often untrained or unsupervised and many of the crucial details involved in sealing the building frame were ignored.

Along with a number of practitioners around the country, Katz began to understand that a systems approach was needed to ensure that buildings worked as they were intended. All the components—the building shell, the mechanical systems, and the people—had to work together as an independent whole.

"Everyone who touches a house, from the designer and builder to the occupant and service technician, has an impact on the way a building performs," Katz says. "So a successful system requires a good design, building contractors who are trained to understand the importance of crucial details, and on-site quality control. At the end of the construction process, you need to do performance testing on each house to verify that you've done everything right. If that process is followed, field tests show that buildings consume 30 to 50 percent less energy than homes of comparable size, are much more comfortable to live in, and have much fewer problems."

LES TODD

Field testing: Katz, left, and Dastur check for energy leaks in new construction

Katz knew that implementing this systems approach does add to the cost of construction—about $2,500 for a three-bedroom house—but builders would benefit from fewer callbacks, reduced liability, and happier customers. And if people were willing to pay the extra cost, Katz felt he could guarantee the homes' performance. The team at Advanced Energy came upon the idea of a package to include plan review, contractor training, and quality control. Several companies around the country were marketing this approach, primarily to builders of high-end custom houses. Advanced Energy wanted to go after the mainstream, production homebuilders. The marketing hook would be a comfort and energy bill guarantee.

"Build the house under our program," Katz says, "and we'll guarantee both comfort and heating and cooling bills." How can anyone offer a guarantee on something as variable as a homeowner's consumption of energy and sense of comfort? "We know that the human body is only comfortable within a narrow range of temperatures—not more than about 78 degrees in winter and not less than about 68 degrees in summer—so peo-

On Energy Watch in Washington

While a number of Duke alumni are working in the trenches to promote energy efficiency, David Garman '79 is orchestrating the battle from the nation's capital. Last May, Garman was nominated by President George W. Bush as assistant secretary in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the U.S. Department of Energy. Garman oversees the work of about 570 federal employees, several thousand contractors, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, Colorado, and six regional offices.

"It is by far the best job in DOE," Garman says. "We are working on the technologies of the future that will eventually free us from imported petroleum and the environmental consequences of ever-increasing conventional energy use."

In the area of transportation, Garman's office is promoting research and development of hybrid electric vehicles, fuel cells, hydrogen, and biofuels among others. "Personally, I drive a Toyota Prius, a hybrid electric that gets roughly fifty miles to the gallon," he says. "That's not a car that appeals to a lot of people, but we're working with our automotive partners to get hybrid technologies in vehicles that people most want to buy. By 2003, we expect hybrid technology to be offered in sport utility vehicles like the Ford Escape and Dodge Durango."

In the residential field, Garman's office has overseen the development of several of the technologies that Arnie Katz's Advanced Energy Corporation and others incorporate into their homes. These include low-e glass windows, which reflect sunlight in summer and retain heat in winter, and a host of energy-efficient appliances. But what Garman says excites him most in the residential market are programs that will allow people to choose the type of electricity they purchase.

"Right now, several utilities offer their customers the option to buy 'green power' —that is, electricity produced by renewable sources such as biomass and wind," says Garman. "It costs a little more to produce electricity through renewable sources, so you pay a little more for it, but you have the satisfaction of promoting an environmentally responsible source of production."

Garman also likes the Puget Sound

Garman: searching for alternatives at the DOE

Electric Company's program that shows consumers in real time how much the electricity they are consuming costs to produce, and allows them to change their consumption patterns to take advantage of the cheapest production times.

"During periods of low demand, utilities will run their most-efficient plants, producing electricity at perhaps five cents per kilowatt hour. But at times of peak demand, they have to use their least-efficient plants, which may produce energy at two or three times that cost. Most electric bills charge customers an average price for electricity consumed. Programs like Puget Sound's charge you the actual cost and give you the option of adjusting your consumption accordingly."

The terrorist attacks of September 11 have placed a new sense of urgency on his efforts. "There's little doubt that our reliance on imported petroleum—currently 56 percent of our total consumption—has complicated our response to the terrorist threat," he says. "And there's no doubt that some of the dollars we've paid for that oil have gone into the terrorists' pockets. Transportation is the big consumer of oil in this country, so that's where we need to concentrate. And that's why I'm so excited about the alternatives to the gasoline engine—hybrid vehicles in the short term and fuel cells in the long term."

Garman's vision of America's energy future "is a world where many of our homes will generate their own power from renewable resources; where businesses will be housed in 'net zero energy' buildings that produce as much energy as they consume; where our factories become energy parks that not only use, but also make energy; and where our cars and trucks will be powered with fuel cells fueled by hydrogen, and their only emissions will be water vapor."

—*John Manuel*

ple's thermostat settings are actually fairly predictable," he says. "As long as the building shell is tightly constructed and properly insulated, we can accurately predict how much energy is needed to maintain those temperatures."

But what about all the other energy-consuming appliances in a house—the lights, major appliances, and computers? "We look at the two lowest months of energy consumption—those times when the heating and cooling systems are likely to be shut off—and identify this as the 'base load' of the house. Essentially, we guarantee that portion of the bill above the base load—the heating and cooling portion."

Advanced Energy's first client was Tucson Electric Power Company in 1996. For the past decade, the utility had watched its customers switch from electric to gas heat in the face of rising prices for electricity. In order to stem this drain, Tucson sought to offer a bill guarantee to homeowners who built according to their standards and used electric heat pumps. Tucson hired Advanced Energy to design the program and train the staff and contractors. More than 1,200 homes have now been built under this program, and another 3,000 are under contract.

Louisiana Pacific, one of the nation's largest lumber companies, followed with a program called Engineered for Life, targeted at large production builders. Approximately 4,000 homes have been completed under this program, mostly in Las Vegas, Phoenix, Atlanta, and Orlando. Recently, Advanced Energy entered into a partnership with Masco Company, a Fortune 100 company with a contractor-services division that installs roughly half of the insulation going into buildings around the country. Masco has enrolled three of the nation's largest homebuilders—Pulte, Centex, and Ryland Homes —into a guaranteed performance program, Environments for Living. Advanced Energy develops the construction standards, trains the contractors, conducts a plan review, and monitors the work of quality controllers in the field. Masco expects to build between 15,000 and 20,000 homes under the program this year.

With the success of their market-based strategy, Katz and his colleagues have turned their sights to the low end of the building market—so-called "affordable housing." Traditionally, the problem with introducing energy-efficient design into this end of the market is that low-income homebuyers cannot afford to pay anything extra. Ironically, a natural disaster has given Advanced Energy a boost.

In September 1999, Hurricane Floyd struck eastern North Carolina, damaging or destroying nearly 50,000 homes, most of them owned or rented by low-income residents. Flooding was the primary agent of destruction. Water damage left many homes still standing, but posed a serious threat of mold and mildew. Advanced Energy offered their services to the agencies involved in the recovery effort, thinking their primary role would be in training people how to repair water-damaged homes. That happened, but as officials made plans to build new government-subsidized housing, they seized on the opportunity to make the homes energy efficient, as well as durable and healthy to live in.

The result was a program called Build Back Better; it involves partnerships with nonprofit builders, including the Metropolitan Housing and Community Development Corporation of Washington, North Carolina. Metropolitan is the developer of a fifty-six-house project in Grifton, North Carolina, intended for victims of the flood.

Says Katz, "We're building the houses to our standards in return for which we'll guarantee that the average monthly heating and cooling bill won't exceed $18 for the three-bedroom homes and $19 for the four-bedroom homes. Not only are these people getting back into new homes, they're getting into homes that are affordable to live in and built to last."

The Grifton project led to a partnership with the North Carolina Community Development Initiative, a Raleigh-based nonprofit that provides financing to affordable housing developers. An additional $2,500 to $3,000 per house covers the plan review, contractor training, on-site quality control, performance testing, and bill guarantees, as well as the construction costs for the required upgrades. The Initiative covers all these costs with a grant, so the price to the buyer doesn't increase. Not only do buyers get a healthier, more comfortable house, the lower energy costs will put a few more dollars in their pockets every month.

Seeing the interest of the housing agencies in eastern North Carolina, Katz approached the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency (NCHFA) about offering the package, dubbed System Vision, to affordable homes statewide. NCHFA was sold on the idea and began offering that option in May 2001.

"The affordability of the package, the idea that Arnie's people will actually test each home and offer a two-year guarantee really sealed it for us," says Bob Dunham, manager of home ownership for NCHFA. "We think homebuyers will be interested not only because they will see lower energy bills, but also an increased value on their homes. Traditionally, appraisers have been unwilling to add value for energy conservation measures, but if you're willing to guarantee lower energy bills, that should be reflected in the appraisal."

LEE TURAY

Helping Habitat in Chatham County: one of Advanced Energy's projects with 43 nonprofit builders or developers in 31 North Carolina counties

Advanced Energy has met with such demand for their program that they have brought on additional staff. One of these is Cyrus Dastur B.S.E. '92. After graduating as an electrical engineer, Dastur took a job with a software firm located in the same building as Advanced Energy. He says he was intrigued by the company name and the electric-powered car they kept in the parking lot. Later, as a staffer with the North Carolina Museum of Life and Science, he read about the company's involvement in energy-efficient construction. Dastur contacted Katz and asked how someone might get into his line of work.

"Arnie said the best thing I could do would be to get some construction experience to see how houses were actually put together in the field," Dastur says. "So I quit my job and did carpentry for a year. I had an absolute ball."

In June 2000, Dastur went back to Katz with calloused hands. Katz hired him to help start up new projects and to conduct plan reviews. Dastur has had all the work he can handle.

"If a company expresses interest in building houses to our standards, we will do a free plan review on one of their models," says Dastur. "We get the drawings and do an energy analysis, find out what would have to be done to meet our standards. If they decide to go ahead with the program, they send us more plans, which we review for a fee."

Within the next five years, Advanced Energy envisions that all houses built in North Carolina with public money will be built to their standards. That will require persuading the various players of the value of System Vision and incorporating changes in the system by which the housing programs are funded. To promote those changes, Advanced Energy has called on the services of another Duke alumnus, Meredith Emmett '82. Emmett is a partner in Third Space Studio, a Durham-based consulting firm that "connects innovative nonprofits with adventurous philanthropists." Emmett also teaches a course in nonprofit management at Duke's Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy.

"Our role is helping Advanced Energy find the money to train all of the players in the affordable-housing world so that they understand the value of System Vision," Emmett says. "We are also working with the various housing agencies to get them to raise their funding caps to include the additional cost of meeting System Vision standards."

Meanwhile, Katz gets to indulge in one of his favorite activities—teaching—without having to be part of a formal school setting. He travels regularly, both throughout North Carolina and around the U.S., giving seminars and workshops for builders, contractors, architects, engineers, and home inspectors.

Katz finally did get to build his own house. Working in his spare time and with "a lot of help from friends and neighbors," he, Oster, and their two children moved into their hand-made home in 1992. Combining the passive solar design of his early inspiration with the efficiency techniques he advocates today, the three-bedroom, two-bath house has been averaging about $130 a year to heat and cool. With air-conditioning. And indoor plumbing. ■

Manuel writes frequently on issues related to energy and the environment. He lives in Durham.

DUKE GARDENS

As the morning sun spreads summer warmth onto meadows and ponds, the fearsome hunters prepare for launch, whirring their membranous wings to warm flight muscles for the day's hunt. Muscles taut, they vault into the air. They are gossamer death, skimming the landscape, their bulbous eyes enabling a panoramic view as they search for the slightest glint of prey. A river cruiser acrobatically flips its streamlined body, swooping to snag a mosquito in mid-flight for an aerial meal. A powdered dancer deftly dives to bring an untimely end to a plump housefly more than half its size. They fly constantly—the swamp darners, mocha emeralds, pondhawks, clubtails, jewelwings.

To Duke graduate student Joshua S. Rose, who studies their ecology, these elegant predators are as poetic in form and function as their species names. They fully deserve to be called by their mythical-sounding moniker: dragonflies. Rose enjoys describing the talents of his chosen study subjects. "They're incredibly agile, which is particularly amazing because fossil dragonflies from the Jurassic period of dinosaurs don't look much different from dragonflies today," he says. "And yet, you'd think that the true flies that are their prey, and which evolved much more recently, might be more maneuverable. But the dragonflies are just a heck of a lot faster and more powerful."

Modern dragonflies, fortunately, are much smaller than their ancestors, says Rose. Fossil dragonflies dating to the Permian period some 250 million years ago boasted wingspans of two-and-a-half feet. If those ancient adults were formidable, the dragonfly larvae, called "nymphs," were downright horrific, he says. Stalking the floors of ancient forests, the voracious nymphs measured more than a foot of downright nastiness. Beneath their heads nestled a hinged, armlike structure called a "labium" that ended in fanglike pincers.

Fans of the *Alien* movies, whose hellish monsters sport similar extensible dentition, will appreciate the deadly function of such a dining appliance. Like the movie aliens, a nymph encountering prey slashed out with its labium, snatching the hapless animal back to shred it in powerful mandibles. "If these ancient forms were still around today flying in the air, and their nymphs stalking the land, many biologists believe humans would still be living in caves," says Rose.

Fortunately, today's dragonflies are definitely benign, at least to larger animals. Belying their nicknames of "devil's darning needles" or "horse stingers," they do not bite. And,

The Ecology of the Dragonfly

By DENNIS MEREDITH

Biologist Joshua Rose tracks some of nature's fiercest, most agile predators. Fortunately, they're only two inches long.

On Gossamer Wings

although the nymphs have retained their rather alarming eating habits, almost all species are now aquatic, spending their infancy in ponds and streams terrorizing worms, tadpoles, and small fish. The modern nymphs have retained their ancestors' decidedly uncouth breathing method of drawing water into their anuses to oxygenate gills inside their rectums. What's more, to escape danger, they can jet-propel themselves by forcefully expelling that water—bringing to mind a rather crude phrase occasionally used by humans as an insult. Fortunately, when adults emerge from their larval exoskeleton, they develop a more aesthetic breathing mechanism, drawing air through trachea along their body segments.

As fascinating as dragonflies are in their own right, Rose has found them invaluable subjects for his ecological studies. Unfortunately, observing the creatures has been no easy task, and the hearty scientist has needed all his energy to trek through fields, swamps, and forests in Florida, Texas, and Hawaii, tracking the elusive creatures. Unlike such "convenient" insects as butterflies, which flit obligingly about flowers, dragonflies—among nature's fastest insects—zoom about randomly in search of tasty in-flight meals. And these aerobatic insects have never been raised successfully in captivity, ruling out laboratory studies.

Despite the creatures' wandering habits and occupation of often-unpleasant terrain, Rose has remained undeterred. "One thing about being a field biologist is that you tend to get a certain affection for stomping around and getting wet and muddy and getting bitten by mosquitoes and poison ivy, and whatever else happens to be out there," he says, gamely.

The ecological mystery that compels him to chase dragonflies is the question of what happens to alien species when they invade new territory. It's an especially important ecological question given the widespread mixing of species in today's global biological mixmaster of international transport. "The most well-known cases are exotic species that are introduced and wind up wreaking havoc on the native ecology," he says. He cites examples ranging from the aggressive Japanese plant kudzu, known popularly as "the plant that ate the South," to the brown tree snake, which invaded Guam and virtually wiped out native forest birds.

Rose's dragonfly research takes a different tack from most studies of alien species. "In my work, most people assume that I'm looking at how the new species affect the dragonflies that are already there," he says. "But

JON GARDNER

I'm actually looking in reverse. I'm looking at how the new species are affected by all the species that are already there." He has taken this unusual approach because of the reality that invading species can have a more complex effect on ecosystems than just endangering them. "It's usually assumed that any exotic species that gets established is going to be a pest, because when you hear about exotic species, you hear about the ones that have run roughshod over native ecosystems and done horrendous damage. But there are a lot of exotic species that don't really do much to the native species, and to some extent can even coexist with them."

The development of this coexistence by the new species, he says, can offer useful ecological lessons. "From an evolutionary point of view, a species colonizes a new area and then adapts to that new area and the species it's coexisting with. So, I'm looking at a range of dragonfly species in a given area, including the invading species, and trying to detect the first hints of adaptation."

Thus, Rose has waded through the Everglades of Florida, tramped the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and pushed through the tropical forests of the Hawaiian Islands to gather data for his studies. And it has been extraordinarily hard, he says. Not only must he track up to twenty species of the peripatetic insects at once, but he must also record as many details as possible about their habitats and the "ecological space" they occupy. For example, he must detect whether a given invading species might change its preferred perch in grassland as little as a few inches in height. "I'd probably be very close to finishing my Ph.D. at this point, except that my original plans for statistical analysis were based on getting good data on, say, how high the animal is and what percentage of time it spends over water versus dry land," says Rose. "But once I got out into the field, those idealistic notions of mine went out the window." He discovered that standing in a dragonfly-rich environment meant tracking a confusing swirl of dozens of insects and trying to scribble down up to ten pieces of data on each one.

Now, after years of soggy feet and writer's cramp, he has gathered enough data to begin a statistical analysis to attempt to detect changes in the habits of invading dragonfly species. "If there is a change, the next step is to determine whether this is an actual adaptation—something that's a permanent evolutionary change in the dragonfly—or whether it's what biologists call 'phenotypic plasticity,' where the dragonfly has a certain amount of flexibility in its ecology that it can change from day to day without any permanent new genetic or evolutionary consequences."

In his research, Rose represents what is both old and new about science and scientists. His approach is "old" in the sense that it reflects the kind of observational study done before the age of the DNA sequencer and the computer. "Observational research was the accepted mode of research a century ago, and there's still a lot to be learned from it. Unfortunately, it's looked down upon in many university settings, where the trend is toward controlled laboratory experiments."

Rose's research is also "new" in that it recognizes that nature cannot necessarily be reduced to a laboratory experiment. "Basically, life is multivariate. One argument used by people like me who are going back to observational research rather than hard-core controlled experiments is that many scientists have tended to make conclusions black or white, with no overlap between them. So, when they look at the ecology of animals like the dragonfly, they might try to see whether it's determined by one factor, eliminating all the others. But in real life, that's not the case. Ecology and behavior are affected by the interaction of a whole bunch of influences."

Fortunately, says Rose, Duke's biology department has offered him the freedom to foster such independent thought. "They have a very strong belief here in letting the graduate student pick his or her own research projects.

That's not true in a lot of schools. They'll either hand a student a project for them to do, or they'll just pay lip service to independence for graduate students, but not give them quite enough rope to hang themselves."

In fact "hanging themselves" is what all creative scientists do—that is, take chances on truly creative projects that may or may not work. "That was the case when I got here," says Rose. "I came up with numerous ideas for research, and almost all of them got shot down. But finally I came up with the idea for studying dragonflies." In particular, he says his adviser, biology research professor Peter Klopfer, offered just the right balance of guidance and independence to foster the young scientist.

In his teaching, Rose uses as an object lesson the rather bizarre habits of dragonfly nymphs. He recounts his delight in introducing the nymphs to students in associate professor Alexander Motten's biodiversity class. "We'll bring a live dragonfly nymph into the lab the week we study insects," he recalls, "and as the students watch, we drop a worm in front of it and, bam! In the blink of an eye the worm goes from swimming around to being chewed up by the nymph. The students are really amazed that such bizarre alien beasts are crawling around in their backyard garden ponds and local drainage ditches."

Rose hopes to see some of the rarer species of dragonflies he has yet to encounter in his travels, like the cobra clubtail, a native of North Carolina streams and rivers. "There's a whole family of dragonflies that have swollen knobs at the end of their tails," he says. "And the cobra clubtail gets its name because, when it raises its tail up, the tail looks like the spreading hood of a cobra."

For Rose, such spectacular species also illustrate how humans have failed to respect the natural wealth of species on the planet. "Clubtails need clear running water with a high oxygen content," he points out. "But there's hardly a river or stream in North Carolina that hasn't been dammed or channelized and lined with concrete. So, many of these clubtails are becoming harder and harder to find."

More broadly, he says, all of the thousands of dragonfly species have yet to be identified. "There was a new dragonfly species discovered in this country only a few years ago. So, if we don't know what's in the United States, imagine what we might find in Brazil or Colombia or Peru."

"There's definitely a whole new frontier of knowledge out there, but part of the problem is that as universities angle more toward molecular biology and laboratory experiments and away from observational natural history, there aren't many scientists left who are going out into the field and looking for these species," he says. Such knowledge might even lead to practical benefits, says Rose, citing a case in Southeast Asia in which dragonfly nymphs were added to drinking-water barrels to eat disease-carrying mosquito larvae. With some adaptation, dragonflies might even find use in mosquito control in this country, he says. "Local dragonflies wouldn't work because they breed in wetlands, while mosquitoes breed in small containers. But one could envision importing tropical species that breed in the small amounts of water, such as tree holes."

Rose and his fellow scientist-naturalists see dragonflies as significant beyond such a mundane use as mosquito eradicators. The ancient, elegant insects—those known and the multitude yet undiscovered—constitute an object lesson about human ignorance of the stunning diversity of our planet's creatures. And they offer a humbling lesson about the power of evolution to engineer creatures so perfectly adapted that they have survived for millennia, far longer than humans have walked the Earth. ■

"One thing about being a field biologist is that you tend to get a certain affection for stomping around and getting wet and muddy and getting bitten by mosquitoes and poison ivy, and whatever else happens to be out there."

Dragonflies from Rose's homepage: www.duke.edu/~jsr6/

DUKE

Beyond Tourism

Katherine Guckenberger '93 contributes her impressions of a trip to Cuba, sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association under the auspices of Duke Alumni Education & Travel.

Last March, I joined a group on the Duke Alumni Association's first educational adventure trip to Cuba. We were among a handful of legal American visitors to the country that month; since President John F. Kennedy's famous 1963 ban, open travel to the island has been effectively curtailed. Duke, however, was able to secure a rare license from the Treasury Department's Office of Assets Control for the purpose of conducting educational programs. We entered the country ready to show pages of proper documentation to anyone who demanded them.

Alas, no one asked. The young man sitting in the immigration booth at Havana's airport the night we arrived was no more interested in me and my documents than in the slow, slow fan that turned on the high ceiling of the hangar [in which we found ourselves.] I asked him not to stamp my passport, fearing I'd face retribution if not hassles in the future from inquisitive U.S. immigration agents back in Washington, D.C., where I live. The man nodded, assuming, I'm sure, that I was one of the thousands of Americans who enter Cuba illegally each year and request that their passports not be stamped. I wanted to tell him that we were all entering legally, but I decided that he probably would not believe me, or care.

After our checked luggage was X-rayed, we headed to one of the only five-star hotels in Havana, a mustard-and-maroon-colored monstrosity in the city's center. The Parque Central was, however, a comfortable homebase for our group. Built as a joint venture with a Dutch firm, it had all the amenities of a flashy European hotel, with live Cuban music in the lobby at night and top-notch Cuban coffee worth rising for in the morning. Here we could kick off our shoes after long walking tours, take a refreshing dip in the pool on the roof, check e-mail, or catch up on CNN. We could knock back *mojitos* in its various bars or just sit and enjoy the burning sweet smell of rich Cuban cigars. But one step outside the Parque Central was enough to remind us that our hotel was an anomaly. The real Cuba lay just beyond our door.

Cuba is often described as a land of incongruities and Havana, a once-beautiful old lady. Havana is still beautiful, but she is gracefully crumbling to the ground. The city's grand old buildings are prohibitively expensive to keep up, which is why they are in such poor shape today. Colorful stuccoed houses of the Plaza Vieja and along the Paseo de Marti promenade have been transformed into crowded tenements, where families, often three generations strong, share kitchens and bathrooms. It is nearly impossible to find a historic residence that does not seem physically encumbered by laundry hanging from windows or balconies.

Any disconsolation a tourist might feel for the dilapidated state of the capital must also come to terms with the more disturbing evidence of Cuba's great social problems and inconsistencies, some wacky and some simply woeful. Cuba has the highest number of physicians per capita in the world but not enough medical supplies to go around. It is a country with a growing number of hustlers and prostitutes, and an increasing AIDS rate; where seemingly well-heeled mothers beg for soap or shampoo to wash themselves and their children; where nineteenth-century apothecaries with rows of porcelain jars are preserved like museums, but modern pharmacies do not stock aspirin; where street children wear hand-me-downs from the U.S. with no idea what the symbols and slogans on their T-shirts—"Wellesley Tennis," "Metamucil"—really mean. It's a place where it's illegal for the few privately owned restaurants to serve lobster or beef, where hotels are strictly off-limits to Cubans, where houses cannot be bought or sold, where food is rationed, and where a lawyer, for the right price, will arrange for a man to marry a dead woman in order to "inherit" her car.

The Cuba one finds today is the result of Fidel Castro's police-state rules and the effects of a debilitating economic crisis that

began in 1990, just before the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Cuban government dubbed this "the special period" before someone else gave it a more appropriately ominous appellation.

Since the beginning of "the special period," life as Cubans knew it has changed dramatically. Most Americans have little idea of what Cubans have endured. The dissolution of the Soviet Union marked the end of Russian aid and preferential terms of trade, as well as the end of the sugar-for-oil swap. Shortly thereafter, Cuba experienced massive food shortages that forced people to stop eating horsemeat and start eating, of all things, their pet cats.

In an attempt to paint a rosy picture, one of our guides told me, the Cuban government ran cooking shows on television describing how to eat food waste, like the "grapefruit steak," made of normally discarded rind and filled with onions and peppers. Similar television shows explained how to cook the mysterious food found in cans donated from Bulgaria. And the government attempted to persuade a skeptical population that permanent shortages of toiletries and other such luxuries were no big deal; soap and toothpaste were not essential to clean bodies and teeth, the party line went.

Some effects of "the special period" are still evident. Hitchhikers line the highways hoping to get a ride, often waving dollar bills to entice drivers. Men dressed in yellow uniforms, called "yellow men," stop cars and order them to carry passengers traveling in the same direction. The black market for goods, ranging from cigarettes to children's clothing, is thriving.

Castro, for his part, has grudgingly made significant changes in the way the statist economy operates, most obviously the privatization of certain industries, the encouragement of tourism, and the introduction, or allowance, of the U.S. dollar as legal tender. For the first time, he has bought food from the U.S., after a hurricane devastated much of the island last year. According to U.S. law, Cuba must pay for U.S. food in hard currency, a measure overtly designed to restrict Cuba's ability to do business with U.S. firms. But the cash-strapped Cuba managed, somehow, to pay for the food, indicating a strong desire to avoid indebtedness to its dominant neighbor to the north.

Land of incongruities: Cuba's charm and vibrancy emerge amid the poverty

PATRICIA GOLDSBERGER

Why is it, many of us wondered, that relations between U.S. and Cuba remain so touchy? Current policy, namely the U.S. economic embargo—the longest embargo in our country's history—gave many of us pause. Our lecture at the U.S. Interest Section in Havana (operated under the auspices of the Swiss embassy) should have convinced any red-blooded American that we're doing the right thing by putting pressure on Communist Castro. But it left me cold. By the time our group met with the U.S. diplomats, we'd already been in Havana for four days, and we'd witnessed both the poverty and the kindness of the Cuban people firsthand. I don't think any of us were prepared to defend the Cuban revolution or Castro's regime, but we certainly had questions about the effectiveness of the embargo, which to me had come to look, more and more, petty and punitive.

I left Cuba with the feeling that seeing the country with my own eyes, seeing both the beautiful and bizarre, was a privilege. We are now privy to information most Americans will only read about, and I hope we'll continue to recast our own questions about U.S. policy in Cuba, in order to find better answers. In the meantime, I've got my fingers crossed for our Cuban friends, and I'm looking forward to mixing my own *mojitos*, and maybe spending some quality time with my cat.

Guckenberger is a freelance writer living in Washington, D.C.

DAA: Changing of the Guard

President Gary Melchionni '73, J.D. '81 turned over the gavel to Wilt Alston B.S.E. '81 at the end of the weekend meeting of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors in May. Melchionni called his year as DAA leader "another installment of my payback to Duke for what it has done for me and my family."

His two goals, he said, were met: to implement the DAA's strategic plan and to make its president more visible. "Duke is in a golden age," he said. "The level the university is taking itself to is the same as that of the Duke Alumni Association."

The weekend began with a hard-hat tour of the new West-Edens Link (WEL) residence-hall complex, followed by a luncheon on Friday. The guest speaker was Jane Gaines, literature professor and director of the Duke Film and Video Program (who, appropriately, presented a video describing the program); she was accompanied by her research associate, Josh Gibson '95.

Sterly Wilder '83, director of the Annual Fund, gave an update on the progress of the Campaign for Duke—90 percent toward its goal of $2 billion—and the Annual Fund, thanking the board for its nearly 100 percent participation in the latter. David Jarmul, the director of Duke News Service, then discussed "e-Duke," a project that will encompass a redesign and restructuring of the university's homepage, a new communications- and collaboration-oriented model for the news service, and a chance for alumni (and others) to select specific types of news that would be sent to them electronically on a regular basis.

Reports followed. Ruth Wade Ross '68, immediate past president of the DAA, reported on trustee actions. There are plans for the university to spend $600 million on various projects: adding to the admissions office building, renovating Kilgo Quad housing, creating a student wellness center, expanding the Washington Duke Inn, and overhauling Central Campus, among other construction. Some of the trustees' concerns include the football program and the overall athletics

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experience, women's health related to alcohol use, campus safety, and the residential-life experience. Ross becomes a voting member of the board of trustees, having served ex officio as DAA past president this year.

Melchionni, in his president's report, listed some of the alumni events he attended, in line with his goal of making the DAA president more visible: Reunion Weekend, alumni club gatherings, new-student "accept" parties, events with Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane, and a meeting with Duke's trustees, before whom he reviewed the alumni association's activities.

In his director's report, Laney Funderburk '60 discussed some budget items and upcoming credit-card contract negotiations, the Final Four party celebrating Duke women's basketball, record-breaking attendance at DAA sponsored commencement parties, and the refurbishing of the carriage house behind Alumni House to relocate the reunions program and *Duke Magazine*'s offices.

Standing committees met during the afternoon, followed by cocktails and dinner at the Doris Duke Center at the Sarah P. Duke Gardens. Gardens director Richard A. White was guest speaker.

At Saturday morning's breakfast, David Ferriero, university librarian and vice provost, presented the plans for Perkins Library's expansion, a key part of the Campaign for Duke's envisioned campus enhancements.

The standing committees then gave reports:

Alumni Admissions' chair Sally Burks Schmalz '87 announced the two incoming freshmen selected to receive Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarships and the status of children of alumni who applied to the Class of 2006. Twenty-five more students than last year were admitted; 673 applied. The committee proposed a joint project with alumni clubs, a send-off party in July for incoming freshmen in that town or region. For accepted students not yet committed, current students from their hometowns could phone or e-mail them in April to help them decide to come to Duke.

In the absence of Alumni Education & Travel's chair Tom Clark '69, committee member Dina Meyers '94 summarized some of the year's trips abroad and discussed some of the local educational events, such as the Baseball in America event that attracted 420 alumni and friends to the American Museum of Natural History in New York; Dick Groat '53 was one of the guest speakers. Duke Directions and Art Sparks, held during Reunion Weekend, drew record numbers to classroom lecture sessions and performances by Duke artists; the 20th Century Lives series, co-sponsored with the history department, also had a large draw.

Clubs' chair William P. Miller '77 addressed programming for young alumni, as well as how to define "young alumni." The committee is also assessing topic-driven speakers for club events. Clubs will be canvassed for their wants and speakers will be tailored to those suggestions. Some of the more popular events have been those for young alumni, visits by President Keohane, and receptions connected to concerts and stage performances.

Duke Magazine and Communications' chair Wilt Alston B.S.E. '81 reported that the magazine had met sixteen of its twenty Strategic Plan goals. He also recapped the committee conversation with Duke News Service director David Jarmul about the role of the magazine as a resource within the e-Duke project, and its deliberations on the DAA website's electronic privacy policy, which was drafted initially by committee member Sarah Harrington Adams '70, J.D. '73.

In the absence of Member Benefits & Services' chair Cedric D. Jones '82, Alumni Affairs director Funderburk reported on a presentation to the committee by a company about introducing more group insurance offerings, beyond health coverage. Another topic was alumni career services from Duke; a search for a new Career Center director is concluded.

Reunions' chair Michele Miller Sales '78, J.D. '81 reported some Reunion Weekend statistics, including total attendance of 3,102, up 18 percent from a decade ago; and online registration at 40 percent, from every class, even the Class of 1937. Next year, fifty-fifth and sixtieth reunion classes will have separate reunions in addition to the Half Century Club reunion.

After recognizing board members who completed their terms, the meeting ended with the gavel passing from Melchionni to Alston. Board members and staff took part in a community-service project, sponsored by Duke University Retirees Organization (DURO), at Lakewood Elementary School.

Honoring Engineering Alumni

Duke's Pratt School of Engineering named two graduates, a top Exxon Mobil executive and a partner in a major venture capital firm investing in technology, as recipients of its annual alumni awards. J. Stephen Simon B.S.C.E. '65 received the school's Distinguished Alumnus Award and Lawrence D. Lenihan Jr. B.S.E.E.

'87 the Distinguished Young Alumnus Award.

Simon was selected for his achievements in the petrochemical business. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Duke, where he was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity, and earned an M.B.A. from Northwestern University. In 1967, he joined Exxon, U.S.A. He served two years in the Army, where he received a Medal of Commendation, and returned to work as a business analyst at an Exxon refinery in Baton Rouge. Up to 1980, he held various supervisory and coordinator positions in refineries, as well as in the company's refining and controller's departments. He was also an executive assistant to its executive vice president in Houston, Texas.

He returned to the Baton Rouge refinery as operations division manager and then refinery manager. In 1983, he moved to New York to become executive assistant to the president of Exxon Corporation. Simon moved to London in 1984 to be supply manager and supply and transportation manager in the petroleum products department of Esso Europe Inc. Two years later, he returned to Houston as general manager of Exxon, U.S.A.'s supply department. In 1988, he moved to Coral Gables, Florida, as chief executive and general manager of Esso Caribbean and Central America.

In 1992, he moved to Italy as executive vice president and later president of Esso Italiana. He returned to the States in 1997 to become executive vice president of Exxon Company, International. When Exxon merged with Mobil in late 1999, Simon was appointed president of the ExxonMobil Refining and Supply Company and vice president of ExxonMobil Corporation.

Simon is a member of the Pratt School's board of visitors and the President's Council of the William Preston Few Association. He also serves on Northwestern's Kellogg Advisory Board and the boards of the American Petroleum Institute and several community-service organizations. He and his wife, Susan, have three daughters.

Lenihan was selected Distinguished Young Alumnus for his achievements in the field of technology venture investing and his ability to apply his technical expertise in the business world. At Duke, he was a member of Theta Chi fraternity and vice president of the Interfraternity Council. He began his career as a sales associate at IBM, where he advanced rapidly, leading several international sales teams. He developed a start-up interactive multimedia software business within IBM that developed transactional retail kiosks that use digital video servers. While at IBM, he earned his M.B.A. at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. He left IBM in 1993 to join Broadview Associates, a technology-oriented merchant-banking firm, where he was a senior member of the mergers and acquisition team responsible for many of the first deals in the networking industry, including transactions with Bay Networks, Cabletron, and Cisco.

In 1996, he joined Pequot Capital Management, Inc. He co-founded its venture-capital investment arm, Pequot Ventures, where he is now one of nine partners in this $8-billion firm. He is managing director of Pequot Capital and co-head of Pequot's venture funds. He now heads funds with nearly $2 billion in committed capital for venture investment. Pequot focuses on early-stage start-ups and growth-stage companies in technology, telecommunications, and heath care. It has completed more than 100 venture investments in such companies as Sycamore Networks, Netegrity, Celiant, Arrowpoint, Tellium, and Watchmark Software.

Lenihan is a member of the Pratt School's board of visitors and sits on the boards of several private and public companies, including Netegrity, eLance, USSearch, and Performaworks. He and his wife, Marion, have three sons.

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Half-Century Club

John A. Forlines Jr. '39, chief executive officer of the Bank of Granite Corp., was awarded the Hugh McEinry Award by the N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities in recognition of outstanding service and lifetime contributions. He lives in Hudson, N.C.

Addison P. Penfield Sr. '40, marketing specialist on the staff of Regional Consolidated Services in Asheboro, N.C., was named Citizen of the Year 2001 by the Asheboro-Randolph Chamber of Commerce. He lives in Asheboro, N.C.

George A. Allsopp '48 was featured in the March-April issue of *Country Home Magazine* for having four paintings of New York City featured in the magazine's Show Home in Grand Central Station. His paintings, commissioned by the magazine, were of Times Square, the Empire State Building, Grand Central Station, and the Statue of Liberty; two of the paintings had the World Trade Center in the background. He lives in Brick, N.J.

Kenneth F. Palmer '51, a retired partner from Pricewaterhouse Coopers, was elected moderator of the Norfolk Baptist Association, comprising 75 Hampton Roads churches. He lives in Virginia Beach, Va.

50s & 60s

Charles L. Reid A.M. '54, Ph.D. '60 is the author of *A Philosopher's Book of Lists and Anecdotes*, published by 1st Books Library. He is also the author of *Basic Philosophical Analysis* and *Choice and Action*. He lives in Youngstown, Ohio.

Jean M. Attwood Norris Miller '60 has been minister of pastoral care since 1997 at the First Presbyterian Church in Kalamazoo, Mich. She and her husband, Gene, live in Kalamazoo.

Reginald W. Ponder B.D. '61, former president and CEO of United Methodist Retirement Homes, is interim president at Louisburg College in Franklin County, N.C. He lives in Raleigh.

Anthony P. Mollish M.F. '62 has been named assistant manager of Westvaco's Forest Resources Division. He lives in Charleston, S.C.

Norman Samuels A.M. '62, Ph.D. '67 resigned after 20 years as provost of the Newark campus of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. He lives in West Orange, N.J.

William O. Walker Jr. Ph.D. '62, professor of religion at Trinity University, is the author of *Interpolations in the Pauline Letters*, published in England by the Sheffield Academic Press Ltd. He is also the interim chair of Trinity's psychology department. He lives in San Antonio.

C.P. Patrick Reid M.F. '66, Ph.D. '68, director and professor in the School of Renewable Natural Resources at the University of Arizona, was elected president of the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges. He lives in Tucson.

F. Barry Cooper A.M. '67, Ph.D. '69, professor of political science at the University of Calgary in Canada, is the editor of *The Collected Works of Eric Voegelin, Volume 13, Selected Book Reviews*, published by the University of Missouri Press. He lives in Calgary, Alberta.

Donald W. Robertson '69 is co-director of organizational development for the corporate services department of the Center for Business and Industry at Northampton Community College. He lives in Bethlehem, Pa.

MARRIAGES: **Jean M. Attwood Norris** '60 to Gene F. Miller on Dec. 31, 1999. Residence: Kalamazoo, Mich.... **Betty Herlocker Nordan** '68 to Roger W. Broseus on Oct. 6. Residence: Bethesda, Md.

70s

Craig S. Higgins M.H.A. '70, associate professor and chair of health-care administration at Stonehill

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The Campaign for Duke

College, received the Louise F. Hegarty Excellence in Teaching Award. He lives in Easton, Mass.

Steven Naclerio J.D. '71 has joined the Miami office of Shook, Hardy & Bacon to establish its non-litigation practice and augment its business-litigation section. He lives in Miami.

Randall Wallace '71 directed the film *We Were Soldiers*, starring Mel Gibson. He also was screenwriter for the films *Braveheart*, *The Man in the Iron Mask*, and *Pearl Harbor*.

Alec Wightman '72, a partner at the Cleveland-based law firm Baker & Hostetler, was appointed to the firm's policy committee. His practice is in health care, energy, bankruptcy, and commercial law. He also coordinates the firm's national system of substantive legal practices and industry teams.

Peter E. Broadbent Jr. '73, a partner in the law firm Christian & Barton, was re-appointed to a five-year term as a member of the Library Board, the Commonwealth of Virginia agency that oversees the Library of Virginia and promotes education in history. He lives in Richmond.

John J. Kador '73 published his latest book, *201 Best Questions to Ask On Your Job Interview*, in January. He is working on a business narrative about Charles Schwab Co. He lives in Geneva, Ill.

Charles T. Frock M.H.A. '74, president and CEO of FirstHealth of the Carolinas, is the 2001-2002 president of the N.C. Healthcare Information and Communications Alliance, Inc., a nonprofit consortium of nearly 200 organizations dedicated to improving health care through information technology and secure communication. He lives in Pinehurst, N.C.

C. Jim Holliman '75, professor of emergency medicine and director of the Center for International Emergency Medicine at Pennsylvania State University, received the 2001 Dr. Rolf Peter Maeder Award of Excellence from the Goeken Group Corp. He lives in Hershey, Pa.

David K. Paylor '75 was appointed by Virginia's governor Mark Warner to be deputy secretary of natural resources for the commonwealth. He was director of operations for the Department of Environmental Quality. He lives in Mechanicsville, Va.

Elizabeth L. Werley '76 is president of the Financial Women's Association, an 1,100-member organization focused on professional development and leadership roles for women in financial services. She is a vice president for implementing technology at JP Morgan Chase & Co., in its purchasing department. She and her husband, Robert Plows, live in New York City.

Robert L. Bloomfield M.D. '77, clinical assistant professor in the department of medicine at Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, is the author of *...and the pursuit of health-care: Considering Challenges with Dr. Eugene Stead*. Stead was physician in chief at Duke Hospital from 1947 to 1967 and a professor at Duke's medical school from 1947 to 1978.

William J. Secrest '77 is director of strategy at Alcott Routon for the western United States. He is responsible for client development and initial strategy formulation for new clients of the Nashville-based national direct marketing agency. He lives in Denver, Colo.

MARRIAGES: **Sharon Schildein Grimes** A.M. '79, Ph.D. '86 to James H. Knox on Jan. 26 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham, Furry Creek, British Columbia, and at Velwell House, Dartington, Devon, England.

EXPLORING THE PSYCHE OF TERRORISM

Mini-Profile

Carroll Weinberg '49

Carroll Weinberg '49 doesn't consider himself an expert on the psychology of torture, terrorism, and ethnic conflict. But when a person is as involved in as many pursuits as he is, who has time to be an expert?

At Duke, Weinberg found his pre-med academic commitments almost overwhelming. Track and field had to take a lower priority, but he still managed to serve as president of the pre-medical society for two years. "I had to really push to get the good, broad education that was available at Duke," he says. His favorite courses were history, political science, religion, mathematics, and, above all, freshman writing seminars.

Weinberg went on to graduate training in biology, speech and language, and psychology, and finished medical school at the University of Virginia. He worked in pediatrics at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere in Baltimore for a couple of years, but says, "I was always headed for psychiatry." After serving as a commanding officer of an Army Reserve combat detachment unit in the early 1960s, he settled with his wife, Charlotte, in Philadelphia to start his practice. He's now an adjunct associate professor of psychiatry at the Medical College of Pennsylvania/Hahnemann, where he has also started a psychology program within the pediatrics department.

But his range of interests continues to extend beyond the medical realm. Weinberg is a prominent figure in a wide array of local and national community-service, human-rights, and inter-religious organizations. He serves as vice president of the American Jewish Committee and co-chair of the Inter-religious and Foreign Affairs Committee in its Philadelphia chapter. He also sits on the organization's national executive council. In 1997, he received the AJC's Human Relations Award.

He has been involved with three different think tanks: the International Society of Political Psychology, the Foreign Policy Research Institute, and the Center for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction, at the University of Virginia. Throughout the 1990s, he published several psychological analyses, spanning the subjects of terrorism, ethnic conflict, torture, and Saddam Hussein. Hussein, he says, has a "malignant, narcissistic personality, which is about as bad as you can get. People say that if you get rid of him, someone worse will come along. But I can't imagine anybody worse." His article "Terror and Terrorism," a survey of the vast spectrum of competing ideas on the subject, was published in the journal *Mind and Human Interaction* in 1992 and is now used by some schools as a basic text on the subject.

Weinberg's energy has never been confined to academia, and he saves time for a wide array of interests. A sometime artist and sculptor, avid skier and tennis player, father of three and grandfather of two, he's seeing fewer patients these days. But he has seen his expertise take him in unexpected directions. He's even written a couple of movie reviews for *USA Today*—including a psychological perspective on *ET*.

Just recently, one of his long-term pursuits came to fruition. When working on his terrorism and ethnic conflict research, Weinberg became aware of the vast number of ex-political prisoners who have fled to the U.S. from Africa, South and Central America, the Far East, and the Middle East. His commitment to bringing assistance to these people has culminated in the creation of Liberty Center for Survivors of Torture in Philadelphia. After searching for a government grant for five years, the center was established under his direction and now provides case-management services. "We'll be giving some counseling services ourselves," says Weinberg, "but we're trying to get as much done outside [the center] as possible." The center directs those in need to counseling, legal representation, plastic surgeons, or various other social services—all *pro bono*. "Most of these people can't afford health care." The center, which covers Pennsylvania and Delaware, receives about two referrals a day, and deals with a total of about 3,000 cases. "Unfortunately, a number of [victims] are reluctant to come forward and get help—particularly the women, who have often suffered dreadful sexual abuse."

"Governments have created more torture victims than any terrorist attacks," says Weinberg, noting that the number is much higher than most would think. "We believe there are about 400,000 survivors of torture in the United States."

—*Greg Bloom '03*

THE TEACHER AND THE FRENCH SHEPHERDESS

Mini-Profile

Matt Strauss '92

One summer while swimming in a lake in France, Matt Strauss '92 was struck by a lightning bolt—the *coup de foudre*, as it is known there. Or quite simply, love at first sight. On the opposite shore was a woman with a deep farmer's tan. As he headed her way, he never fathomed that he was taking a life-altering plunge.

"To go from playing beer pong with Duke students to a farm in the middle of nowhere—I never would have expected it," marvels Strauss, who now lives on his new wife's farm in a small town (population thirty-eight) in the Dordogne. "But looking back, it's not that much of a surprise. It's always been in my personality to take the harder path."

It all started typically enough. He knew upon graduating that his electrical engineering degree opened few doors of interest to him, so he took the well-traveled postgraduate road of consulting. After working for Andersen (later Accenture) for three years, Strauss took a job teaching at Georgetown Preparatory School in D.C. He taught math and was an assistant coach for the tennis and cross-country teams. Staffing a summer humanitarian program in the Dominican Republic gave him a taste for traveling, and "set the stage for later on."

That summer of 1998, during a family vacation in France with his parents and brother, Strauss swam up to Catherine Heuzey; her mother then invited him back to their home that very night. Catherine had worked as a town-and-country planner in Strasbourg before her father retired and offered up his sheep farm to any of his four daughters who wanted to run it. As the only one with interest in a future as a shepherdess, she had taken over the farm by herself.

For the year after they met, Strauss continued teaching in the States, while he and Catherine kept in touch and visited each other as often as possible. When the school year was over, he decided to move to France. The transition wasn't easy, since jobs for teachers are considerably scarcer in France, especially without the right credentials. But life with Catherine was going well enough; the couple was married in May 2001.

He found a summer job leading bike tours through the countryside. In between trips, Catherine taught him the essentials of running the farm, and he was soon helping drive the tractor, move bales of hay, and feed the sheep every free moment his biking schedule allowed.

Last fall, through the government, he got a job teaching English to fourth- and fifth-graders about four days a week. Outside of class, he works full time assisting Catherine in the unending process of sheep farming, which, he says, "is a lot more difficult than people think. People think that sheep get by on their own and you just leave them to their own devices, but they are actually very fragile animals—and animals never go on vacation."

Strauss has learned some difficult lessons, and not just about sheep. He and Catherine have seen the dark side of modernizing global markets, and it is threatening enough to force them to reconsider their long-term plans. "Globalization brings a vast selection of products, but from a producer's perspective, it's not a winning position. Especially in the sheep markets, small farms will get squeezed out."

Market prices are constricting: The selling price of lamb meat has stayed the same for the last thirty years, and the price of wool has dropped to a single dollar for a sheep's fleece. With the French climate, particularly difficult in the Dordogne, small farms such as Catherine's are in dire straits. Most of the market is now in enormous flocks in Australia and Chile, while New Zealand dominates lamb.

"In order to continue to be a sheep farmer here, we would have to raise production and increase our flock, and wouldn't be able to allow the sheep outside. We would have to create an artificial environment for them, all of which is against Catherine's philosophy."

A more pressing—but happier—reason for their plans to close the farm is just a couple of months in the waiting: Catherine is pregnant with their first child. The baby is due in December, after which they are contemplating a move back to the States. Catherine might become a veterinarian's assistant, while Matt will continue to teach. Wherever they settle, he says, it will certainly be in the countryside.

—*Greg Bloom '03*

80s

John D. Graham A.M. '80 has been appointed administrator of the federal Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. He lives in Washington, D.C.

Timothy D. Crawley II '82 is managing partner in the Jackson, Miss., office of the firm of Carr, Allison, Crawley & Bagwell, which has seven offices in Alabama and Mississippi. He and his wife, Anne, and their four children live in Ridgeland, Miss.

Drew C. Jones '82 has been promoted to director of clinical development at ALZA Pharmaceuticals (Johnson & Johnson). He was associate director of Global R&D at Janssen Research Foundation in Titusville, N.J. He lives in Mountain View, Calif.

Eric D. Kelly '82, an Air Force lieutenant colonel, is commander of the 332nd Recruiting Squadron in Nashville, which recruits officers and enlisted candidates from most of Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and northern Georgia. He and his wife, Madeline, and their two children live in Mount Juliet, Tenn.

David G. Leitch '82 was appointed chief counsel for the Federal Aviation Administration. He had been a partner with the firm Hogan & Hartson, was deputy assistant attorney general, and was a law clerk to Chief Justice William Rehnquist.. He and his wife, Ellen, and their three children live in McLean, Va.

Harvey Chimoff '83 is founder and president of Velocity 1 Consulting, Inc., which has launched a marketing newsletter, *V1 Insights*. He lives in Edgewater, N.J.

Isaac H. Green '83 is president and CEO of Piedmont Financial Advisors, a Durham-based money-management firm. With $150 million under management, it is one of the largest African-American-owned money-management firms in the country. He lives in Durham.

Andrew D. McClintock B.S.E. '83 has been named a partner in the law firm Ford & Harrison at its headquarters office in Atlanta, where he will concentrate on the airline industry. Before earning his law degree at Emory University, he was a helicopter pilot in the U.S. Marine Corps. He lives in Atlanta.

Michael T. Petrik J.D. '83, a partner of Alston & Bird in Atlanta, has been elected and appointed to be treasurer of the board of Leadership Atlanta. He is also on the board of the United Way of Metro-Atlanta and chairs the Advisory Board of 211, Atlanta's three-digit social-service hotline. He chairs Alston & Bird's state and local tax group and is included in the latest edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*. He and his wife, Susan, and their two children live in Norcross, Ga.

Melissa A. Warren '83 is a partner in the corporate and securities practice in the Baltimore office of Venable. She is a member of the Maryland State Bar Association's Securities Law Committee and was chair from 1999 to 2001 of the MSBA Business Section's Committee on Representing Emerging Companies. She lives in Baltimore.

Walter L. Biffl '84 is chief of trauma and surgical critical care at Rhode Island Hospital and an associate professor of surgery at Brown University. He and his wife, Holly, and their two children live in Providence.

David L. Bowser '84, president of the Duke Club of New Orleans, represented the club on campus at the September Leadership Conference, sponsored by the development and alumni affairs offices. After four years in the public affairs division of the New

Orleans Police Department, he is now the public safety manager for the city's Downtown Development District.

John E. Webster '84 is a professional runner, after a successful career in real estate. He lives in Atlanta.

Patrick R. L. Hayes '85 is a physician at the Miller Orthopaedic Clinic in Shelby, N.C., where he and his family live.

Melinda L. Moseley '85 was named a partner to the Atlanta office of Nelson, Mullins, Riley & Scarborough, where she practices in toxic torts and asbestos litigation. She also has experience in business and franchise litigation. She lives in Atlanta.

Michael L. Rayder Jr. M.B.A. '85 has been named a senior vice president in the finance department at Banknorth Group, Inc. in Portland, Maine.

Barbara Wiley Deskey '86 is a director with Deloitte Consulting in Atlanta, where she specializes in customer-relationship management for telecommunications and media clients. She and her husband, Derek, and their son live in Marietta.

Marion D. Thorpe Jr. '86 has been named chief medical officer of Syndeos Group, a pioneer in the emerging global data synchronization and Web-services market. A health-care adviser for members of the U.S. Congress, governors, and state legislators, he also heads the Comprehensive Health Information Systems Council for Gov. Jeb Bush. He lives in Celebration, Fla.

Eva Herbst Davis '87 is the founding partner and head of the Los Angeles corporate practice group of the law firm Kirkland & Ellis, where she practices in the areas of mergers and acquisitions, private equity, venture capital, strategic alliances, and corporate finance. She lives in Los Angeles.

Marc H. Gorelick M.D. '87 has been appointed associate professor of pediatrics, chief of the section of pediatric emergency medicine, and associate professor of epidemiology at the Medical College of Wisconsin. He is medical director of emergency medicine at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, a major affiliate of the Medical College. He and his wife, Lynn, and their two sons live in Wauwatosa, Wis.

Mary R. Bowman A.M. '88, Ph.D. '93, a member of the English department faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, was awarded a teaching fellowship from the Wisconsin Teaching Fellows Program. She lives in Stevens Point.

Jess T. Clark B.S.E. '88, a science and mathematics teacher at Northampton County High School-East in Conway, N.C., was awarded an Albert Einstein Distinguished Educator Fellowship. In June, he completed a fellowship at the Department of Energy's Office of Science in Washington, D.C.

Ashok S. Reddy '88, M.D. '92 is an orthopaedic surgeon with Peachtree Orthopaedic Clinic. He completed a sports medicine fellowship at the Kerlan-Jobe Orthopaedic Clinic in Los Angeles and has been assistant team physician for the Atlanta Falcons since 1999. He and his wife, **Kim Ackourey Reddy** '89, and their son live in Atlanta.

Jeffery S. Wilkinson '88 is a senior manager at Accenture, which is based in Indianapolis. His wife, **Donna Zavada Wilkinson** '89, a vice president of human resources, is on maternity leave. The couple and their two daughters live in Fishers, Ind.

Michele M. Foy Burdick '89 is president of the board of the Georgia chapter of the International Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation Services. She and her husband, Greg, and their son live in Atlanta.

M. Ann Wells Dorminy '89 runs a small sustainable organic farm and is home-school teacher to her four children. She and her husband, **John H. Dorminy IV** '91, and their family live in McDonough, Ga.

Carrie Chorba Fross '89 teaches Spanish at the College of Claremont McKenna. She and her husband, Brad, and their daughter live in Los Angeles.

William C. Mayberry '89 was named partner in the Charlotte office of the law firm Smith Helms, where his practice focuses on commercial disputes, including shareholders' disputes and intellectual-property litigation. He lives in Charlotte, N.C.

Kim Ackourey Reddy '89 is a partner in the law firm Alston & Bird, where she practices in the area of health-care regulatory law. She and her husband, **Ashok S. Reddy** '88, M.D. '92, and their son live in Atlanta.

Donna Zavada Wilkinson '89 is on maternity leave from her position as vice president of human resources. Her husband, **Jeffery S. Wilkinson** '88, is a senior manager at Accenture. The couple and their two daughters live in Fishers, Ind.

MARRIAGES: **Sarah Biddle Malin** '89 to Richard T. LeBuhn on May 4. Residence: New York City…**Christina K. Braisted** '89 to **Charles E. Rogers** '89 on Sept. 22. Residence: Atlanta, Ga.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Debra A. Kohn** '80 and Paul M. Kulp on Jan. 2. Named Samuel Cary… Second child and son to **Luis Vega Jr.** '81 and Jacquelyn S. Vega on Oct. 4. Named Noah Samuel… Second child and son to **Leslie Sparks Hock** '82 and David A. Hock on Sept. 26, 2000. Named Kevin Mitchell…A daughter to **William Felton McLaughlin Jr.** '83 and Anna McLaughlin on Oct. 9. Named Ceiligh Cornelia Taaffe…Fourth child and third son to **Yvette Sally** '83 and **Ronald O. Sally** '84 on Feb. 20, 2001. Named August "Mustang"…Second child and first son to **Sharon Wolmer Portnoi** '84 and Alan Portnoi on Dec. 20. Named Evan Ross…First child and daughter to **Jennifer Snowhite** '84 and Angus MacLachlan on June 27, 2001. Named Lily…Second child and daughter to **Kathy Bell Somer** '84 and Robert Somer on Dec. 27. Named Margo Yvonne…Second child and first daughter to **Constance Panos Karides** '85 and Sam A. Karides on June 29, 2001. Named Marina Anastasia…Third child and son to **Julia Pyper McKay** '85 and Kenneth E. McKay on Dec. 7. Named William…Second child and daughter to **Eva Herbst Davis** '87 and Rich Davis on Sept. 27. Named Elizabeth Frances…First child and son to **Barbara Wiley Deskey** '86 and Derek Deskey on Nov. 7. Named William Stephen…First child and daughter to **Amber Haynes Henderson** '87 and Charles M. Henderson on Aug. 30. Named Audrey Millette…Third child and second daughter to **Daniel J. Wolfe** B.S.E. '87 and **Wendy Janisch Wolfe** '88 on Oct. 4. Named Alexandra Denise…First child and son to **Elizabeth Baum Benson** '88 and Ted Benson on Oct. 7. Named Joshua Walter…First child and daughter to **Cristina Vásconez Herrera** '88 and Carlos Herrera on Aug. 1. Named Francesca Isabel…Third child and first daughter to **Kathryn Beneson Marcus** '88 and Jonathan A. Marcus on May 28, 2001. Named Lindsey Grace…Second child and first son to **Gail Schlifer Maytin** '88 and Terence Maytin on Feb 2. Named Jason Philip…Fifth child and third son to **Sonya Johnson Pusey** '88 and **William A. Pusey Jr.** '88 on April 22, 2001. Named Joshua Paul…Twins, first daughter and second son, to **Kristin Raybon Tanner** '88 and Dan Tanner on Aug. 5. Named Lindsay Elena and Ryan Scott…First child and son to **Ashok S. Reddy** '88, M.D. '92 and **Kim Ackourey Reddy** '89 on Jan. 7. Named Nicholas Kumar…Second child and daughter to **Jeffery S. Wilkinson** '88 and **Donna Zavada Wilkinson** '89 on July 26. Named Claire Elise…Third child and second daughter to **Wendy Janisch Wolfe** '88 and **Daniel J. Wolfe** B.S.E. '87 on Oct. 4. Named Alexandra Denise…Second child and son to **Carolyn Zander Alford** '89 and J. Tucker Alford on March 11. Named George Carroll… First child and son to **Michele M. Foy Burdick** '89 and Greg Burdick on May 22. Named Matthew… Fourth child and first daughter to **M. Ann Wells Dorminy** '89 and **John H. Dorminy IV** '91 on July 22, 2001. Named Susannah Ruth…First child and daughter to **Carrie Chorba Fross** '89 and Brad Fross on Sept. 10. Named Olivia Marie…First child and son to **Kim Ackourey Reddy** '89 and **Ashok S. Reddy** '88, M.D. '92 on Jan. 7. Named Nicholas Kumar…Second child and daughter to **Daniel Frank Sedwick** '89 and Patricia Sedwick on Feb. 27. Named Isabel Catherine…Second child and daughter to **Donna Zavada Wilkinson** '89 and **Jeffery S. Wilkinson** '88 on July 26. Named Claire Elise.

90s

Donald L. Fowler Jr. '90 is a senior manager in Accenture's Financial Services practice. He and his wife, Ann Marie, and their two children live in Raleigh.

Patrick D. Frye '90, J.D. '93 has been made partner in the Denver law office of Lindquist & Vennum, where he practices in commercial litigation, related white-collar criminal defense, and employment litigation on behalf of employers. He lives in Denver.

Christopher E. Hubbard '90 is an orthopaedic surgeon specializing in foot and ankle surgery. He practices at Beth Israel Medical Center-North in New York City, where he lives.

Paul A. Levinsohn '90, A.M. '95, J.D. '95 is chief counsel to Gov. James E. McGreevey of New Jersey. He was finance chairman during the gubernatorial campaign. He lives in Princeton, N.J.

Jennifer McCracken New '90, J.D. '94 practices trusts and estates law at Winston & Strawn. Her husband, **Jason G. New** J.D. '94, is a vice president in the investment banking department of Credit Suisse First Boston. The couple and their daughter live in New York City.

John H. Dorminy IV '91 is an investment representative and stockbroker for Edward Jones Investments. He works at home in McDonough, Ga., where he and his wife, **M. Ann Wells Dorminy** '89, and their four children live.

Jeffrey J. Eberting '91 completed his term as chief resident in orthodontics at Temple University. His thesis on the efficiency of Damon brackets was published in *Clinical Orthodontics and Research*. He has a private practice in Knoxville, where he and his wife, **Alyson Amonette Eberting** '93, and their two daughters live.

Paul R. Genender '91, J.D. '94 was elected partner in the Dallas office of the law firm Strasburger & Price, where he is a member of the business and commercial litigation and antitrust practices. He lives in Dallas, Texas.

Mark T. Livesay '91 was elected partner at Halloran & Sage. He was a member of the firm's commercial litigation practice group. He lives in Hartford, Conn.

Thomas D. Meyer '91 was appointed vice president of Brown-Forman Wines, in recognition of his contributions as global brand director for Fetzer. He lives in Louisville, Ky.

Craig L. Olivo '91 was elected partner in the law firm Rains & Pogrebin, where he has worked since graduating from Notre Dame University's law school

in 1994. He practices in the area of labor and employment law, representing management. He lives in Long Beach, N.Y.

Kirstin Salzman '91, who earned her J.D. in 1995 at Northwestern University's law school, was elected partner at Blackwell Sanders Peper Martin in Kansas City, Mo. She handles mergers and acquisitions, entrepreneurial services, and securities law matters. She lives in Leawood, Kan.

John F. Ferguson M.B.A. '92 is associate dean for finance and administration at Duke's Pratt School of Engineering. A graduate of West Point, he served as an officer in the U.S. Army and Reserve for six years. He lives in Durham.

Angela J. Frith Antrim '93, who earned her elementary-education teaching certification from Salem College, teaches fifth grade in the Davidson County Schools system. She and her husband, Patrick, and their two children live in High Point, N.C.

Alyson Amonette Eberting, '93, who completed her duty as branch director of the Naval Legal Services Office at Earle Naval Weapons Station in Colts Neck, N.J., was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal and honorably discharged. She and her husband, **Jeffrey J. Eberting** '91, and their two daughters live in Knoxville, Tenn.

Robert M. Hammock '93 is a community investment specialist and the predevelopment fund coordinator for the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. The predevelopment fund helps provide financing to nonprofit organizations trying to develop affordable housing and for other economic development projects. He and his family live in Atlanta.

Kevin M. Lyman '93, after a two-month trip through Africa and the Middle East, moved with his wife, Jennifer, to Atlanta. He is associate general counsel at Invesco Retirement, Inc.

Kerrie M. Reed '93, a clinical instructor at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, is affiliated with the Marianjoy Medical Group as their attending rehabilitation physician, specializing in sports and musculoskeletal medicine, nonsurgical back pain, and amputee care. She lives in Wheaton, Ill.

George Washington Jordan III B.S.E.'93 was promoted to counsel at Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, where he practices intellectual-property law with an emphasis on patent litigation and prosecution. He serves on the Houston Police Officer's Civil Service Commission. He and his wife, Rosalva, and their son live in Houston, Texas.

Amy H. Shields Doyle '94 is a freelance associate producer in Washington, D.C., at the Cronkite Ward Co., a documentary television company. She and her husband, Christopher, live in Washington, D.C.

Joshua L. Hardison '94 was elected by his peers as chief administrative resident in the Brown University medical school's obstetrics and gynecology program at the Women and Infants' Hospital in Providence, R.I. He received the school's Top Resident Teacher of the Year Award for teaching residents and medical students. He lives in Cumberland, R.I.

Jonathan A. Harris '94 is an associate in the Chicago office of the law firm Wildman, Harrold, Allen & Dixon, where he concentrates in patents, trademarks, and e-commerce. He was with Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault in Boston. He lives in Chicago.

Felicia A. Henderson '94 is an associate in the Paris office of the international law firm Debevoise & Plimpton, where she focuses on mergers and acquisitions and capital-markets transactions. She was an associate in the New York office. She lives in Paris, France.

David P. Lewis A.M. '94, J.D. '94 was elected a partner at the law firm Goodwin Procter. He had been in the firm's corporate department, where he was a member of its private equity group. At Duke, he was a note editor of the *Alaska Law Review*. He lives in Boston.

Brian S. Mahoney '94 is a senior account manager with FGI Research, a marketing-research firm based in Chapel Hill. He serves clients in legal services, technology, and the pharmaceutical industries. He lives in Chapel Hill.

Jason G. New J.D. '94 is a vice president in the investment banking department of Credit Suisse First Boston. His wife, **Jennifer McCracken New** '90, J.D. '94, practices trusts and estates law at Winston & Strawn. The couple and their daughter live in New York City.

Mark C. Lamb '95 is a health-care attorney in the business department of Preston Gates & Ellis in Seattle. He and his wife, Kimberly, and their son live in Bothell, Wash.

Jennifer Santos Madriaga '95, A.M. '98 completed month-long writers' residencies at the Vermont Studio Center in Johnson, Vt., and the Byrdcliffe Arts Colony in Woodstock, N.Y. She works with oncology patients, conducting writing-as-healing workshops. She lives in Cumberland, R.I.

Timothy R. Williams '95, who completed his residency in internal medicine at the University of Virginia, began a cardiology fellowship at the Cleveland Clinic. He and his wife, Peggy Boutilier, live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Eric R. Greitens '96 received his commission as a Naval officer after completing Officer Candidate School at Naval Aviation Schools Command at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla. He lives in Norfolk, Va.

Thomas B. "Trey" Rees III '96 separated from the U.S. Air Force after serving as a satellite sur-

veillance officer and an acquisition project officer. He earned a master's in international relations at Troy State University and is enrolled in American University's Washington College of Law. He lives in Washington, D.C.

Lyndon K. Allin '97 is director of administration for the Moscow office of the law firm Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer, and Feld. He and his wife, Lorina, live in Russia.

Scott M. Sherman '97, who graduated from Columbia Law School and Columbia Business School, is an attorney at Willkie, Farr and Gallagher in New York City, where he lives.

Julie L. Harter Goldstrom '98 is an associate with the law firm Alston & Bird. She and her husband, Seth, live in Atlanta.

Alison Ake Salerno '98, a public affairs officer stationed at Camp Pendelton, Calif., was deployed to the Middle East in support of "Operation Enduring Freedom."

W. Kevin Holder Th.M. '99 is pastor of Grace Baptist Church in Bryans Road, Md., where he lives.

MARRIAGES: **Anne A. Riggs** '90 to Douglas P. Rempfer on Sept. 29. Residence: Durham…. **Judy M. Lin** '92 to Charles R. Bristow on June 16. Residence: Richmond, Va.…**Nancy Wright Stronach** '92 to Daniel Edward Abramson II on April 6. Residence: Falls Church, Va.…**Amy H. Shields** '94 to Christopher C. Doyle on Sept. 8. Residence: Washington, D.C.… **Matthew Hornor Kettering** '94 to **Adrian D. Nicol** '95 on June 30. Residence: Morgantown, W.Va.…**Timothy R. Williams** '95 to Peggy Boutilier on June 1. Residence: Cleveland, Ohio.… **Rachel Daly** '96 to **Joshua May** '96 on March 30, 2000. Residence: San Francisco… **Joshua B. Howard** '96 to **Dana L. Florio** '97 on March 16, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Charlotte… **Julie L. Harter** '98 to Seth A. Goldstrom on Sept. 8. Residence: Atlanta…**Heather M. Reed** '98 to Raif E. Shelton on Dec. 27. Residence: Macon, Ga.…**Christopher W. Winland** '98 to **Lori A. Fixley** '99 on Aug. 4. Residence: New Haven, Conn.…**Arthur Craig DeAlmeida** '99 to **Katherine Lenore Touw** '01 on Jan. 19 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham.

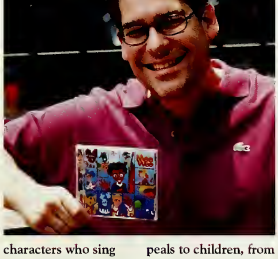
BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Anna Perez Chason** '90 and **Eric D. Chason** '93 on Dec. 15, 2000. Named Mary Catherine…Second child and son to **Christopher S. Drew** '90 and Katie S. Martin on Feb. 24, 2000. Named Brian Harris… Second child and first daughter to **Donald L. Fowler Jr.** '90 and Ann Marie Fowler on April 25, 2001. Named Meredith Margaret…First child and daughter to **Christopher Giusti** B.S.E. '90, M.B.A. '97 and **Sarah Birtwistle Guisti** '90 on Nov. 8. Named Rose Elizabeth…Twins, second and third daughters, to **Don K. Johnson** '90 and **Joan Infosino Johnson** '90 on Jan. 29. Named Sophie Danielle and Elise Corinne…First child and daughter to **Melynda Hogue Miller** '90 and Russell Miller on June 15. Named Macy Anne… Second child and first daughter to **Carolyn Choate Nelson** B.S.E. '90 and Craig Nelson on July 2. Named Cayleigh Elizabeth…First child and daughter to **Jennifer McCracken New** '90, J.D. '94 and **Jason G. New** J.D. '94 on Sept. 15. Named Bailes Emma…Second child and first son to **Edward J. Arnold** B.S.E. '91 and **Karen Kartye Arnold** '90, M.A.T. '91 on June 16. Named Braden William…First child and daughter to **Scott Michael Consolatti** '90 and **Susan Kaye Bush Consolatti** '91 on March 26. Named Katherine Amber…Second child and first daughter to **Jacqueline Kane Connors** '91 and

BRINGING 'ME' AND 'WE' TOGETHER

Mini-Profile

Danny Klein '92

Black-and-white photographs of Eminem and Mos Def hang on the walls next to gold records. A studio door has a "Do Not Enter—Recording" sign taped to it. But along with street stickers and Lyricist Lounge posters, there are also videotapes of *The Muppet Show* and Sid and Marty Krofft's *The Krofft Superstar Hour*, desks covered with American animé-like cartoon characters, and child-crayoned letters of thanks.



This New York sixth-floor office is the home of MeeWee Productions, a company started by Danny Klein '96 with hip-hop pioneer company The Lyricist Lounge to bring hip-hop to children. Forget Eminem—this is friendly hip-hop, whose street beat comes with a smile.

Klein, whose post-Duke résumé included three years as a production assistant for *The Simpsons*, had returned to New York in 1999 to work and write. At the same time, he was already thinking about the project that would become MeeWee. "I was a second-grade teacher in Queens," Klein says. "The children didn't speak English or didn't speak it very well. So, being a hip-hop fan, I would rap to the kids, just so they would get it. And they picked up on it, and they laughed, and they thought it was great, and we continued doing it."

Like *Sesame Street* or *Veggie Tales*, the MeeWee universe is thoroughly thought-out, populated with recurring cartoon characters who sing songs, live on the pages of books, and make live appearances for school shows. Through it all, Klein writes the songs and works with a creative team of teachers to ensure that MeeWee songs appeal to children. "We deal with social issues, what kids have to face day to day. It's a very natural flow to get in the class and for a teacher to really discuss a song."

Thirty years ago, *Sesame Street*'s Cookie Monster was learning about "co-op-er-a-tion" and sharing cookies. MeeWee has taken those same social messages and put them to a contemporary beat. One of the first songs on the CD is "Us Bus," which Klein describes as "the mode of transportation in MeeWee Land. The teacher talks about the Us Bus, and that leads to talking about cooperation, and from there it could be a lesson using creative writing or poetry or dance, or on social things like trust, friendship, or guidance."

"Us Bus" is just one of many MeeWee songs, which range from up-tempo to slow, reggae to rap, all with a positive vibe that has been tested with and appeals to children, from Brooklyn to Berkeley. Each song is sung by a different MeeWee character, whether Cacky the Cactus needs a hug despite his thorns or Jenny Guitara is rocking out like a hybrid of Ani DiFranco and Lauryn Hill, "just me and my guitar."

"The goal for each song," he says, "is for the child to befriend the character singing it," a task that should be made easier by the strikingly colorful, engaging, friendly drawings of each resident of MeeWee Land.

Klein is confident and open, and it is clear that MeeWee was born out of his belief in bringing hip-hop to children to help them learn about positive things in life—even in the genesis of the name.

" 'MeeWee' comes from Muhammad Ali," Klein says. "He was at Harvard's graduation address in 1967, and he gave this speech which was kind of wandering, and the kids were getting rowdy, and they said, give us a poem, give us a poem. He just said, 'Me' (pointing to himself), 'We' (pointing to himself and all of them). It's a perfect name for what we're doing."

While Klein is carefully conscious of crafting messages for the MeeWee audience—be yourself, don't let other people make you feel bad, help other people feel better about themselves—he also wants it to be fun. "I wouldn't say that we're an education company. We're an entertainment company. MeeWee is entertainment for children. But it's socially uplifting."

Because of that, he says, teachers should be able to incorporate MeeWee into a curriculum, particularly when the books are released. "The whole theme of literacy is very important to us, and hopefully this will be something fun for them to read," he says.

It's been two and a half years since Klein first brought his idea to The Lyricist Lounge. Since then, the pace has varied from the hard work of producing songs to the footwork of meetings and marketing. Now the tempo is picking up.

With release of the first MeeWee CD anticipated around Christmas, to be accompanied by a Radio Disney road tour, and books and television to follow, the residents of MeeWee Land and their creator will only get busier. The prospect has Klein's eyes sparkling behind his glasses. "We hope to make an impact," he says. "We hope to really make an impact."

—*Kim Koster*

For audio samples from MeeWee: *www.dukemagazine.duke.edu*

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Manning Connors on Feb. 1. Named Kathleen Eleanor…Fourth child and first daughter to **John H. Dorminy IV** '91 and **M. Ann Wells Dorminy** '89 on July 22. Named Susanna Ruth… Second child and daughter to **Jeffrey J. Eberting** '91 and **Alyson Amonette Eberting** '93 on Sept. 24, 2001. Named Juliana Grace Amonette…Second daughter to **Benjamin M. K. Espy** '91 and Shannon Espy on Feb. 5. Named Claudia Grace…Third child and second son to and **Todd F. Griffith** '91 and **Andrea Fraser Griffith** '92 on Feb. 15. Named John "Jack" Frederick…Second child and first son to **Amy B. Wechsler** '91 and Harry Lander on Jan. 10. Named Jaden Alec Wechsler…Fourth child and third daughter to **John A. Burroughs** '92 and **Amy Quinn Burroughs** '93 on March 5. Named Fiona Kathleen…Third child and second son to **Andrea Fraser Griffith** '92 and **Todd F. Griffith** '91 on Feb. 15. Named John "Jack" Frederick…First child and daughter to **Kathryn Klibanoff** '92 and Jeremy Pierotti on Feb. 1. Named Eliana Leah… Second child and son to **Arian Boutwell Hadley** '92 and **Joseph H. "Jay" Hadley** '93 on Feb. 11. Named Cameron Richard…Second child and first son to **Angela Frith Antrim** '93 and Patrick Antrim on Jan. 27. Named Paxton Frith…Fourth child and third daughter to **Amy Quinn Burroughs** '93 and **John A. Burroughs** '92 on March 5. Named Fiona Kathleen…First child and daughter to **Eric D. Chason** '93 and **Anna Perez Chason** '90 on Dec. 15, 2000. Named Mary Catherine…Second child and daughter to **Alyson Amonette Eberting** '93 and **Jeffrey J. Eberting** '91 on Sept. 24, 2001. Named Juliana Grace Amonette…Second child and daughter to **Robert M. Hammock** '93 and Amy E. Hammock on July 5, 2000. Named Mackenzie Jane… First child and son to **Jason S. Wood** '93 and Julie Wood on Oct. 6. Named Carter Thomas…Twins, first and second daughters, to **Amanda "Mandy" Riseden Giles** '94 and Neil Giles on March 25. Named Madeleine Claire and Elodie Frances…First child and son to **Henry Frederick "Fritz" Butehorn III** B.S.E. '04 and Lori Joseph Butehorn on Jan. 6. Named Henry Frederick "Hank" IV…Third child and daughter to **Sarah E. Herrick Jessup** '94 and John R. Jessup on Aug. 23. Named Jillian Marie…First child and daughter to **Jason G. New** J.D. '94 and **Jennifer McKracken New** '90, J.D. '94 on Sept. 15. Named Bailes Emma…First child and daughter to **Hope Wallace Timberlake** '94 and Matt Timberlake on March 8. Named Eliza Gray… Second son to **Joanna Stern Valdes** '94 and **Anthony J. Valdes Jr.** M.B.A. '95 on Sept. 3. Named Bryan Maxwell…First child and son to **Mark C. Lamb** '95 and Kimberly Lamb on Nov. 22. Named Lars Christopher…First child and son to **David J. Wheeler** '95 and **Sara "Sallie" Graves Wheeler** '95 on Nov. 21. Named Thomas Vaughan… First child and daughter to **Andrew G. Florence** '98 and Elizabeth Dunn Florence on June 10. Named Abigail Ann.

00s

Vicki B. Arthur M.B.A. '00 is staff vice president and controller at Sonoco, where she is in charge of corporate reporting and accounting. She is heading an initiative to consolidate the company's divisional financial functions into a more centralized operation. She lives in Hartsville, S.C.

Luis E. Palacios LL.M. '00 is an associate with the law firm Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, as a member of the firm's Global Project Finance Group. He lives in Marina del Rey, Calif.

Vivasvan Soni Ph.D. '00, who published his dissertation on the emergence of happiness in modern times, is a postdoctoral fellow at Yale University. He begins a tenure-track professorship in 18th-century British literature at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He lives in New York City.

Jeremy R. Chotiner '01 is director of digital communications at O'Neill Communications in Marietta, Ga. He will be primarily responsible for designing and maintaining client websites, as well as developing new multimedia products. He lives in Marietta.

Katherine Lenore Touw '01 is a Wachovia Teaching Fellow in Duke's M.A.T. program and an intern at Jordan High School in Durham. She and her husband, **Arthur Craig DeAlmeida** '99, live in Durham.

MARRIAGES: **Christine E. Borasky** '00 to Thomas L. Murray Jr. on March 3. Residence: Gainesville, Fla.... **Sarah L. Bauer** '00 to **Yih Huang** '00 on March 23. Residence: San Fransisco...**Stephanie Rogers** '00 to Shawn Purdy on July 28. Residence: Atlanta...**Christopher L. Shoemaker** B.S.E.'01 to **Christine A. Young** '01 on June 30 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Austin, Texas...**Katherine Lenore Touw** '01 to **Arthur Craig DeAlmeida** '99 on Jan. 19 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham.

Deaths

Beatrice Jones Bryan '27 of Clanton, Ala., on March 11. She was a secretary most of her life until retiring in 1986. She was a pianist, choir member, church hostess, Sunday School teacher, and member of the Women's Missionary Union at First Baptist Church in Clanton.

Raymond B. Collier '32 of Murfreesboro, N.C., on Nov. 27. He retired as secretary of Northeastern Oil Co. in Weldon and Murfreesboro after working more than 40 years. He was a former member of the board of directors of the Murfreesboro Historical Association and a Paul Harris Fellow. He is survived by his wife, Esther; a son; and two grandchildren.

Harry C. Marr '32 of Winston-Salem, N.C., on Nov. 30, 2000. He was president of the Children's Home Alumni Association and a member of its Alumni Executive Board. He was an Army veteran of World War II. He worked for the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* for 40 years, and was president of the Winston-Salem Typographical Union for five years. He is survived by his wife, Marcia; four children; two grandsons, including **Harry B. Marr Jr.** '04; and a sister.

Louis C. Roberts M.D. '34 of Greensboro, N.C., on Nov. 2. He practiced medicine with the Copperidge Urologic Group and at Watts Hospital. He served in the Army Medical Corps for five years, including two years in England during World War II. He was a past president of the Southeastern section of the American Urological Association, an elder at First Presbyterian Church of Durham, and a member of Durham's Welfare Board. He is survived by his wife, **Jessie Ward Roberts** R.N. '33, B.S.N. '39; four daughters; nine grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Samuel L. Lacks '35 of Holly Hill, Fla., on Sept. 17. He is survived by a son and a brother, **Stanley B. Lacks** '38.

Thomas W. Herb '36 of Clemson, N.C., on Oct. 10. He had retired from the Interstate Container Corp. in Reading, Pa., where he was a sales representative for 37 years. He is survived by his wife, Rachel; a daughter, **Barbara Herb Wright** '58; a son; two stepsons; five grandchildren; two step-grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Harry C. Woodard '37 of Charlotte, N.C., on Oct. 31. At Duke, he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and captain of the track team. For 25 years, he managed the Dale Carnegie organization and was a qualified instructor in Charlotte, where he trained and developed other instructors. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and a granddaughter.

Frances "Goodie" Hahn Couch '38 of Maumee, Ohio, on Jan. 14, 2001. She is survived by a daughter; a son; and four grandchildren.

Wilbur H. Crannell Jr. '38 of Albany, N.Y., on Nov. 5. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was president of Expanco, Inc. He had worked for F.F. Crannell Lumber Co., Wholesale Hardwoods, Inc., General Millwork Corp. He was a president of General Millwork Supply. He is survived by a son, two daughters, a brother, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Gordon W. Curtiss Jr. '38 of Atlanta, on Oct. 17. At Duke, he was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. During World War II, he was a pilot and flight instructor in the Army. He received recognition as a Quiet Birdman, was commissioned as a Delta Air Lines Flying Colonel, and served as Georgia wing commander of the Civil Air Patrol. Before retiring in 1986, he was president of Curtiss Printing Co. He was a past chair of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Aviation Committee. He is survived by his wife, Frances; a son; a daughter; three granddaughters; a great-grandson; and a sister.

Andrew L. Kimmel '38 of Bethlehem, Pa., on Oct. 30. He was an accountant in the billing department of Bethlehem Steel Corp. for 20 years before retiring in the mid-1970s. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and three grandchildren.

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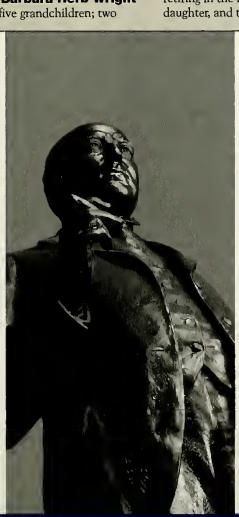

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John D. MacLauchlan Jr. B.S.C.E. '40 of Riverview, Fla., on Oct. 28. He is survived by his wife, Betty.

Willard "Easy" Eaves '40 of Nashville, Tenn., on Nov. 28. At Duke, he was quarterback on the 1938 football team, the original Iron Dukes. He had been a special agent for the FBI, and was later an executive at Ben Williamson Co. and Ashland Oil, Inc. He was also president of the Rotary Club. He is survived by two sons, four grandsons, and a sister.

Joyce Powell Jenkins '42 of Rocky Mount, N.C., on April 11. She is survived by her husband, Bennett; a daughter; a son; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

Morris S. Klavan '42 of Baltimore, on Dec. 1. He was a cantor, mohel, and schochet, a ritual slaughterer of kosher animals. He was also an inspector for the USDA. He is survived by his wife, Rose; and three children.

Doris Evelyn Stroupe Slane '42 of Naples, Fla., on Feb. 23. She worked at Duke as a secretary to the dean of women before moving to High Point. After her husband, Willis Slane, founded Hatteras Yachts in 1959, she founded the company Skipper's Choice in 1960 to supply linens, draperies, and accessories to Hatteras Yachts and, later, to offer interior decorating and design services for homes. She retired in 1980. She served on the boards of the Children's Home Society of North Carolina, North Carolina National Bank (Bank of America), the High Point, N.C., chamber of commerce, and the Merchant's Association. For Duke, she served on Trinity College's board of visitors and the Duke Athletic Council. She was a member of the James B. Duke Society, the President's Council of the William Preston Few Association, and the Founders' Society, and a charter member of the Iron Dukes. In 1984, she established the first Trinity Scholarship at Duke to support students with financial need from High Point, Archdale, Jamestown, and Trinity, and from Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, and Forsyth counties. She also created the Doris S. Slane Athletic Scholarship Endowment Fund. She is survived by three sons, including **Willis Howard Slane III** '73; four grandsons; a brother, **Robert Edwin Stroupe** B.S.M.E. '44; and a nephew, **Robert E. Stroupe Jr.** '73.

Robert W. Kemp '43 of Bamberg, S.C., on Nov. 11. He came to Duke as a part of a V-12 program and then went to Parris Island for basic training in the Marine Corps. He was discharged with the rank of captain in June 1946 and went to law school. He worked with the FBI before returning to Bamberg to practice law. He was elected to the S.C. House of Representatives for six terms, elected to serve as a Family Court Judge by the S.C. House and Senate, and retired from the Bench in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Virginia; two daughters; four sons; 18 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Dorothy Thomson Larson '44 of Pauma Valley, Calif., on Sept. 2. She had retired from retail management. She is survived by her husband, Robert; a daughter; two sons; two grandchildren; and a brother.

C. Elizabeth Rodgers '44 of Miami, on Aug. 24, 2000. She was an advertising executive at several Miami advertising agencies. She is survived by a brother.

Mildred M. Maddox '45 of Greensboro, N.C., on Aug. 29. She taught for 27seven years in the Greensboro public schools after teaching seven years in eastern North Carolina. A member of Kappa Delta Pi and Delta Kappa Gamma honorary education societies, she was also the former secretary for the Greensboro unit of the N.C. Association of Educators. She is survived by two brothers, **Dan W. Maddox Jr.** '42 and **Houston N. Maddox** '52.

Josephine Beaver Morgan '45 of Albemarle, N.C., on Oct. 25. She taught Sunday School at First Lutheran Church. She is survived by a son, four grandchildren, and three step-grandchildren.

Beverly A. Fultz Conrad '46 of Rockville, Md., on June 3. She worked at Bethesday Realty for nearly 20 years. She is survived by her husband, Ben; and a daughter.

Robert A. Cressman '46, B.S.C.E. '51 of Medina, Ohio, on Sept. 9. He was a U.S. Navy commodore. He is survived by his wife, Nancy.

Raymond M. Dunaiski B.S.E.E. '46 of Duluth, Minn., formerly of Sarasota, Fla., on Oct. 13. He held various managerial positions at General Electric for 34 years working at Siemens. He was a former trustee and the first president of the Holy Name Society at the Immaculate Conception Church in New York, and was a past president of the Sarasota Orchid Society. He is survived by his wife, Marilyn; two sons; a daughter; six grandchildren; two brothers; and a sister.

Frank A. Vingiello Ph.D. '47 of Monroe, La., on June 10. He retired as an organic chemistry professor after 28 years at the University of Louisiana at Monroe. He had taught for 20 years at Virginia Tech. He was the author of more than 50 publications in chemistry journals and was a recipient of the Virginia Academy of Sciences' Horsley Research Award. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth McDonald Vingiello** '45, M.D. '48; a daughter; two sons; eight grandchildren; and two brothers.

Ward S. Mason '48 of Williamsburg, Va., on Aug. 22. He was an administrator of research programs at the U.S. Department of Education and its predecessor agency before retiring in 1986 after a 30-year career. He served in the Army Corps of Engineers during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Marie; four children, including **Scott A. Mason** '73 and **Randall S. Mason** '74; and three grandchildren.

John W. Dickerson '50 of Norfolk, Va., on March 28, 2001. At Duke, he was a member of Chi Phi fraternity. After earning his M.D., he set up a private practice in general ophthalmology in 1963 and later restarted the Lions Eye Clinic at the Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters. He also ran the Ophthalmic Pathology Lab and was an assistant professor at Eastern Virginia Medical School. He is survived by his wife, Vicki; three daughters; a son; a granddaughter; and two grandsons.

Kelsey E. Friend Sr. LL.M. '50 of Pikeville, Ky., on Aug. 25. He was attorney for both Pike County and the commonwealth. He was a state senator from 1972 to 1980 and from 1984 to 1996. An Army veteran, he was decorated with an Infantry Combat Badge, Purple Heart, Bronze Star Medal, 1st Oak Leaf Cluster, Victory Medal, and ETO Medal with three battle stars. He is survived by his wife, Margaret; two sons; a daughter; two brothers; a sister; six grandchildren; and a great-grandchild.

David G. Howell Jr. '50 of Modesto, Calif., on Jan. 27, 2001. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. An ordained minister, he served churches in Iowa, Wisconsin, and California. He was also an administrator of a nursing facility in Modesto. He is survived by his wife, Rita, and a son.

Betty Scarborough Shore '50 of Durham, on Nov. 23. She was a bookkeeper for Eckerd Drugs for 12 years. She is survived by her husband, Arthur; three sons; six grandchildren; and two sisters.

Hugh R. Smart Ph.D. '50 of Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada, on July 28. He retired as attorney for the Crown Corp. He is survived by his wife, Joan; two daughters; two grandchildren; and two sisters.

O. Thomas Waggoner '50 of Charlotte, N.C., on Oct. 5. At Duke, he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Jane; two daughters; two sons and 10 grandchildren.

Robert A. Cressman B.S.C.E. '51 of Medina, Ohio, on Sept. 9. He was a retired commander in the Navy and the Navy Reserve. He had worked as an engineer. As a volunteer , he taught classes on pre-Columbian Maya civilizations in the Baldwin-Wallace Institute for Learning and the Cleveland State University Older Adults Campus. He is survived by his wife, Nancy; five daughters; two sons; 12 grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; and a brother.

Jacob B. Golden Sr. B.D.'51 of Lake Junaluska, N.C., on Nov. 15. He served in the Army infantry in World War II in the European theater. Ordained in 1948, he was a member of the Western N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church, serving churches in Canton, Charlotte, Monroe, and Asheville, and was superintendent of the Waynesville and Asheville districts. He was the founding pastor of St. Luke's United Methodist Church in Hickory, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Jane; two sons, including **Jacob B. Golden Jr.** '74, M.Div. '78; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

Sterling L. Smith '51 of Southmont, N.C., on Nov. 26. At Duke, he played baseball and football, was sports editor for *The Chronicle*, and worked with the campus radio station. He was a retired executive vice president of the S.C. Independent College Association. For his work in expanding the organization to provide scholarships for South Carolina students, he was presented with the Order of the Palmetto, the state's highest civilian award. He is survived by his wife, Mary; two daughters; two stepchildren; and six grandchildren.

James E. Carty J.D. '52 of Woodland, Wash., on Oct. 24. He was a former Clark County prosecutor. He was also a cattleman and a historian who wrote about Pacific Northwest history. A Democrat, he was Cowlitz County's party chairman in the 1950s and Clark County's party chairman in the Sixties and Seventies. He is survived by his wife, Leona, and five children.

Walter R. Dudek LL.B. '52 of Suffield, Conn., on Nov. 28. An Army veteran of World War II, he served in France and Germany. He was a former judge and prosecutor of the Suffield Town Court, and a former member of the Suffield Board of Tax Review. He was appointed by the governor to Binding Arbitration for the State of Connecticut for ten years. During the Sixties and in the early Nineties, he was the Enfield town attorney, and an attorney for the Enfield Industrial Development Commission. He is survived by his wife, Irene; a son, **Karl R. Dudek** '76; a daughter, **Leigh M. Dudek Sorokin** '86; three grandchildren; a brother, and two sisters.

Ambrose G. Hampton Jr. M.D. '52 of Chapin, S.C., on Dec. 3. He practiced internal medicine and cardiology for 30 years, retiring from Laurel Medical Associates in 1985. He served during World War II in the U.S. Infantry 102nd Division and practiced cardiology at the American Hospital in Paris, France. He was assistant clinical professor of medicine at the University of South Carolina's medical school, president of the S.C. Heart Association, and chairman of the department of internal medicine at Richland Memorial and Providence Hospitals. He is survived by his wife, Joanne; a daughter; a son; a stepdaughter; a sister; two grandchildren; and a step-grandson.

Ann Lundberg Van Wagener '52, M.A.T. '57 of Fort Washington, Md., on Oct. 5. She is survived by her husband, Benjamin; two sons; a daughter; and four grandchildren.

Amy Buesing Walter '52 of Wynnewood, Pa., on March 4. She is survived by two sons, a daughter, six grandchildren, and two sisters.

Robert S. Bishop M.Ed. '53 of Towson, Md., on May 27, 2001. He had retired as an English teacher with the Baltimore County schools.

John N. Carroll '53 of N. Chatham, Mass., on Nov. 25. He was athletics director for Natick Public Schools before retiring in 1991. For the past 13 years, he coached baseball in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada. He is survived by his wife, Alma; two sons; two daughters; a brother; a sister; and 11 grandchildren.

Shirley Holcomb Strobel A.M. '53 of Durham, on Oct. 9. She had retired as a high-school English teacher. She worked to help the mentally ill after her own son was diagnosed with schizophrenia. She helped found Threshold, a day program for people with mental illnesses, and, with assistance from the state chapter of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, established Family to Family, a course in which family members teach other families about mental illness. Most recently, she worked to establish housing for mentally ill adults. She is survived by her husband, Howard; twin sons; a daughter; and two grandsons.

Lee W. Darling B.S.M.E. '54 of Cleveland, Ohio, in October. He is survived by his wife, Carol; daughter **Lori L. Darling** B.S.N. '81; a son; two grandchildren; and a brother.

Robert C. Gilbert Jr. '54 of Columbia, S.C., on Dec. 14, 2000. At Duke, he was a member of the glee club. He was administrator of Lee County Hospital in Bishopville until 1959, when he joined the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's Division of Licensing and Hospitals and Nursing Homes, where he worked until retiring in 1981. An Army Air Corps veteran who served in the European Theater during World War II, he was a member of the American Legion Post 6. He is survived by his wife, Leslie; four stepchildren; nine grandchildren; and a sister.

William G. Carter Jr. A.M. '55, Ph.D. '60 of Davidson, N.C., on Aug. 16, 2001.

Richard K. Lindquist '55, M.D. '59 of Morganton, N.C., on Oct. 13. He practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Morganton for 35 years. He is survived by his wife, **Nancy McLean Lindquist** B.S.N. '56; two sons; two daughters; four grandchildren; his mother; and a sister.

Eugene E. Goddard Jr. '57 of Vienna, Va., on June 29. He was retired vice president of the Herndon-based Metal Specialties Co. of Virginia, which he helped found in 1965. He is survived by two sons and four grandchildren.

Theodore H. Jackson Jr. '57 of Deerfield Beach, Fla., on Dec. 16, 2000. He is survived by his wife, Lynn; a son; two stepchildren; a brother; a sister; and two grandsons.

Mary Ann Edens Wingfield B.S.N. '57 of Savannah, Ga., on May 1. She retired from Delta Airlines in 1994, where she was a nurse and supervisor of first aid. She began her career at Duke Medical Center, then worked at Mobile Infirmary in Alabama and N.C. Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, where she assisted in heart surgery. After moving to Atlanta, she volunteered as a nurse at Grady Memorial Hospital and served on the administrative board of Peachtree United Methodist Church, where she headed its Meals on Wheels program and helped inaugurate its pastoral counseling ministry in 1974. After retiring, she worked in disaster assistance for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In 1999, she and her husband moved to Savannah. She is survived by her husband, **Jefferson D. Wingfield Jr.** B.S.C.E. '58; a son; a daughter; and two grandchildren. Her late father was A. Hollis Edens, president of Duke from 1949 to 1960.

Florine Deshields Osborne M.A.T. '61 of Taylorsville, N.C., on May 12, 1999. She is survived by her daughter.

M. Elizabeth Place Beary '61 of Greensboro, N.C., on Dec. 28, 1999. She was director of the Guilford College Library. She taught German language and literature at Wake Forest University and had worked with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library Outreach Program and the Environmental Protection Agency Special Library Program. She was also a co-founder of GREAT Greensboro Residents Encouraging Alternative Thoroughfares. She is survived by her husband, Alexander; her father; and a brother, **J. Wayne Place** '65.

R. Gregory Suverkrup '61 of Vallerjo, Calif., on Oct. 24. He worked in maritime transportation for 40 years, retiring from Manalytics International in San Francisco. He served in the National Guard from 1962 until 1967. He is survived by a daughter and a sister.

Terry F. Walser '61 of Greensboro, N.C., on Nov. 18. He was a lead chemist at Stratford Metal Finishing Inc.. He had worked for UNC Memorial Hospital in its medical engineering department. He survived by his father; two daughters; a son; five grandchildren; a sister; and two stepsisters.

Thomas W. Barefield '62 of Tucson, Ariz., on Dec. 11, 2000.

Donald E. Cook Ph.D. '62 of Wake Forest, N.C., on Nov. 25. He was pastor at Bethany Baptist Church in Baskerville, Va. He was also a retired professor at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary and the Gardner Webb University School of Divinity. He is survived by his wife, Kaye Adams Cook; two sons; two daughters; and eight grandchildren.

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James L. D'Angelo '62 of Myrtle Beach, S.C., on Aug. 23, 2000.

Henry W. Gventer M.Div. '64 of Ridgefield Park, N.J., on Nov. 19. He was a product safety specialist at Agfa Corp. He was an ordained minister and a member of the West Virginia Conference of the United Methodist Church. He is survived by a daughter, two sons, three grandchildren, and a brother.

Meredith T. Park '68 of Gainesville, Fla., on Sept. 12. He was former president of PPB Environmental Lab, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Susan.

David P. Whiteside Jr. J.D. '75 of Birmingham, Ala., on Jan. 29, 2001. He was an attorney in private practice in Birmingham. He is survived by his wife, Roseanna; a son; a daughter; his parents; two brothers; and two sisters.

Karlie Conneman Vanek M.B.A. '81 of Chicago, on Sept. 21. She worked for Deloitte and Touche accounting firm before joining the First National Bank of Chicago, where she became a vice president. She was a volunteer with the local symphony and a local hospital, and served on the board of directors of the Neighborhood Housing Services of Chicago, Inc. She is survived by her husband, James, and her father.

Jere E. Brophy M.B.A. '85 of Raleigh, on Sept. 23. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and Korea. He helped develop the 370 series computer at IBM. He had been a vice president of manufacturing and engineering for Control Data Corp. and the principal founder of Terminal Communications. He also started his own firm, Anco, and was director of planning for Tracor Corp. He is survived by a brother, two sisters, five children, 12 grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Sandy Matzko M.Div. '87 of Asheville, N.C., on Aug. 31. A retired pastor in the Western N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church, she served churches in the Greensboro, Salisbury and Waynesville districts. She is survived by four children, including **David M. Matzko** M.Div. '87, Ph.D. '92; and 10 grandchildren.

Engineering Professor Elsevier

Ernest Elsevier, associate professor emeritus in mechanical engineering, died April 10 in Durham. He was 87.

Elsevier, a native of Holland, taught at the engineering school for 35 years before retiring in 1985. He was honored in 1991 for his service to the university with the Distinguished Service Award of the Engineering Alumni Association.

He served in the Navy during World War II as an aviation chief's machinist mate and saw combat at Guadalcanal, where he was decorated for valor. He received his bachelor of science degree in 1949 from Alabama Polytechnic Institute and a master's degree in mechanical engineering in 1950 from the Georgia Institute of Technology.

He was a licensed professional engineer in five states and had worked on a variety of air-conditioning and environmental-control projects, including a project at Burlington Industries that filtered lint from the air of textile mills. Gov. Dan Moore awarded him the state's Total Development Award in 1968 for his work.

Elsevier served on the N.C. Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors from 1967 to 1971. He was a former chairman of the N.C. Eastern Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers.

In 1979, he received the Engineering Faculty Teaching Award. Upon his retirement in 1985, his former students and colleagues established the Ernest Elsevier Scholarship Fund in his honor.

He is survived by a daughter, Janey Camp of Raleigh. A memorial service was held April 18 in Duke Chapel.

Music Professor Hanks

A renowned interpreter and performer of the American art song and a professor emeritus of music at Duke, John K. Hanks died May 10 in Durham. He was a member of the music department from 1954 to 1987.

He was also a professor in the Divinity School for many years, where he directed the school's choir, which performed in Manger Square in Bethlehem at Christmas. He was a longtime member of the Duke Chapel Choir, founder of the Duke Opera Workshop, and a board member of the Duke Artist Series, Broadway at Duke, the Triangle Opera, and Kiwanis Club of Durham.

Hanks attended the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City University and, in 1941, was awarded a fellowship at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music. World War II intervened, and he served in the Army Air Corps in India, China, and the South Pacific. He retired from the Air Force Reserve as a colonel in 1977. He earned his master's from Juilliard in 1948 and a master's from Columbia University in 1950.

He taught at Smith College from 1948 to 1954 and continued his singing career, specializing in the songs of American composers. His recorded anthologies *The Art Song in America I* and *The Art Song in America II* were published by Duke University Press.

In 1990, Duke and the music department honored him by dedicating a voice studio in his name and establishing the John K. Hanks Fund for Voice Studies. Some of his voice students have gone on to sing at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, La Scala in Milan, and Covent Gardens in London.

A noted performer of cowboy songs and show tunes, lieder and opera, Hanks sang at Carnegie Hall,

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Tanglewood, the Boston Pops, and the National Symphony of Washington. He continued to teach privately until his recent illness.

He is survived by his wife, Joan; five children; two grandchildren; and a brother. A memorial service in his honor was held in May at the Nelson Music Room in the East Duke Building.

History Professor Parker

A specialist in modern European history, European intellectual history, and Nineteenth Century Europe, Harold Parker died May 14 in West Columbia, South Carolina. He was 94.

Parker earned his bachelor's degree in 1928 and his doctorate in 1934 at the University of Chicago. He arrived at Duke in 1939 and left for a short stint in the Army Air Corps during World War II. After the war, he returned to the university. He retired in 1980.

He was the author of several books on European history and Western civilization, including his best-known work, *Three Napoleonic Battles*, published in 1944 and reprinted in 1983 by Duke University Press. He was a past president of the Society for French Historical Studies, the Duke Phi Beta Kappa chapter, and the Duke chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

In 1971, he was one of three professors to win the university's inaugural Alumni Awards for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching. In 1973, he received the annual Distinguished Teaching Award, presented by the National Association of Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church.

He is survived by several cousins.

Medical Professor Clifford

A professor in medical psychology and plastic surgery for nearly 25 years at Duke, Edward Clifford died May 17. He was 80.

A veteran of World War II, he earned his master's at the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in child development at the University of Minnesota. He served on the faculties at the University of Massachusetts and the University of Colorado before joining Duke's medical school faculty in 1965.

As a professor, he studied the psychological implications of cleft lip, cleft palate, and reconstructive plastic surgery. He was co-director of Duke's Facial Rehabilitation Center. He retired in 1989 as a professor emeritus. He was a past vice president of the American Cleft Palate Educational Foundation, president of North Carolina Self-Help for Hard of Hearing, and editor of the Durham *SHHH Newsletter*.

He is survived by his wife, **Miriam W. Clifford** Ph.D. '72; two children; two grandchildren; and a sister.

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Volume 88, Number 6

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It's a Mall World After All *by Robert J. Bliwise* **22**
It's the latest and greatest shopping experience, and what The Streets at Southpoint supermall has done with Durham consumerism is being writ large around the country

Building Beyond Books *by Kim Koster* **28**
A library renovation project is freighted with symbolic significance; the plan to rearrange the space in Perkins Library will also rearrange some ways of thinking

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Stepping up in the business school

Our built environments aren't just our living and working spaces. They're also symbolic statements of what we value.

This issue delves into two very different buildings that speak to very different values. The first to be checked out is Duke's Perkins Library. A library, as a Perkins self-study puts it, is meant to "enrich the research, teaching, study, and conversation of a great university." Perkins is really a series of buildings constructed over decades. As the self-study puts it, the result "is complex in layout, difficult to navigate and use, outdated in terms of technological infrastructure, and inadequate with respect to study and training spaces."

Beyond that, the building is "aesthetically unappealing and uninviting." Survey respondents generally characterized it as "dingy, musty, grim, and depressing." Some said they avoided using it in favor of Chapel Hill's Davis Library.

Perkins, then, is scheduled for a major face-lift. The plans reveal an enduring faith in the future of the book—a cultural artifact that still seems remarkably user-friendly. They also acknowledge that research hinges to no small extent on access to technology and ease of collaboration.

The other building is The Streets at Southpoint, a mega-mall in Durham. During its conception stage, the mall drew protests from citizens' groups concerned about over-development, and wary reactions from some concerned about an often-overlooked downtown. Others saw it as an economic engine—and as an indication of Durham's standing in the New South (even as the mall self-consciously replicates the aesthetics of the Old South). In any case, it's proving to be a popular destination.

Southpoint may not be a lure for prospective students. But the mall is a bricks-and-mortar representation (the bricks feeding off the history of downtown Durham) of values awfully familiar to students—consumption and entertainment.

A library and a mall: both good places to spend some reading time.

—Robert J. Bliwise, Editor

Quad Quotes

Ask the Expert

Is a low-carbohydrate, high-protein diet both effective and safe?

We recently reported that a low-carbohydrate diet (Atkins-type) works for weight loss, and on average the lipid profiles (one indication of cardiovascular risk) improved over a six-month period. Eighty percent of the subjects [of the study] stayed on the diet, which is remarkable. They lost an average of 10 percent of their original body weight, which is a good amount of weight loss. However, one out of the fifty subjects had an extreme elevation of LDL cholesterol (the "bad" cholesterol) that warranted discontinuation of the diet.

We don't think that there is enough information to recommend this kind of diet yet—not enough is known to be sure that the benefit of weight loss outweighs the risks. A recent eight-week study suggested that kidney stones might develop as a result of this type of diet. They recommended lots of fluid intake to lessen this possibility.

This weight-loss diet, like the others, works because people consume fewer calories than they expend during daily activities. We instructed the subjects to eat fewer than 25 grams of carbohydrate daily. Because we never told these subjects to decrease their calorie intake—but they did anyway—we think that it works by appetite suppression.

As for the low-fat prescription, it is established that some low-fat dieters have a worsening of these same lipid profiles. Maybe there is benefit to both approaches.

—Eric C. Westman, associate professor in the department of medicine, director of the Durham VA and Duke's Smoking Research Lab, co-director of the Durham VA Stop Smoking Clinic, and an ambulatory-care physician at the Durham VA Medical Center

Heard Around Campus

"I got on this Navy bus and we went through all these woods. And then we turned this corner, and I could see up the street to this chapel. And I thought, 'My God, I'm going to heaven!' And it's been that way ever since."

—Edmund T. Pratt Jr. B.S.E.E. '47, on his first view of campus as a seventeen-year-old Navy officer trainee; the Pratt School of Engineering's namesake died of cancer September 5

"It is of interest to note that three of the top five universities in our ratings are in Southern states. Forty years ago, these institutions were lily-white. The progress they have made has been impressive."

—*The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*, giving Duke the "highest average diversity rating of the nation's most selective and academically prestigious universities," along with Emory, Princeton, Vanderbilt, and Washington universities

"This high ranking does not mean that Duke University is a Shangri-la for black students. Serious racial issues remain on the Duke campus. Residential segregation has been a problem in recent years. Some observers have noted that there is little overall interaction between many black and white students on the Duke campus. Also, there has been a high rate of faculty turnover among blacks."

—John Burness, senior vice president for public affairs and government relations, reporting the findings of *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*

"For journalists starved for the red meat of a serious scandal, the shenanigans of the stock-optioned elite at Enron and WorldCom are an all-you-can-eat buffet. But those in the media swelling with righteous indignation need to keep a sharp eye on the mirror.... The news media, it's now clear, did a poor job of covering what was going wrong at corporations."

—Susan Tifft '73, Patterson Professor of public policy and journalism at Duke, in an op-ed for *USA Today* on the need for "critical business coverage," particularly with more news organizations belonging to publicly held corporations

Reading List

While attempting to initiate an incoming class into the intellectual life of the campus, a UNC-Chapel Hill reading assignment generated a national debate. The contentious text, Michael Sells' *Approaching the Qu'ran*, critics say, is incomplete. In particular, Sells makes no mention of the Islamic notion of holy war—an overly favorable, forcefully proselytizing portrayal. So, we asked several professors what they would recommend as an informative and objective introduction to the faith.

JON GARDNER

"In some sense, all introductory books are similar since they treat Islamic history in a boilerplate fashion," says Ebrahim Moosa, a professor in the religion department at Duke. "I would recommend *Islam: A Short Introduction* by Abdulkader Tayob, and then a little lower on my list is Karen Armstrong's *Islam: A Short History*." Moosa says that "while most introductions deal with the history of the tradition, they do not give you the fine grain of what it is to live in a Muslim community." For that, he says, it's best to rely on works by anthropologists; one that relates most closely to our contemporary context, he says, is Mohammed Arkoun's *Rethinking Islam: Common Questions, Uncommon Answers*.

Eric Meyers, director of graduate studies in religion, says that it's long and tough going, but Albert Hourani's *A History of the Arab Peoples* is well worth the effort. "He describes how the new religion of Islam created a new world that stretched from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. It has the whole picture." One might consider reading this selectively, he adds.

Armstrong's *Islam* gets a second mention from Bruce Lawrence, professor and chair of the religion department, who likes it for its maps and figures, chronology, and glossary, since they aid in chronicling the rise of a "remarkable and resilient civilization that dominated the cosmopolitan world for 1,000 years—and still claims the allegiance of 1.2 billion believers." Other more insightful books on modern Islam are out there, he says, among them his own *Shattering the Myth: Islam Beyond Violence*, but "as an introductory level text, Armstrong commands the field."

According to Will Willimon, dean of the Chapel and professor of Christian ministry, if you want to know about Islam, "get a copy of the *Koran* in English and start reading." While it can be a challenge to read someone else's idea of scripture, he says, "I found my reading of the *Koran* to be enlightening. It's meant to be recited, in Arabic, but if you can't do that, reading it is the next best way to begin to understand Islam."

—compiled by Patrick Adams

Duke when it drizzles: Misha Mutizwa covers her head in a long-awaited rain in August, during a break in the region's record drought

Ravi Karra

Third-year medical student, a leader of the Duke chapter of the North Carolina Student Rural Health Coalition, a Stead Scholar, Phi Beta Kappa, and a bass guitarist

Describe yourself in three words: **Motivated, pensive, mischievous**

Describe Duke in three words: **Lots of opportunities**

Why Duke? **Opportunity. In medical school at Duke, you have a third year to do research. So I can do medical school and research without having to get another degree. It's the best of both worlds. It's a part of the curriculum that a lot of other medical schools don't offer.**

What one thing would you change about Duke? **I would try to relax things a bit more.**

Who do you value the most? **My dad**

What do you value most? **Honesty**

In his words: **I see myself as a student but as a teacher as well. Seeing people in the hospital offers a unique vantage point into their lives, and I enjoy the chance to observe and interact. Students can really help teach others a lot, and we need to be receptive to what our peers have to say and be willing to share our own thoughts. It's a way for me to give back to the system that has given my family and me our opportunities. Education is what brought my family to this country and is what is helping me achieve what I want to achieve.**

I also seek to be creative at heart. While I haven't pursued music for a while, I think medicine—like teaching—is an art. There is the art of the physical exam, the art of diagnosis, and so forth.

A joint project of University Photography and *Duke Magazine*, Face Value is an evolving gallery of portraits displayed in Perkins Library and represented in the magazine. By capturing these individuals in images and words, the project celebrates some of the staff, faculty, and students whose contributions define a diverse community. *Portrait by Chris Hildreth*

Rules of Engagement

By ANDREW NURKIN '03

Don't walk backwards. That's rule number one. It's distracting, and the goal of student-led tours is to create a personable atmosphere for prospective Blue Devils and their families. Rule number two is, don't overemphasize basketball. "Prospectives" get enough of that from Dick Vitale. We want to give the impression that our students care foremost about their education.

During my stint as a summer tour guide, I soon learned that, while not having to walk backwards is a relief, steering clear of basketball is a skill unto itself. Even the undergraduate prospectus, produced by the same people who made up the tour-guide rules, opens with a two-page photograph of Krzyzewskiville, complete with captions detailing what the occupants of each tent are up to the night before the game.

Then there's rule number three, the most important of the tour guide commandments: "Have fun!" Prospectives like to see that students are enthusiastic about the school, all smiles and suntans. Today it's 90 degrees at eleven in the morning, and I haven't eaten breakfast. I'm having trouble with enthusiasm. After introducing myself, I begin the long march from admissions down Chapel Drive with my fifteen captives in tow. I make small talk with whatever family happens to be right behind me until finally, with some parents gasping for breath, we reach the first stop on the tour: James B. Duke.

I begin at this statue because it's a good place to talk about university history and warm up the crowd with jokes about Big Tobacco. This morning, however, an anonymous prankster has beat me to the punch by rolling a prophylactic over the cigar in the statue's hands, a detail I don't notice until I gesture upwards while describing Buck Duke's endowment of Trinity College. Several parents shoot distressed glances my way. I try to keep talking, but a mix of awkward laughs and fatherly scowls tells me it is time to move on.

So I curtail history, skipping campus layout and religious life, and leading the crowd on to Duke Chapel. After sufficient gawking at the family sarcophagi inside, the tour continues to the Bryan Center. This is where most tours get interesting. While there aren't too many questions to ask about campus layout (religious life usually gets one or two), parents and students have concerns about student life. Moms want to know if their sons, who are all gifted journalists, will have to try out for *The Chronicle*. Fathers want to know if their daughters, who are all gifted actors, will have parts in drama productions. The sons and daughters themselves want to know if students can have cars on campus. And everyone wants to know if first-years actually have to eat at the Marketplace twelve times a week.

The Bryan Center is also where alcohol comes up, usually right after I mention that the Armadillo Grill has a beer and wine bar. What's the drinking age? Do they card? Predictably, alcohol is the trickiest subject on the tour, and I am never sure just how honest to be. Duke is a big place, I tell them, with many different social outlets. Alcohol has a role in campus life, but many students don't drink at all. Without detailing the complexities of Duke's drinking culture, I communicate that Duke students are responsible enough to make their own decisions, given the rules set by the university. To this one young man asks with pleading eyes, "Yeah, but East Campus isn't *really* dry, is it?"

We move outside to discuss residential life. I describe what things will be like in the West Campus quads when the new residential system takes effect this fall. I talk about housing selection, selective living groups, and Greek life (also something we're not supposed to overemphasize). The most common questions here are about the lack of air-conditioning and the prevalence of co-ed dorms, both of which inspire concern. The amount of construction on campus is also a popular topic.

Somewhat surprisingly, rush doesn't come up often, though on almost every tour a dad asks me my fraternity affiliation. This is also when visitors bring up the more obscure subjects: "Can you keep pets in the dorms?" asks one father; "How are the girls?" asks a fourteen-year-old younger brother; and an older gentleman with a European accent asks, "What do you do about bullies?"

Inevitably, someone inquires about the benches. I rely on this as a segue to athletics, explaining that the benches have three functions: a display of dorm pride, a social gathering point, and kindling. By now, the crowd is ready for bonfires, basketball, and jokes about Chapel Hill Community College. Tour guides agreed early on that rule number two doesn't make any sense since you can't overemphasize basketball. So I shamelessly mention that, while the football team hasn't had a win in two seasons, you can't pitch your tent outside Cameron more than six weeks before game day. Disbelieving laughs all around.

The last stop is Perkins Library, where we talk about academics. The information is basic, though my explanation of Curriculum 2000 elicits blank stares and furrowed brows. The key here is anecdotes: that professor who took you out to dinner, or that one class that changed your worldview. The truth is, the facts of a Duke education aren't all that different from everywhere else. Most of our peer institutions have core curricula, study abroad, and a roster of superb faculty with a sincere interest in teaching undergraduates, just like us. A lot of schools have several million books in the library and wireless Internet connections, just like us.

So what exactly is different about a Duke education? Well, there's FOCUS, for freshmen—that's good. And the Grateful Dead house course. But the real difference? Only at Duke can you hear the third pick in the NBA draft give a twenty-minute presentation on the Gold Rush of 1849.

Despite the impossibility of accurately representing Duke in an hour and fifteen minutes, I enjoyed leading tours this summer. In the admissions office is a bulletin board with positive notes from visitors. The more experienced guides have fan letters telling how so-and-so "totally made me want to come to Duke." In my six weeks, I received only one comment: "Our guide was great! The best part was when a squirrel fell out of a tree and almost hit him!" I guess walking backwards isn't the most distracting tour-guide phenomenon after all. ■

Nurkin is a senior English major from Atlanta, Georgia.

Class Work

Editors:

Compliments on your May-June education issue. "A Charter for Achievement" by Jonas Blank '01 is especially compelling. MATCH [Media and Technology Charter High School] is an example of what can happen when we lift barriers to entry for people with unusual talents and experience—like Michael Goldstein and Ann Sagan.

I am a twenty-eight-year-veteran public-school teacher, now retired. For twenty-five years, I have pressed for expanding choices for parents, whether charter schools or non-public school options (targeted vouchers, tax credits for donations to scholarship funds, etc.).

Now there is burgeoning interest in school choice. One charter school a decade ago, 2,400 today. In June, the Supreme Court ruled that school vouchers are constitutional. We're in for a lively decade in education. Goldstein and Sagan are pioneers. It will be a little easier for others with unusual abilities or experience, but without traditional education coursework, to follow in their footsteps.

As Jonas Blank notes, however, not everyone is pleased. The stakes are high. Charter schools and school choice threaten the status quo. Sustaining—much less expanding—such limited programs and options as now exist will involve terrific struggles. MATCH's success with "students whom almost everybody else has given up on" puts it in the midst of the fray.

I wish the school well.

Tom Shuford B.S.M.E. '68
Ventura, California

Ban Smoking

Editors:

The student comments in "Quad Quotes" in your May-June issue regarding a potential residential smoking ban were worrisome to me and showed an ignorance of the facts not usually associated with Duke students. Tell me that prior to the balloting there was substantive illumination of the true issues!

I hope that Duke will present the known scientific facts and take assertive action to ban ETS (environmental tobacco smoke, or second-hand smoke) from *all* Duke activities, from dorm living to those parties on West to every alumni meeting across the country. And I hope the campus referendum, where a strong majority of voters favored the ban, was binding. The ETS battle is paramount and winnable through education about the science and about the rights of the breathing public.

Mere spatial segregation of smokers does not eliminate the risk. ETS is not simply a pesky olfactory nuisance but a now-recognized serious inhalation health hazard, with increased risk of a multitude of bodily derangements including death and cancer. Where there is smell, even if smoke is not readily visible, it is being inhaled—with all the particulate and gaseous toxins, mutagens, and carcinogens we now know are in ETS. At last count, about sixty known human carcinogens and something like 4,000 other chemicals had been identified in ETS.

There is no safe level of ETS for anyone. Breathing in a smoky watering hole for several hours watching Duke basketball is the equivalent of smoking up to half a pack of cigarettes. Every time you see or smell ETS, you are taking into your body the same chemicals that were in the Bhopal disaster (benzene), the Nazi gas chambers (cyanide), embalming fluid (formaldehyde), rat poison, insecticides, and toilet-bowl disinfectants.

Making light of ETS is offensive. You wouldn't publish articles making light of people trying to decrease their risk of breast cancer, AIDS, cervical cancer, or heart disease. To those sensitized to the facts of ETS, publishing comments highlighting ignorance of those facts is disheartening.

Please continue to follow the "tobacco wars" on campus, and please join in urging all Duke activities nationwide to invoke a smoking ban. Duke's leadership here, especially brave in light of its family tree, would certainly be yet another example of clarity of vision for others to emulate.

Nancy Coates '71, M.D. (via e-mail)

Soul Search

Editors:

I have always been proud of my Duke as my alma mater. But then I read an excerpt in *The New York Times* of the remarks given by the commencement speaker at Duke's 2002 graduation ceremonies.

Instead of pride, then, I felt intense disappointment that the university that presented me with a Bible at my graduation was now choosing to launch its graduates with Tom Wolfe's cynical vision of humanity. Falsely wrapped in the cloak of "cognitive neuroscience," Wolfe's ideologically-tainted vision is scientism, not science—a crucial distinction, and one that I can only hope that the 2002 graduates were well-prepared by their Duke education to make, as Wolfe's nihilistic siren-song wafted through the neurological channels of their brains, beckoning, with Duke's apparent blessing, to their putatively non-existent souls.

Wolfe uses his Duke-proffered platform to advise her graduates that "...your idea that you have a soul or even a self, much less free will, is just an illusion" (*New York Times*, June 2). What disappoints me is the intellectually light-weight pseudo-science of Wolfe's message, and the unworthily lowbrow tenor of his remarks, on what should be an exalting and, yes, even sacred occasion.

My professors at Duke were inspired and inspiring men and women who taught me to carefully sift and separate the wheat from the chaff. Granting my beloved alma mater the benefit of the doubt, I trust that the Duke graduates of today are similarly well-prepared to do the same, as well as to pay the tares little mind while cultivating their wheat for harvest.

Does the university still honor its graduates with the presentation Bible? I hope so, partly because my Duke Bible contains an inscription of Article I of the bylaws of the university. These words, on the "Aims of Duke University," put Wolfe's words in a countervailing perspective that is not to be missed.

Samuel G. Miller Jr. '76 (via e-mail)

Going for the goal: Fans celebrate the end of Duke football's losing streak after the Blue Devils, in their season opener, defeated East Carolina's Pirates 23-16

JON GARDINER

Welcoming Sophomores

As part of the new residential experience for undergraduates, Duke welcomed sophomores back to West Campus in August with a discussion about leadership by the deputy mayor of Washington, D.C. The talk was the first in a series of lectures, weekly dinners, and events scheduled for the Class of 2005. The year-long programming, titled "Sophomore Experience 2002…beginning a new tradition," is an integral part of the university's decision last year to require all sophomores to live on West Campus beginning this fall.

Deputy Mayor John Koskinen '61 was joined by Van Williamson, the sophomore class president, and William H. Chafe, vice provost for undergraduate education and dean of the faculty of Arts & Sciences, at the hour-long "Sophomore Celebration" event. A barbecue for the Class of 2005 followed.

Koskinen, former chairman of Duke's board of trustees, led the U.S. government's response to the "Y2K" dilemma and was deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Clinton White House. In 2000, he received the Duke Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award. As deputy mayor and city administrator of the District of Columbia, Koskinen has developed recommendations for restructuring the district's public-school operations.

The year-long effort includes a sophomore majors fair in September; a distinguished lecture series, "Five for Five: 2005"; and "Quad Dinners in the Great Hall" on Sunday evenings. Besides grouping sophomores on West, Duke is linking residence halls on both campuses. Duke is also changing the way it provides residential-life and academic-support services by creating new residential communities—called "quads"—on West Campus. Newly hired full-time residence coordinators will supervise the undergraduate and resident staff that serve each quad as liaisons between students, faculty, and administrators.

The changes build upon the "stunning success" of Duke's 1995-96 initiative to house all first-year students on East Campus, says Larry Moneta, vice president for student affairs. "Our goal is to continue the sense of community that forms among first-year students, crossing racial and ethnic lines, through their shared living experience," he says. "We want to move that East Campus experience to West Campus to build a true cohesiveness in our housing situation and a new level of community." Duke's trustees approved the changes to the residential-life policy in May 2001.

The opening of the 350-bed West-Edens Link residence hall in August, combined with a shift to a summers-only renovation schedule, permitted the university to move quickly to implement the plan. "We did not want to wait any longer than was necessary to foster a campus living environment that is more socially vibrant, engaged in more academic endeavors outside the classroom, and focused

on more civic leadership opportunities," says Moneta. "We face challenges to achieving our goals, to be sure, but now we can start building the momentum."

Johnson to Senate: Engineer Change

Kristina Johnson, dean of Duke's Pratt School of Engineering, urged America to improve the science and math education of its children, particularly girls and minorities, so the nation will have the intellectual wherewithal to deal with terrorism and other complex issues.

Speaking this summer before a hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, she said, "It is clear we are engaged in a different kind of war that must be won with advanced logistics, networking, sensors, and communications systems. And we will need the most highly-skilled technical workforce to succeed in this fight."

Women, she said, constitute less than 20 percent of the graduates of the nation's engineering schools and minorities account for less than 15 percent of graduates in technical fields. "What was once a moral obligation to promote diversity by providing equal opportunity for interesting, high-paying careers for all citizens is now a national imperative. Simply put, unless we bring more women and minorities into science and engineering fields, we will not have the intellectual capital to address the major economic, environmental, health, and security issues facing our nation.

Dean's list: emphasize sciences earlier, involve more women

JOE GALONSKI

FROM BOTH SIDES

Student Snapshot

James S. Floyd '00, third-year medical student

The left side of James S. Floyd's brain is responsible for most of what comes out of his mouth, which, considering that he's the voice of Duke's medical students, is no light function.

As an alternate delegate for the Southeast in the House of Delegates, the legislative body of the American Medical Association, as well as the Duke chair of the Medical Student section of the AMA, Floyd has represented the Duke medical-student community for the past year.

"When you're in school, you're so busy learning about how the body works and how to treat it that you don't have much time to learn about professional issues, what it means to run a practice, how you make money, how the uninsured don't have access to health care," he says. "You don't learn the political components either, until much later on."

Floyd knows, as does anyone who has worked in the O.R. or endured a marathon all-nighter, that, for neurosurgeons, time is relative. The brain is delicate landscape; it's always best to tip-toe around an aneurysm, and that can take a while. So a new policy regulating the hours a resident can work presents some problems for a surgeon in training.

Scaling back resident work hours arose as a patient-safety concern and was long a major advocacy issue in the intern and resident community. Only now, in the face of pending legislation and recently publicized findings, has the medical community begun to act on the idea. The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education announced this summer that it would impose strict limits on resident work hours and the AMA quickly backed the plan.

But those moves, intended to pre-empt federal intervention, might have come too late. Marking the first time that Congress has been asked to address the issue, the Patient and Physician Safety and Protection Act of 2001 proposes outside policing of hospitals and public disclosure of violators. Floyd opposes the idea: "We don't want the government to have the power to step in and regulate affairs in medicine, to be able to come in, without adequate knowledge of the circumstances, and say, 'you've violated resident work-hour limits. We're going to disaccredit your hospital.' "

CHRIS HELWEIN

The new limit of eighty hours per week and twelve a day "is a good thing for medicine," says Floyd, "but it's a bad idea for surgery programs because it's just not enough time. If you're limited to twelve hours in a day, and you have a sixteen-hour surgery, you're not even going to see the whole thing. How are you going to learn to do that surgery? I think residents should work fewer hours. And the solution to that is to have guidelines, as in 'you have to work, say, 100 hours over this time frame and we'll provide you with the support staff.' "

At twenty-one, Floyd is three years younger than any of his classmates. This doesn't bother him; his friends are used to it by now, and "age is not how old you are, it's where you are in your life."

Floyd sits on the medical school's executive admissions committee, one of two students chosen. He says it's quite an honor, but he won't just sit there. He's planning to select the best applicants, those who want to go into medicine for the right reasons.

"Medicine is a social profession," he says, "and yet you see a lot of physicians who lack basic social skills. They have poor bedside manners. They leave patients frustrated and upset. Your job is not only to fix the physical ailment, but to be a source of calm as well. There's a difference between treating a person and caring for them. You might not know the proper treatment, but you can still care for them."

You might say Floyd has a big heart, but, technically, that's his right brain.

—*Patrick Adams*

OVERSIGHT ASSURED

"Listening to our Elders," Duke Magazine, *November-December 2000*

An article in an August issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reported that Duke was paying back nearly $700,000 in grant money it says was misspent by two former employees accused of swindling Kenneth Manton Ph.D. '74, then director of the Center for Demographic Studies, after he was hospitalized for depression.

Duke officials defended the operations at the demographics center, saying that problems two years earlier had been rectified and appropriate oversight procedures are in place to support its research. The university had notified the National Institute on Aging (NIA) in April 2001 that it would reimburse the government $682,000 in expenditures from 1998 to mid-2001 that could not be properly documented.

Although the university removed Manton as director of the center, Duke officials and the NIA agreed Manton should stay on as principal investigator on his grants. Officials have emphasized that neither the NIA or Duke have any evidence that the quality of Manton's research had been compromised by the center's financial difficulties or his own personal problems.

Manton is reportedly among the ten-biggest recipients of National Institutes of Health grants, and is perhaps best known for his research (highlighted in the *Duke Magazine* story) showing that older Americans are healthier now than they were twenty years ago. That finding has influenced debates on Medicare and Social Security.

The Chronicle of Higher Education reported that Duke learned Manton had been institutionalized in early 2001, and there appeared to have been an effort to keep this information from his superiors. (University officials were quoted as referring to a "cult of personality" that grew up around Manton.) Duke immediately informed NIA officials about the situation and appointed another center researcher, Ken Land of the sociology department, as acting director. Around the same time, two employees at the center were fired. One of them was arrested by Duke police in April 2001 on charges of using a Duke credit card to purchase personal items for his restaurant. He posted bail and later fled with the other employee.

According to John Burness, senior vice president for public affairs and government relations, "Professor Manton is widely respected in his field. Duke has tried to provide an environment in which he can continue to be a productive scholar while also ensuring that appropriate safeguards for the administration of his grants are in place." The university has established controls to track how the center's grant money has been spent and reduced the number of credit cards given to staff members.

With the National Long Term Care Survey and other projects, Duke demographers rack up statistics on aging and HEALTH, and make some SURPRISING DISCOVERIES about getting older and better.

LONGEVITY LESSONS

BY ERIC LARSON

Listening to our Elders

Developing our underutilized human resources can be our competitive advantage," she said.

Johnson, the first woman to head Duke's engineering school, said the number of students graduating with engineering and technology-based degrees in the United States has steadily declined over the past generation, from 77,000 in 1985 to 60,000 in 1998.

"Furthermore, our country's majority demographics are changing from male and Caucasian to female and African American, Asian, and Hispanic. We need to ensure that groups currently under-represented in science, engineering, and technology are attracted to careers in these fields. In today's competitive global environment, we cannot afford to lose the human capital these groups represent."

She said there are three significant barriers to getting women involved and succeeding in technological fields. The first is the fact that many high schools allow college-bound students to avoid taking four years of math and science classes. "Maybe math is the broccoli of high-school education. But we don't let our children get by without broccoli just because they don't like it. Nor should we let them avoid math just because they don't like it."

Johnson said the Third International Mathematics and Science Study, published in 1996, showed that the nation's twelfth-grade students ranked among the lowest in the world in mathematical proficiency. Yet, in the same study, fourth-graders scored above average as compared to their counterparts in the twenty-six other countries in the study.

"Let us make our 'man on the moon' goal for this decade a call to intellectual arms, to commit ourselves to providing a superior technical education to our children, so that by the time our current fourth-grade students graduate from high school in 2010, they will still be among the best in the world in math and science proficiency," she said.

Another barrier is the misperception that engineering and technology careers are "dry," without interaction, and unattractive to women, said Johnson. She cited a study that found 90 percent of women polled claimed altruistic reasons for choosing a career in science, engineering, or technology. In engineering departments where opportunities to make social contributions are obvious, such as biomedical engineering, women make up a substantial percent of the graduates, she said.

A third barrier to inspiring women and minority students to pursue science and technology careers is the lack of role models and support. Women only constitute 8 percent of the faculty at U.S. engineering schools and colleges, she said. "We must attract a more diverse population to the professoriat. We need more women and minority students going to graduate school to provide the role models and mentors for our changing population. When they get to graduate school, we need to provide adequate support. Women graduate students more often support themselves in graduate school on their own funds, and/or by working as teaching and research assistants, while men are funded usually on research assistantships, allowing them to focus on the research necessary to obtain a Ph.D., the necessary degree for obtaining a faculty position in the academy."

Giving Surpasses $264 Million

Duke received $264,580,049 in charitable gifts this 2001-02 fiscal year, a slight increase over the previous year. The total came from 87,716 donors, including 43,049 alumni, both small decreases from the previous year's record donor numbers. Funds received were about $155,000 more than in 2000-01.

"The past months have been very difficult for our country, and it is easy to understand why financial priorities have shifted," says President Nannerl O. Keohane. "We are grateful that so many people continue to support Duke, even in such circumstances. Their generosity has helped us to make steady progress toward meeting the university's highest-priority goals, which remain essential in any economy."

In February 2001, Duke's trustees adopted a strategic plan, "Building on Excellence," that seeks new funds for faculty support, strengthening science and engineering, promoting diversity in the student body and staff, and expanding the university's reach both locally and globally, among other key institutional priorities. Much of the year's giving was directed to those needs.

The $264.6 million received in the twelve months between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002, was the second-largest philanthropic giving total in Duke history, behind only 1999-2000, when Duke received more than $300 million.

The largest donor to Duke in the fiscal year that just ended was The Duke Endowment of Charlotte, the charitable trust created by university founder James B. Duke, which gave more than $33.5 million for a variety of purposes, including scholarships and academic and community-outreach programs. Also included in the year's receipts were portions of a $35-million commitment from the Bill and Melinda (French '86, M.B.A. '87) Gates Foundation for an undergraduate science facility and student-life initiatives, and portions of the $25-million challenge grant from Peter M. Nicholas '64 and Virginia "Ginny" Lilly Nicholas '64 of Boston that created the Nicholas Faculty Leadership Initiative.

The Nicholases are co-chairs of the Campaign for Duke, the university's $2-billion fund raising effort. The campaign, which began in 1996 and is scheduled to end in December 2003, stood at more than $1.8 billion in pledges and cash receipts at the end of the fiscal year.

TWO WOMEN'S DIARIES

Gallery

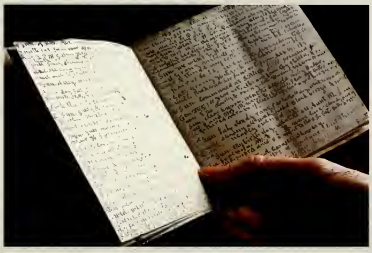
Selections from the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library

The word "diary" may conjure up various images: a small book with a clasp that holds an adolescent's secrets; an elegant hand-bound volume with thick, unlined pages; or, more simply, pieces of paper loosely held together with a ribbon, or even string. Yet, diaries, whatever their form or purpose, have one common characteristic—an author's self-inscription.

Until recently, diaries, and particularly women's diaries, were assigned little scholarly importance in and of themselves. Such views have changed. Now diaries are considered valuable primary sources; they are the voices that give life to a time and place and put "flesh on the bones" of history. For scholars of women's studies, diaries reveal the often unexplored roles and contributions of women and offer insight into women's sense of self.

There are many noteworthy diaries in the collection of the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library's Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture. Two show the diversity within the genre quite clearly. The first is a five-volume set penned and lavishly illustrated in the early twentieth century by Harriet Sanderson Stewart, a British traveler. The second is a tiny, sixteen-page journal created in the 1870s by American farmwife Rebecca Woodring. Inside and out, these diaries echo the disparity between their authors' lives.

From 1906 to 1911, Harriet Sanderson Stewart traveled the globe with her father, the Reverend Francis Stewart. While abroad, she recorded her impressions of the lands and peoples she encountered. She also illustrated her writings with her own watercolors, as well as with photographs, postcards, and even dried flora. Elegantly conceived, her work is bound in separate volumes, titled "Westward Wanderings," "Eastern Impressions," and "Scenes from Southern Spain."



Lives recorded: Stewart illustrated her travels, top; Woodring's simple prose, above

Her writing reflects her privilege and education, as in this account of an outing in Jamaica: "This afternoon we went (rather too early in the day) to the famous Hope Gardens. The trees, shrubs, plants, ferns, and flowers we saw there beggar description. If you can imagine the contents of all the Kew hot-houses turned loose on to their lawns, having first been greatly multiplied, enlarged, and beautified, you will form just a very faint idea of what we saw. The setting included a glorious chain of mountains, gold green shaded with cobalt, rippling streams, bright sun and cool air, and lawns as green and well-trimmed as any in England."

In sharp contrast, Woodring's diary records the mundane details of her life as a miller's wife in Flint Rock (Catawba County), North Carolina. Written in 1872 and 1873, the diary consists of eight sheets of scrap paper folded in half with a makeshift cover cut from a letter issued by the Post Office Department. A frayed piece of string holds the papers together. The diary bears witness to Woodring's unusual circumstances as a poor yet literate woman in the war-ravished South, and it conveys her determination, and her need, to inscribe her lived experience.

In her work-filled days, she regularly made time to write in her diary. An entry from June 1872 reads, "3 Sun. we went to H.C. in the afternoon. Mirah and Grany Mitchell were her[e] in the forenoon hoed & thined my cotton last week & finished a pair of socks, went to preaching to St. Peters on Sat, grany Hettrick was buried, and J.M. Smith preached her funeral from Rev. 14,13."

The collection documents women's efforts to define their lives in words and validates their collective experiences. Opening their diaries, humble or elegant, brings them to life again.

DPC 193/ WST 170S/ EDU 150

Syllabus

Gender, Politics, and Higher Education

One thing that Nan Keohane's presidency says is that where there once were bars between women and higher education, there is now a door—and it's open. But, according to Jean O'Barr, that door could open much further. She says, "The current state of women's access to higher education at Duke and nationally varies by field: more women in humanities and social sciences than in natural sciences, more women in family medicine than neurosurgery, more as faculty than chairs or deans or presidents."

This fall, in her triple cross-listed "Gender, Politics, and Higher Education," O'Barr wants her students to stop and take a look at their surroundings, to "analyze the institution they're a part of, which isn't something Duke students normally do in class." For the first time since she's offered it, she's going to take a historical approach, looking back at women's demands for access, at gender dynamics, and the formation of disciplines over the years. Just exactly how far have women come in terms of higher education? And how far is left to go?

The class, mostly if not entirely female, looks at the lives of pioneering figures—Duke's Giles sisters, the first of the school's women to earn bachelor's degrees when Duke was Trinity College, and Alice Baldwin, the first dean of the Woman's College—as well as the efforts of institutions like Oberlin College, the Seven Sisters schools, and Troy Institute. Class format varies by week with lectures, student presentations, discussions, and, most notably, interviews with participants in the conference "The Woman's College, 1930-1972: A Legacy of Excellence and Leadership," being held in November.

Reading

Unequal Colleagues: The Entrance of Women into the Professions, 1890-1940, by Penina Glazer and Miriam Slater (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1987). Out of print

Gender and Higher Education in the Progressive Era, by Lynn D. Gordon (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990). Also out of print

Disciplining Feminism: From Social Activism to Academic Discourse, by Ellen Messer-Davidow (Durham: Duke University Press, 2002)

Short articles to be distributed in class

Assignments

Regular class participation

Three short papers

Attending the Woman's College conference, November 8-10

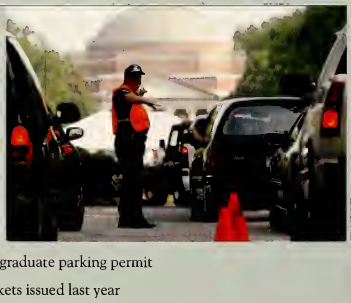
One final paper

Professor

Jean O'Barr (Ph.D. political science, Northwestern University) is the founding director of Women's Studies at Duke. She is a University Distinguished Service Professor and directs the "Forging Social Ideals" FOCUS program. She has written and co-authored several books and articles on women in higher education, most notably *Feminism in Action: Building Community and Institutions through Women's Studies*. An administrator in higher education for thirty-two years, O'Barr has been a Duke professor since 1969.

DUKE BY THE NUMBERS

Parking on campus (or not)



JON GARDINER

96 Net number of spaces added for 2002-03

2 New lots added

2,504 Residential undergraduate spaces last year

2,810 Residential undergraduate permits issued last year

$180 Cost of residential undergraduate parking permit

39,633 Number of parking tickets issued last year

$762,729 Revenue from tickets last year

Fighting To Preserve Afghanistan's History

Geoffrey Mock, editor of Duke Dialogue, *the university's faculty and staff publication, interviewed a former professor this summer:*

One thing Nancy Dupree wants people to know about Afghanistan is that it didn't have to happen this way. The former Duke faculty member has been there for five decades, before the chaos, when Kabul was a sophisticated place, when universities thrived, political dissent was open, and women were formidable activists.

"In the 1960s, the country made a strong movement toward development, meaning road building, communications, and education," says Dupree. "This was very successful. People were going around the world to learn the professions. There were thousands of engineers, many intellectuals. Millions of dollars were coming in through foreign investment from the Germans, the Russians, the Indians, and others. There were jazz clubs, nightclubs, great restaurants of all kinds. Women had come out of the home and could move about in the public sphere. They wore the veil, but on a voluntary basis."

That Kabul is mostly a memory now, lost to the nearly twenty-five years of fighting and the crackdown on civil society by governments starting with the Soviet invasion and continuing through the religious edicts of the Taliban. But Dupree, age seventy-four, the widow of the late Duke professor Louis Dupree, is making a heroic effort to help the Afghan people reclaim that cultural heritage.

She was in Durham in July, visiting friends and getting a medical checkup. But for most of the year, she is in Peshawar, Pakistan, just across the border from Afghanistan, where she runs the ACBAR Resource and Information Center, with more than 25,000 volumes in a variety of languages. It's an information clearinghouse for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to learn about current and past aid projects in Afghanistan. It's a place where NGOs can coordinate efforts, share success stories, and avoid duplication.

The center was the brainchild of her husband, a scholar whose work in Afghanistan dates back to the 1950s. He and Nancy were thrown out of the country by the Soviets, but they continued their work with Afghan refugees from Pakistan and from Durham. Both were honored on several occasions for their extensive contributions to the refugees. Louis Dupree died in 1989.

"When the Soviets withdrew, that's when Louis passed away. I said to him that he

should be happy because he had been predicting all along that the Soviets would leave and everyone laughed at him. But he said, 'Yes, it's a good step, but the troubles are just beginning.' Yet I don't think even he would have imagined that it would have been going on for so long."

After Louis' death, Nancy, author of five guidebooks on Kabul and Afghanistan, taught his courses at Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill. She realized she needed something to prevent a deep depression. "When the semester ended, the realization of Louis' death hit me like a ton of bricks. That's when I got a phone call from Peshawar. They had accepted a proposal from Louis for this information center. They told me, 'We've bought the idea, but it's not working. You have to come out here and put yourself where Louis' big mouth is.'

"I didn't know what I was doing, but over time we got a cataloguing system, we got computers, and it's developed quite nicely. It's mostly used by the aid community and university students wanting to trace the history of development in the region."

When Dupree returned to the region, it soon became clear that the chaos in Afghanistan was putting Afghan's cultural history at risk. "Private libraries in Kabul were being looted—not only private libraries, but also the university and public libraries. And in those libraries were the works of Afghan intellectuals, scientists, historians, professionals. Their works were being sold on the sidewalk, sometimes for waste paper. All that heritage was being lost."

Archaeological artifacts, some dating back to Roman times, were also disappearing. Dupree helped organize the Society for the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural History, which made efforts to purchase or acquire as many of the books and artifacts as possible before they were lost for good.

Dupree: "All that heritage was being lost"

JIM WALLACE

K.G.B. and C.I.A.

Selections from DUMA

K.G.B.
Romuald Hazoumé
1999
Mixed media

C.I.A.
Romuald Hazoumé
1999
Mixed media

Romuald Hazoumé, born in Benin in West Africa in 1963, is considered one of the most important contemporary artists coming out of Africa today. He has exhibited widely throughout Europe and Asia. His work consists of two sorts of expression: his highly esoteric paintings, which attempt a visual iconography of divination symbols, and his delightful masks, made of found objects. Two of the masks, a clever and humorous response to the detritus of civilization and the waste that accompanies it, have become part of the Duke University Museum of Art's collection.

The artworks were created during Hazoumé's first visit to the United States in the summer of 1999. He searched the streets of Harlem for found objects that he then assembled into sculptures—sculptures that commented on the consumerist culture and society he encountered. *The New York Times* reviewed his exhibit at The Project in Harlem, calling his work suggestive of traditional African masks, labeling him a "deft and witty assemblagist," and describing his paintings as "airy and light" and "visually beguiling." *The Times* proclaimed his exhibition a welcome addition to a season in which contemporary art from Africa already had created an unusually strong presence.

Hazoumé takes objects like old brooms, plastic drums, and broken telephones and transforms them into faces with titles. In C.I.A., he took a discarded chrome electric shoe polisher and turned, mounted, and positioned the inner piece of black hose to make a configuration that strongly suggests a face. In his creation, the handle becomes the nose; the red button juts out as a pupil for the one eye; the designs on the sides become ears; the hose hangs as a mouth; and the buffer forms a hat.

This use of materials is by no means frivolous. It fits in with the title of a recent exhibition, "*Je sais d'où je viens*" ("I know where I come from"). In the international exhibition, Benin designated both Hazoumé and Dakpogan Calixte (who exhibits sculptures made from scrap metal) to represent the country.

The artists take literally the Beninois proverb "He who digs in filth is doing pig's work—the cleanest work of all." Nothing is useless in their hands, and any object can be reclaimed and recycled as art.

Although Hazoumé's artworks may be viewed as "masks," similar to the African ceremonial pieces also in DUMA's African gallery, Hazoumé identifies himself as an assemblage artist rather than a ritual carver. Nonetheless, the influence of traditional designs and abstract formulations is present in his contemporary visions. The Hazoumé pieces are a permanent addition to the African Gallery, acquired after the "Christian Haye Curates" exhibition in January 2000.

For the rest of the story, and information:
www.dukemagazine.duke.edu
www.pcpafg.org/Organizations/ARIC/

Death in the Family

Diane Leslie "Dina" Carter '86, who worked as a librarian and archivist in Israel, was one of the seven people killed in the July 31 bombing at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. She worked in the manuscripts department and archives at the Jewish National and University Library (JUNL) on the Edmond J. Safra Campus at Givat Ram.

Born in North Carolina, she majored in anthropology at Duke and later earned her master's in social work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Carter immigrated to Israel in 1990.

The bombing took place across town from where she worked, but she was scheduled to take a Hebrew placement exam at the Mount Scopus campus in order to pursue a degree in library sciences. Even though she spoke Hebrew fluently, the test was required for non-natives.

The News & Observer reported: "She arrived early at the limestone campus overlooking the Old City of Jerusalem and went to the Frank Sinatra International Student Center cafeteria for something to eat. Explosives in a bag there killed Carter and six others, including four more Americans."

She is survived by her father, retired veterinarian Larry Carter of Greensboro, and her stepmother.

Day of Remembrance

Through a variety of events that honored the more than 3,000 people, including six alumni, who died in the terrorist attacks, Duke spent September 11 in remembrance.

Campus events started with an 8 a.m. commemoration at the Duke University Museum of Art on East Campus, which is exhibiting photographs of spontaneous memorials that appeared in New York after the attacks. Beginning at 8:46 a.m., Duke Chapel sounded a single chime six times during the morning, timed to the exact minute that the four planes crashed and the two towers of the World Trade Center came down.

At 11 a.m., six chimes were rung, to represent the six alumni who died on September 11. Immediately following the ringing of the chimes, there was a simple ceremony outside the new West-Edens Link; six trees were planted in a memorial grove in honor of those alumni.

At noon, in front of Duke Chapel, Duke Student Government sponsored a memorial program involving Duke's Army ROTC unit and representatives of Durham's fire and police departments and the Duke police department. At 7 p.m., there was a symposium at the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy. Four panelists, moderated by Sanford Institute director Bruce Jentleson, discussed topics ranging from the legal and foreign-policy aspects of the war on terrorism to the latest medical news about defending against bioterrorism.

Although classes were held as scheduled throughout the day, President Nannerl O. Keohane and Provost Peter Lange encouraged members of the faculty to include in their courses, as appropriate, discussion of topics relevant to this anniversary.

www.dukenews.duke.edu/911site/

HAEFELI'S WORLD

WILLIAM HAEFELI '75

"I actually welcome highway hypnosis. My subconscious is a much better driver than I am."

Internet Information

As the school year began, the university launched eDuke, a free electronic mail service that will supply students, faculty, parents, alumni, and others with links to online information about campus news and events.

The new service will e-mail updates on university news, activities, and research to subscribers. eDuke will provide three different options: eDuke Daily, a once-a-day list of the latest articles provided by communications staffs across Duke's campuses; eDuke Media Clips, a daily compilation of the latest Duke-related stories published or broadcast in the media; and eDuke Monthly, a once-a-month wrap-up of articles that subscribers can customize with news from selected categories, such as athletics, law, or science. All three newsletters feature extensive links to online news articles, sites of interest, and other material.

Duke officials decided to start eDuke because of the growing popularity and influence of Web-based information, says David Jarmul, associate vice president of news and communications. "The Internet has become the primary means of communications for much of the Duke community," he says. "It is especially important for reaching parents, alumni, and others who are not here in Durham, since they don't read *Dialogue*, the *Chronicle*, or other publications produced here on campus. The new eDuke newsletters will help fill this gap and make it easier for people to feel connected."

Jarmul describes the quick-to-read eDuke newsletters as "the latest example of how communications people across the Duke community have begun working together and using new technology more actively to solve common problems."

To subscribe to eDuke: www.eduke.duke.edu/subscribe.php

LES TODD

Getting into the habitat: "We serve them and we are served"

Faith Goes to School

The Duke Youth Academy, now in its second year, is a Bible-study camp—except that it's not a camp and the director, Fred Edie, is not the peace-sign-flashing, group-hug-giving type.

As the principal architect of the two-week curriculum, Edie sees the academy as a chance to show the seventy high-school juniors and seniors that there's another way to the top—or that there's another "top" altogether. "Someone needs to tell kids that working hard in school so they can get a good job, so they can attract a good partner, so they can combine incomes and buy a nice house, is not an adequate vision of the good life."

Edie's presence is not imposing. He does not pound the pulpit, stomp, convulse, or shake his fists; Edie is not Stanley Hauerwas, the Duke Divinity School's Gilbert T. Rowe Professor of Theological Ethics and theological provocateur. But while quieter, he is just as passionate. Before the Academy kicked off in early July, Edie had to come up with a theological blueprint for the direction the course would take, something that could serve as an all-encompassing metaphor for partaking in the Christian faith. His idea was baptism.

According to Christian doctrine, baptism is every Christian's rite of initiation—Heaven's entry-visa, if you will. And although it's the physical component of being formed in the faith, as Edie puts it, "it's sort of the Rodney Dangerfield of the sacraments." So, despite doubt and confusion as to how the metaphor would work, Edie decided to give baptism the respect it deserves, making it the hermeneutical principle that would underpin all of the Academy's teachings.

The Academy, one of thirty like it at divinity schools and seminaries across the country, is funded by a $1.2-million Lilly Endowment grant over three years. Twenty-two adult mentors, mostly divinity school students, accompany the teens for these two weeks and stay connected with them for the rest of the year.

The Academy's days began with morning prayer in the silence and semi-darkness of Duke Chapel, an unusual place to find young people, in light of today's culture. Says Amy Laura Hall, assistant professor in the divinity school and an Academy speaker, "After World War II, when industrial-consumerism was trolling for new markets, 'youth' became a particular phenomenon. 'Youth' were told that the only way to have an identity was to buy the crap pushed on them by radio and 'teen' magazines. Their lives became shallow and cheap."

Even as materialism has begun to eclipse the religious world at large, Hall says, Duke's own religious life is not immune from the currents of wider culture. "It's the case for professors as well as students," she says. "Duke is part of this 'new,' ambitious, and somewhat foolish South. We're overly busy trying to prove that we're on the 'cutting edge' of scholarship, and we take our supposedly crucial projects much too seriously. Even after September 11, there wasn't any massive pause in our self-worship and frenzied endeavors."

Duke's motto, *Eruditio et Religio*, speaks to the celestial spirit of the university's earliest leaders. That was one point made by the dean of the divinity school, L. Gregory Jones M.Div. '85, Ph.D. '88, who spoke at the Academy. According to Jones, "Duke has consistently been a model for joining together rigorous education with understanding the significance of religious faith. That is a more complicated task now as the student body and the faculty represent diverse religious commitments (including those who have none), but the importance of the issues and the support given across the university to religious faith and exploration is quite strong."

Among the many on-campus expressions of *Religio*, the divinity school is in the peculiar position of having to attract Duke students to a vocation that is somewhat un-Duke, where success is free of its financial connotations and the testing-wrought competitive impulse is not a prerequisite for getting the job. "Recruiting high-quality students is always a challenge," says Jones, "but it has become more of a challenge in a culture where high-paying salaries have become so much of a focus."

To counteract the cultural pull, the divinity school, through the efforts of the Academy, seeks out those who typically swim against the tide, giving them an alternative to the norm—and, if post-Hauerwas-homily facial expressions are any guide, leaving them a little stunned. Hauerwas, connecting with his audience even as he was shocking them, recalled his own Bible camp days: "It was hot and you were trying to make out with the girl from Plano and someone's singing 'Kumbah-yah, my Lord.' "

Seventy percent of the seventy teens in the Youth Academy are United Methodists, the rest being Episcopalian, Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian—all varying somewhat in practice and conviction, but all Christian. The students are characterized by a professed, though not blind, faithfulness and a probing inquisitiveness. They were selected from more than a hundred applicants, not by their SATs or GPAs but by their ability to articulate ideas as reflected in written essays. "The only requirement we felt was

LEE TODD

New vistas: learning that service to the community is not self-serving

critical," says Edie, "was that the student have the capacity to express himself or herself clearly to the group."

Kevin Dirksen is seventeen, red-headed, and freckled, and here because his best friend, whose dad is a pastor, came last year and said he loved it. Kevin isn't so sure if he wants to become a pastor himself. But as he looks at colleges, he is certain of those criteria that make it the "right place." He wants a school with a religious focus and a small environment, and a place "that stresses accountability." I asked Kevin if he felt that he was any different from his friends because he's attending an academy to study his faith under renowned theologians during his summer vacation. He speculated that the difference between him and his friends, who are "mostly Christians," is that for them "[faith] is mainly a paper thing, whereas I want to put mine into action."

Megan Choate is from Texas. She's a senior in a high school where most teens, she says, might call themselves Christians, but tend to confuse that with wearing bracelets that ask WWJD? (What Would Jesus Do?) and singing in church. "We're here learning about what a Christian is and what one is not. We're discussing issues most people tiptoe around, like racial prejudice and abortion, things that are very difficult to agree on—and often we don't. But we aren't here to get that warm, fuzzy feeling. We learn in depth about who Christ really was, and that's not always pleasant. He was poor and hated, and his death was gruesome."

Wednesday was community-service day, when everyone headed off campus. Jennifer Copeland, the director of community service programs for the divinity school, made it clear that in no way is self-adulation part of the process. "This isn't a thing where we go out and serve people and then pat ourselves on the back. It's a two-way street. We serve them and we *are* served; we receive something valuable in return that we wouldn't have otherwise."

Self-serving community service? It had an appealing, two-for-one-deal ring to it, so I met Copeland and some students at a house that a Habitat for Humanity group had recently finished building near Roxboro Street. It was a one-level, three-room place with a small kitchen and a slight porch. I wondered if they knew that no one lived there yet, and if so, if they would still agree to work for nothing in return. But when I arrived, I saw these kids painting with vigor and enjoying themselves.

In Fred Edie's plenary presentation, "Baptismal Imaginings: Swimming with God in the Waters of Life," he stressed to students that "Christian faith is made, not born," and that these two weeks would require of them some very deep thinking—what he labeled "hard swimming," because "you don't get it from osmosis." The metaphor held water, and the students spent their week swimming away.

—Patrick Adams

An International Shift

IN THE LEGAL AFTERMATH OF THE 1993 BOMBING OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER, LEGISLATION WAS PASSED MANDATING THAT THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE CREATE A COMPUTER-TRACKING SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS WITHIN THE U.S. THE RESULT: SEVIS (STUDENT AND EXCHANGE VISITOR INFORMATION SYSTEM), AN ELECTRONIC PROGRAM INTENDED TO STREAMLINE THE FLOW OF INFORMATION. ITS PLANNED JANUARY LAUNCH HAS RAISED EYEBROWS—AND A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS. CATHERYN COTTEN, DIRECTOR OF DUKE'S INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, COMMENTS.

Why should America, at this time, welcome foreign students in its universities?

The obvious answer, of course, is that internationalization is good for any major university. One of the touchstone, core theories of Duke at one time, and probably continuing, is that there is no great university that isn't an international university. And that is an effort that we've been working on for a number of years. We've had international students since the very early years. One of our first was Chinese—that would have been way back at the turn of the century—so we've always been an international university. You cannot function in a global environment unless you are ready to function at all levels.

Is Duke subsidizing an education for a student who very well may leave with that knowledge and information?

Every student is subsidized at some level. We've recently launched financial-aid opportunities for undergraduate international students. The undergraduate international population finds it difficult to get into Duke and to afford it. So Duke has made a conscious effort to encourage those students to apply by

Cotten: welcoming foreign students, while protecting national security

providing very limited, but certainly available, financial aid.

We subsidize lots of things in this country because it is worth it to us to do so: every time someone drives down the road, uses the public library, or even buys a glass of milk (there's a subsidy that goes to milk farmers). Subsidies at certain levels produce benefits at a much higher level in certain areas.

International students are going away with a better understanding of America. Whether we ought to have an effort to export culture or merely an understanding of America is under consideration. It is the case that dozens of world leaders that we work with in this war on terrorism were educated in the U.S. An understanding of how this nation functions is a very positive thing to do for our national security, not to mention our economic prosperity.

How exactly does SEVIS work?

In the Duke system, the admisisions office sends an electronic notice to us with all of the information for the admitted student. We then move that information from the Duke system directly into the Immigration computers. So we put in the name, the date of birth, place of study, dates for the program, how it's funded, all of this on an electronic document called an I-20. The data on that person are in the Immigration database before the person ever enters the U.S., which gives everyone along the line—consular officers, immigration officers, anyone who needs to look at it—the ability to do so.

The primary difference is that we're cutting down on time by moving from a very old, very cumbersome paper process to an electronic process. Whether the student needs to be authorized for curricular practical training or to transfer from one institution to another, an undergraduate to a graduate program, for instance—all of this can be done online.

SEVIS reports the whereabouts and status of foreign students at the beginning of each semester. If a student left mid-semester, couldn't it be several months before his or her absence is reported to the INS?

This system requires us to tell Immigration that a student is coming and then whether or not he or she reported to school at the end of drop-add. Once school has started, we do not go back every week to check in the classroom to see if this English 101 student is going to Biology instead. It's not possible to do. But at the same time, tourists come in and they're admitted for a period of time and no one sees them after they come into the port of entry. The tracking of students is much better than the tracking of tourists. That's basically nonexistent.

There is no way to track every alien who comes into the U.S. I think what we're doing now for students is basically as much as we need to do. We're ensuring that they're here and that they're in school for the time we expect them to be. At Duke, like at many other institutions, we don't take attendance. It's the responsibility of the students, whether they go to class or not, to show up for exams and get passing grades and move on to the next semester. There has been talk of tracking each and every course that a student takes in order to ensure that people from certain countries don't get access to certain technologies. Whether you can control knowledge and what people do with that knowledge is up for debate. I think the idea of tracking every single course could be more confusing than it is useful—how do you know the real content of the course?

There are 70,000 institutions that accept the I-20 form (student visas) in the United States. Will all of these be tracked by the new system?

If you are a private proprietary school—e.g., the Magic House of Nails or Reverend Rufus' Religious Academy—these are often in the trade or technical field and they won't necessarily be recognized by the state or an accrediting organization. They will be primarily businesses, and Immigration will look more closely at them and will potentially be sending people out to do site visits.

Where are international students likely to settle beyond college?

U.S. law currently says that an F1 student or a J1 scholar must intend to return home in order to be eligible for the visa to enter to begin with. We are generally attracting to major universities the best and the brightest, which means that they have the intellect and the skills to benefit any country where they live, theirs or ours.

So there's this ongoing discussion about whether we need to be shipping them back to their home countries so that they can change the life there. Or whether we ought to keep them here and use their skills in ways that benefit America. And I don't have an answer. People who care about the world and about America are on both sides of that question.

—interviewed by Patrick Adams

On the Mat in Siberia

In early June 2000, Duke's wrestling team had an away match. Their flight departed behind schedule, and they were late. Their hosts had been waiting for more than two hours in a small warehouse of a gym with several mats and a scoring table. When the team finally arrived, everyone clapped and cheered. The hosts announced the wrestlers' names in struggling English and with theatrical fervor. It was a big production, and the Duke team was not used to the attention. Kids approached them: "American!" They wanted autographs and held out their hats and scraps of paper.

Ulan-Ude, the capital of the Buryat Republic, Siberia, is a town of 350,000, bustling by Siberian standards. If it is known at all, it is for Lenin's bronze head, reputed to be the largest in the world. He wears a pained look. By appearances, it is 1935. Stalin has survived in his architecture, grim and dominating, and in the way things generally are. Everyone is poor. Children beg for coins, "poleeeeease." There is a professional class, though most men farm or mine coal or cut timber, and the women sell their wares and produce in the streets. In the hotel courtyard, prostitutes smoke and wait for business. The weather is nice for a moment or two in June. Winter comes and it stays, and when it does, the people of Ulan-Ude do as they have done for centuries: They wrestle. They are lovers of the sport; "Barba?" they ask, crouching in a stance.

That day, just about everyone in town squeezed into the tiny gym. They laughed and pointed at the fancy blue warm-up suits, all just the same and so clean, and the headgear and the mouth-guards. They learned names and chanted them hospitably—"TOME KESS, TOME KESS!!" A sophomore then, Tom Cass became a crowd favorite when he threw his opponent in the air, rolled him to his back, and pinned him. "TOME KESS GO!"

Cass, now a red-shirt senior, grew up in Las Vegas. He is a good-looking kid, strapping and sleek, with a shaved head, hazelnut skin, and sea-green eyes. So far at Duke, he has recorded enough wins to place him eleventh in all-time winning percentage and he's qualified once for the national tournament. Given the size of his arms and the mean face he can make, Cass is naturally intimidating. In action, he's a rippling mass of energy, barreling into, throwing by, shucking and slamming and generally causing a great deal of pain. But what opponents don't see might be of greater concern to them: the calculated nature of it all. To Cass it is nothing personal, wrestling. It is a science and he is a student. And there is reading to be done. On his nightstand sits a copy of Sun Tzu's *The Art of War*: "Masking offensives," he says. "You have to make the opponent think that what he sees is what he should be fighting." From Bruce Lee's *Tao of Gung Fu* and *Jeet Kune Do*, he read that when you break the opponent's center-line, you make him vulnerable." William Earnest Henley's *Invictus* is his favorite poem. He scotch-taped it to his wall: "I am the master of my fate/ I am the captain of my soul."

Wrestling is a dynamic sport. The punishments are many and varied and the season is a test of endurance. Clar Anderson, Duke's head coach, has never cut anyone from the team. He says that the sport is demanding enough that the guys do that themselves, and the ones who stick around are the kind who want to find out how hard they can push themselves: "Sometimes they're even harder on themselves than I am on them."

The thing about it, though, he says, is that wrestling, as perhaps no other sport can, provides opportunity to all body-types—even those whose bodies don't work all the way. The deaf compete against the hearing and the blind against the seeing. "Anyone can come out here and be successful." Only one handicapped athlete has ever won an NCAA championship against able-bodied competitors: Nick Ackerman of Campbell University took the Division III wrestling title in 2001—without any legs.

Coach Anderson is a brick of a man, square-jawed, a tireless and highly industrious sort—he built his own house with his own hands. He was born in upstate New York, but there is Oklahoma in his clipped vowels and matter-of-factness. At Oklahoma State, he was a national champion (134 pounds), and from there went on to train for the 1987 Olympics in Eastern Europe, where he lived for one year. "It opened my eyes," he says. It made such an impression on him, life abroad, life under communism, that as a coach he has sought, with support from the Varsity Club and team contributions, to make Duke wrestling one of the more culturally edifying athletic endeavors the university has to offer. "I believe it is essential for these guys to see these things."

Holding their own: wrestler Cass, right, with coach Anderson

The first Duke athletes ever to compete in the former Soviet Union, the ten grapplers took on Moscow's Central Army team and later various club teams throughout the city, made a weekend visit to St. Petersburg, and finished the grand tour in Siberia. "Most of these guys have never been overseas and they can't take advantage of the study-abroad programs because our season overlaps both semesters," says Anderson. For Cass it was priceless. "I have goosebumps."

With pre-season conditioning just around the corner, Anderson is readying for a season with the most talented team he's had in his five years at Duke. Cam Lawler '02 is at his side as assistant coach along with Corey Bell, an ACC champion from North Carolina. Cass is returning for his final year, as are seniors Tommy Hoang and Mike Mitchell, also national tournament qualifiers. They aren't the best in the world, but they've been pretty far around it. Next summer, Anderson hopes, it's off to Cuba.

—*Patrick Adams*

Noble Norfleet
By Reynolds Price '55. Scribner, 2002. 307 pages. $26.

Reynolds Price's eponymous narrator is a North Carolinian man pushing fifty—tired, once credulous, now an unwilling and unwitting spiritual seeker. Noble Norfleet's life is driven by unforgiving questions: What is the nature of true vision? What is right worship? How does love work—not in the abstract, but in its everyday details?

In his unprepossessing voice, Noble shares the story of how he woke on Easter Sunday in his seventeenth year to find his brother and sister murdered by his mother's hand. It gets worse. Taken advantage of by a pedophilic clergyman (terminally ill and suicidal) and abandoned by a high-school teacher (raped by her brothers and father) with whom he was having an affair, he enlists as a medic and goes to Vietnam. Returning to the U.S., he becomes a nurse, exploring the upper reaches of hell in a children's burn ward and then a geriatric unit. He lapses into a deep depression, relieved only by his mother's release from the thirty-two-year prison sentence she served.

It might sound weird, but the action is not fantastical, nor is the narrator especially dramatic. If anything, Noble is a little tedious, with his strong opinions and stronger obsessions, his flat manner of speaking and thinking. The prose is translucent, and while in Price's fiction the workings of grace, like the workings of evil, may be banal, the stories captivate.

Noble Norfleet is about hunger and addiction. The pedophile's eyes "had the kind of hungriness I'd seen in truly lonely men during my earlier hitchhiking days." Of himself, Noble explains, "From the time my family left me, for years I just got more and more like some ferret on partial rations in a solitary cell at the back of the moon. No food that I could find on Earth filled my endless need." Consequently, "I'd addicted myself without knowledge to the world's cheapest drug."

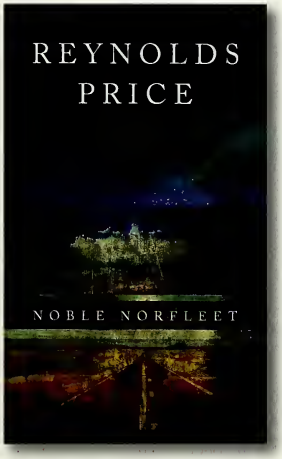
Sex, that is. Specifically, he becomes addicted to cunnilingus, frightening away every woman with whom he might have had a prayer of a long-term relationship. Addictions representing a twisted search for God—one thinks immediately of Tarwater in Flannery O'Connor's *The Violent Bear It Away*, who interprets his hunger for salvation as physical appetite. "While the South is hardly Christ-centered," O'Connor wrote, "it is most certainly Christ-haunted"—a remark that could serve as an epigraph to this novel. I think she would approve of Noble's mystical visions.

Whatever power the narrative voice of this noble, ignoble Christ-figure has is cumulative. Our hero has little insight, a sophomoric sense of humor, no capacity for wit. Yet, for all his insistence on being "the worst scarecrow in the field," the tale is rife with literary echoes.

More interestingly, Price unlocks a 166-year-old secret. The married minister who teaches young Noble the joys of fellatio is seen through his victim's eyes: "His own face was well-made but, to my eyes, it seemed to have a fine-gauged veil that moved around it as he stared or talked. It would half-hide his eyes for seconds, then his moving lips, then sometimes the whole face would seem to retreat and hide out from you."

Before Price's minister expiates his secret sin by committing suicide, Noble picks up some lessons from him, about worshipping God by worshipping the human body ("the altar of God on this earth at least"). Noble prefers women, whose bodies give off a "thrilling high sound," "like some kind of homing beacon for lost airplanes that calls me in." He takes his obsession dangerously far:

> When I've read about the great serial killers, from Jack the Ripper to the present, I've wondered if there wasn't a trace of similarity between the wild engine that drove them and the drive that's possessed me right along.... There have been times—with truly magnificent women—when I've felt the powerful wish to keep their private zone, isolated from their body (and especially their *mind*) when they finally turned and left me. I mean keep it safe in a *box* nearby for my private use.



His enlightenment, his healing, is slow, painful, and partial, but it comes through reconciliation with his mother: "When we moved our lips to speak, what came out was a lot like music. Not words at all but wordless music, stranger than any I'd heard before; and you could almost see it streaming through the air above us like flags meant for battle but never used that way, clean and not torn."

Here is the Reynolds Price our ears love. Such passages are too rare: The novel's main flaw is that the author constrains himself by choosing a speaker who, most of the time, just doesn't get it, so that we are denied access to what we most value. Still, though the beauty of the prose is muted, the stylist does not let us down. There are flashes of light every few pages that make it worth the slog.

How does love work? Like this.

—*Paul Baerman*

Baerman M.B.A. '90 is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

It's a Mall World After All

It's big. It's familiar. It's the latest and greatest shopping experience, and what The Streets at Southpoint supermall has done with Durham consumerism is being writ large around the country.

By ROBERT J. BLIWISE

Nordstrom makes me think of Nostradamus. Did the sixteenth-century astrologer prognosticate a consumer-service revolution? And sampling a store named Impostors makes me—well, a little uneasy about my identity. Am I only as authentic as the purchases I make?

There's authentic—a tricky word, it turns out—big news in Durham. Really, really big. It calls itself The Streets at Southpoint, a mega-mall with 1.3 million square feet providing a "shopping, dining, and entertainment destination," an "attraction of monumental proportions," as a press release puts it.

Something so big requires big thinking to absorb. So I gather my M-team, professors who would revel in or at least put up with maneuvering around a mall: Annabel Wharton of art and art history, James Rolleston of Germanic languages and literature, Lynn Maguire of the Nicholas School of the Environment, and James Bettman of the Fuqua School of Business. Cultural experts all. And, of course, confirmed shoppers.

For this merging at the mall, I park next to Organized Living, wondering if the store's "Make Life Simple" message is a lure or a dictate. And I find myself walking along a faux Main Street, so identified by a faux street sign. One of its central attractions is a large "interactive fountain"; as I dutifully "raise and lower hand over sensor to control fountain," I don't find the stream of water especially responsive, but I enjoy the spurts of aquatic energy just the same.

A kiosk sign advises, "Always unexpected. Be on the lookout for the Southpoint Street Performers." A second kiosk promises "an atmosphere reminiscent of a bustling city street. The energy is vibrant, the spirit is familiar, and everything is unique down to the feeling you walk away with." Can the familiar be unexpected and unique? Maybe not, but we do find something thoroughly unexpected and unique—rock music. This is authentic rock music—"Don't Know Much About History" and "Rock This Town"—pouring out of speakers embedded in Main Street's fake rocks.

Wharton, an expert on modern architecture and theory, mentions the "tortuous" aspects of travel. "I was sitting out in our own

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Raleigh-Durham airport and I noticed how there's no visual resistance anywhere. Everything is plastic, neutral in color, flat, rectilinear. There's nothing to look at. Putting in fountains and trees and such is a way of providing some visual resistance, something interesting in the environment that allows you to know where you are."

Rolleston enjoys cultural complexities and ironies: He's drawn to literary theory because it may parallel the role once played by Romanticism and Modernism—as he puts it, "the role of bringing together seemingly disparate phenomena (art and advertising, pleasure and politics) in the cause of conceptualizing human culture as a whole." He could hardly find a richer mix of art and advertising, pleasure and politics, than in a regionally renowned mall.

The mall has different impacts on Bettman, an expert on consumer decision-making, and Maguire, who studies public participation in environmental decisions. Maguire had vowed not to set foot in Southpoint, but agreed—with the utmost reluctance—to join in this scholarly investigation. She says the political process for approving the mall was flawed and didn't properly reflect public sentiment, is skeptical of the presumed economic benefits, and is convinced that this particular mega-development doesn't meet the standards for good planning.

If the modern mall has a famous antecedent, it was in an urban center rather than suburban surroundings, and its most famous philosopher was Walter Benjamin, a German-born author, translator, and critic, and a subject of Rolleston's scholarship. Benjamin conceived his Paris-based *Arcades Project* in 1927; he was still working on it when he took his own life in 1940, in flight from the Gestapo. The ideal in city planning articulated by Baron Georges Haussmann, the nineteenth-century street designer of Paris, "consisted of long straight streets opening onto broad perspectives," he wrote. "The temples of the bourgeoisie's spiritual and secular power were to find their apotheosis within the framework of these long streets." Benjamin considered the Paris shopping arcades the most important architectural form of the nineteenth century; his *flaneur*, or man-about-town, was "the observer of the marketplace," committed to the notion that "the fruits of idleness are more precious than the fruits of labor."

To Benjamin, shopping in the arcades was more akin to entertainment than to a household imperative: "It takes only a minute, only a step, for the forces of attraction to gather; a minute later, a step further on, and the passerby is standing before a different shop." The "dream houses of the collective," in his view, embraced the shopping arcades along with "winter gardens, panoramas, factories, wax museum, casinos, railroad stations." It's the department store—the ultimate promenade—where the urban dweller's "fantasies were materialized."

Culture commentators: Maguire, left, of the Nicholas School of the Environment, and Bettman, of the Fuqua School of Business

Though not exactly reminiscent of the boulevards of Paris, Southpoint's Main Street steeps itself in a view of history. One façade displays a blown-up Durham *Herald-Sun* from July 21, 1969, which was a notable debut day of sorts: "MAN SETS FOOT ON MOON," it reads in big block letters. The timeline of events then leaps to the newspaper's issue of March 9, 2002, debut day for the mall: "THE STREETS ARE ALIVE, Shoppers Rise Early to Discover Southpoint." (That page also preserves a report about more somber streets: "Bloody Day in Mideast Kills More Than 40.")

If it hasn't earned its place in history as a super mall, Southpoint is a "super-regional" mall. According to *The Herald-Sun*, in a story not receiving wall-display status, it might attract a regular customer base from within five to twenty-five miles while also drawing "destination" shoppers from as far as 100 miles away. Based on industry standards for sales-per-square-foot, the mall's developer, Urban Retail Properties of Chicago, expects Southpoint to sell $297 million in merchandise annually. That means $5.2 million in city and county sales-tax revenues—though such estimates don't account for lost sales at other stores or the cost of providing government services to the project. Southpoint's influence on South Square, which opened in 1975, was instantly devastating; within a month of Southpoint's opening, South Square's occupancy was down to 40 percent. Now it's virtually empty. For that matter, county tax assessors have publicly questioned the developer's tax-value projections.

In its first three days, Southpoint was the destination of choice for 300,000—many of whom had to endure long waits in traffic and fight for a parking place. The presumed millionth shopper was counted in late March and was awarded a $1,000 shopping spree. Around the time of Southpoint's opening earlier that month, Wharton was in Charlotte for the Atlantic Coast Conference men's basketball tournament. Southpoint was front-page news in Charlotte, and chartered bus trips were being planned. She says, "I couldn't believe it."

Believing in Southpoint means buying into packaged nostalgia. The mall is off an interstate highway in southern Durham. It's surrounded by suburbia and, as a retail community, it's in the middle of nowhere—an island of commerce in a sea of parking lots. (One local columnist wondered about the implied message of a "Durham 6 miles" sign on the mall roadway. The mall is *in* Durham, but the issue is to what extent it sees itself as being *of* Durham.) Still, the mall tries to establish visual identity with a downtown, and particularly downtown Durham. Red-brick building façades hint at tobacco warehouses. The name "Southpoint" itself appears down a fake smokestack. A press release mentions that floor tiles are meant to "resemble the texture of a sidewalk and further create the feeling that shoppers are walking along a city street." The visual theme of a street grid is repeated in wrought-iron railings, lampposts, and even wastebaskets.

Murals convey authentically old-timey advertising messages: "Delivered to your door—fresh milk. Your best food." "Russ's Used Cars—to fit your purse." "Kingston Toasted Corn Flakes—healthy mornings." "From the Arctic North to the Heart of the South—Atlantic Ice." There are some strange messages in that mix: "Try Joe's Delicious Bar-b-q—the flavor is the thing. Visit us at the corner of Main and Southpoint." Well, Main and Southpoint would seem like a "real" address on the faux Main Street, though the sign carries a frivolous phone exchange. The flavor is "the thing," but is Joe's the real thing?

Entertainment options abound in unexpected mall niches—like a conspicuously labeled Public Safety Office. Through a big picture window, we peer at a couple of security guards in front of a dozen TV monitors. Those monitors are focused on the mall's pedestrian "streets" and the parking lots. Other mall-goers join us at the window. Watching the guardians of the mall watching for troublemakers is itself an attraction.

This is a mall filled not just with brick but also with kids and dogs—of a heavy-metal variety. Children sculpted in metal share a bike and a friendly metallic dog trails beside them. Two girls wearing rain slickers and carrying umbrellas try to fend off the spray from a fountain. Kids are lying, kneeling, and surfing on manhole covers that carry "The Streets at Southpoint" logo. A boy in a wheelchair hurls a Frisbee to a dog (while a real mall girl climbs up to pet the fake dog). A girl (perhaps a Native American) is peddling copies of the *Southpoint News* while some cute canines rest at her feet.

The sculpted children "aren't just children," Rolleston declares. He considers them multicultural hybrids. "They're shaped children, quasi-diverse children, racially kind of in the middle—not obviously white or black children. So there is an attempt to lock in all our categories of diversity that may divide us in everyday life. But they can unify us in the mall setting."

Bettman says of the sculpted kids, "It's not high art or anything, but at least there's a statement in these things, and it is something different to look at." "Well," says Wharton, "the sculpture is better in quality than what we have on campus. Our university has no public sculpture worth looking at. It's a kind of nostalgic, figural art form. You can do children in a more abstract way, a more visually interesting way. But this fits in with the architecture."

Wharton calls the self-conscious nostalgia "absolutely essential" to the mall. "If it were

By the 1960s and 1970s, department stores were supplanted by value-oriented warehouses. Now, reflecting an urge for authenticity, malls mimic a real city without the attendant inconveniences

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a kind of modernist, functionalist architecture, it wouldn't have the same attraction." "I'm dubious about that," Maguire responds, "as to whether people are sensitive to the imitated local culture."

Wharton: "Why do all contemporary houses look identical? Everyone wants a cute house. Why wouldn't they want a cute shopping mall? I don't think you can discount the style."

Bettman: "If you built it in a different style, would fewer people come or would they enjoy it less?"

Maguire: "What if it were a Swiss village or Paris' Left Bank?"

Bettman: "This mall wants to have something to do with the way people think about the area, so they can say, 'it's ours.' Nordstrom is ours if it looks like a tobacco warehouse rather than looking like a Swiss village."

Wharton, who has written about the Hilton hotel chain and whose scholarly interests include sacred sites as destination points, says a mall "might function now in the social landscape like the urban hotel in the 1920s, when the better your hotel was, the more status your city had. So virtually every city had a grand hotel." Including Durham, she notes. "They were regarded as democratic spaces, public spaces and not private spaces."

Southpoint is "the only place around here where you get that sort of public-space experience," says Bettman. "I see people enjoying the fountains. Kids love them." Wharton agrees. "It's probably also the only place in the area where you can sit on a sidewalk and eat without looking at a parking lot."

Rolleston has a somewhat different vantage point. "This is virtual public space, with invented streets. It very much fits with the computer age."

Maguire wonders why something similar couldn't have been plunked down in the core of Durham. Rolleston responds, "They've been saying that for twenty-five years." Maguire: "But they haven't put any money into it. Take however many millions have gone and will be going into the infrastructure required for Southpoint and the ancillary developments, and put it in a more central location and see what happens."

Bettman points out that South Square, where the new-mall impact has been most directly felt, was "decaying" for a long time, and says that downtown Durham needs an infusion of specialty stores, not chains.

Rolleston asks, "Is this and the revival of downtown Durham mutually exclusive? It could be that this destination mall, with its hokey, allusive, distanced-yet-positive relation to Durham, might help, not hurt, the downtown. Self-conscious 'renewals' haven't really worked."

Nostalgia aside, the mall is dominated, Rolleston points out, by chain stores: J. Crew, Eddie Bauer, The Body Shop, Victoria's Secret, Benetton, Godiva. Many of the chains —Abercrombie & Fitch, The Gap, Pottery Barn—have adjoining kids' stores, a feature that presumably contributes to the training of consumers in the making (or that accommodates the shopping sensibilities of status-minded parents).

Here, time doesn't exactly stand still, but it's been slowed down: The Roman-numeral faces on the big clocks are ten minutes slow, perhaps to encourage more leisurely shopping. Wharton is amused by attempts to "make

Art historian Wharton: architecture's self-conscious nostalgia is "absolutely essential" to attract Southpoint's shoppers

the inside look like the outside." "Blue curvilinear elements" allude to clouds, and the facings of stores mimic façades along a street. "There is a kind of consistency; moving from inside to outside, buildings don't change in their surfaces. It's like Disney World. We've learned so much from Disney World."

A mall motif comes through in the sleek Apple Computer Store; the backs of the staff T-shirts read "Shop Different." Moving on, we discover a Southern outpost for Yankee Candle, which is offering Bay Breeze, Wild Cherry, and Stargazer Lily fragrances. White House/Black Market is promoting either racial closeness or monochromatic clothes. We have a hard time figuring out j.jill, whose sign omits every dot above a letter. As our group stands outside trying to deconstruct (or properly construct) the store name, a clerk inquires earnestly, "Are you taking notes about our store?" We youthfully zip by a Fountain of Youth kiosk; no aquatic entertainment here, though we do catch the assurance that we might "never have dry skin again."

We spend some time, just beyond Banana Republic, experiencing the alternative reality of Aveda, which is dedicated to "the art and science of pure flower and plant essences." The "sensory journey" leads to "lush lashes" nurtured by "our new 'mosscara,'" which sounds more pleasant than lashed lushes. We're offered some sugar- and caffeine-free "comfort tea," a social gesture that inspires further checking out of aromatic product offerings: Rainforest, "like a walk in the woods after rain"; Valencia, "like a morning stroll through a Spanish grove"; and other products playing to wet or dry sensibilities. I'm rather taken with the Aroma Ring, which generates gentleness from a light bulb, and the Pacifying Aroma Candle, which is "connected with the spirit of the Earth."

Maguire isn't connecting well with such inducements; she's bothered by the store's strong aromas and has to make a speedy exit. She also complains about the noise level of the enclosed mall. "At least outside, sound isn't bouncing and reverberating. But the inside is really badly designed. There's just this kind of roar in the background." "Is that intended?" Rolleston wonders. "There are people who like noisy environments."

Rolleston likes—for its implicit irony—Impostors. Impostors is a jewelry store that seems to delight in, as it were, kicking its mall competitors in the jewels. Advertising "the luxury of fine jewelry at Impostors prices," it has its own take on authenticity—as with "the jewel that sparkles more than a diamond for a fraction of the price."

Rolleston observes, "The most intimate and localized shop in the mall sells fake jewelry and calls itself an impostor. There is nothing else localized except the decorations."

"People really want everything the same," says Wharton. "They want to know exactly what they're getting, whether it's food or jeans. So the distinction between the façade, which makes an allusion to the local environment, and the universal, globalized nature of the mall itself seems exactly right—unfortunately—for our culture."

Rolleston applies a novel label: "It's funky in a managed way: Managed care."

We manage to reach a culminating point, Nordstrom—North Carolina's very first outpost of the fashion department store. At the foot of the store's escalator, a pianist segues from "Moon River" to "Somewhere My Love." (This is an authentic human piano player with a Muzak repertoire, not inauthentic piped-in Muzak.) We pass signs reading "Personal Touch," "Customer Service," and "Façonnable"; the first two seem mysteriously inviting, and the last seems disturbingly pretentious.

The fashionable mall is now as basic to the American fabric as shopping. The Streets at Southpoint is just a suggestion of the phenomenon. It's hardly the culmination.

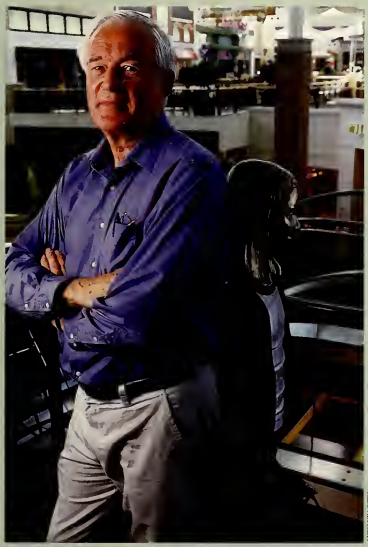
Rolleston is taken with the dress style of the mall's sales force, with a vigorous nod to Nordstrom. "Back in that jeweler's shop, they dress like funeral-home directors. But they're only selling jewelry. There's a disparity between the required uniform of these salespeople and the total sloppiness of the scruffy people who are the customers. That says something about us and about a sort of professionalization of salesmanship. It must be a reversal of class relations. If you were at Harrod's in the 1930s, you'd expect modest-looking salespeople and rather smart customers who had dressed up to go out and shop. People now dress down to go out and shop; it's a complete deformalization of shopping."

Wharton doesn't quite buy that historical phenomenon. Growing up, she remembers being waited on in England by salespeople wearing morning suits. "There's been a degeneration in both directions."

We veer away from $275 Park Avenue shoes, $115 Ermenegildo Zegna ties, and $1,295 Hickey-Freeman suits. The $10 dress socks and $25 flag-decorated baseball caps are only slightly more tempting. What I really like are two even bigger-than-life, stuffed brown Dobermans; a salesman helpfully demonstrates their movable ears and tails. There's no attached price tag, and I guess that if you have to ask, you don't deserve the Dobermans.

Nordstrom's Café Bistro sounds as much like a redundancy as an eatery. Beyond Nordstrom, the Fork in the Road food court produces another Southpoint contrast in themes (as well as another effort at conjuring the downtown stroll). Auntie Anne's

Rolleston, on the sculpture: "They're shaped children, quasi-diverse children, racially kind of in the middle"



makes me think of fried chicken and biscuits; it is offering pretzels and lemonade. Ichiban, which suggests images of an unpleasant German roadway, is serving tempura and rice dishes. Chao Cajun just seems ethnically confused; likewise Max Orient. Frank & Stein is too silly to be tasty. As the group splits up, I retreat to California Pizza for a mixed-metaphors meal: pizza topped by chicken and barbecue sauce.

Has the mall become a symbol of the city—in this case, a symbol of Durham's certifiably entering the ranks of the New South? No scholars in this mall investigation team could imagine courting a prospective colleague through a side trip to Southpoint. "We'd take them to good restaurants," Wharton says. She adds, "Professors are just weird. For the most part, people working in the area may have a different level of desire than academics when it comes to shopping."

Given the fact that many Duke students grew up in a mall culture, is Southpoint any kind of a student lure? Bettman says Southpoint may be emblematic of a sophisticated urban environment, and in that sense it conveys an important signal: "You may have people with preferences for being in a major area because of what they're looking for outside of their college experience. We get that all the time with the European students we admit to graduate school. A student from Milan may have a hard time imagining living in Durham for five years."

Wharton says, "That may be particularly true for graduate students. I think parents play a larger role for undergraduates. So Duke has the attraction of being safe, suburban, and familiar. I can't imagine that parents would consider where the nearest shopping mall is."

Maybe, but an informal survey of students late in the spring semester found broad recognition of the new mall—and numerous accounts of multiple mall visits. One student told me, "Southpoint is a great place to window-shop. You could spend hours there!" With its "pretty upscale" shops and the sense of a safe environment, the mall "definitely made me and my friends feel differently about the Durham area," she reported. "I had many conversations with friends where we said, 'Man, I wish Southpoint had opened when we were freshmen!' "

On a visit to the area to write about Durham, Jane Wooldridge '80, travel editor for *The Miami Herald*, makes a few mall musings. She's wary of pegging malls as destinations. But "shopping comes up very high on the list" of what people do on vacations—from native Mexican markets to Nordstrom. Good shopping, then, can at least induce tourists to extend their stays. (Durham area hotels now offer "Southpoint Shopping Weekend Getaways.") And as would-be residents contemplate moving to an area, shopping plays into quality-of-life considerations, she says. "Schools, culture, restaurants are all important. If you have to fly to New York for the fashion look you want rather than finding it locally, that's going to be a consideration, too."

The fashionable mall is now as basic to the American fabric as—well, shopping. The Streets at Southpoint is just a suggestion of the phenomenon. It's hardly the culmination.

One culmination will come in a few years to Syracuse, New York. Syracuse is planning DestiNY USA; the mall, in this verbal and commercial formulation, becomes both destiny and destination. *The New York Times* describes it as "a behemoth of a shopping, tourism, and entertainment complex that will take up more square footage than two Empire State Buildings." Among its features will be 400 stores, 4,000 hotel rooms, more than thirty restaurants, a saltwater aquarium, rock- and ice-climbing mountains five stories high, a sixty-five-acre enclosed park, a twenty-screen movie complex, a 15,000-seat concert hall, and a miniature Erie Canal.

But is that the end of the phenomenon? A little context comes from Alex Greenwood '89, downtown coordinator for the redevelopment division of Oakland, California. Greenwood points out that there's been "lots of evolution in the way people want to shop, and that evolution has sparked different retail developments." So the department store came of age in the late nineteenth century; by the 1960s and 1970s, it was on its way out. Department stores were supplanted by value-oriented warehouses. Now, reflecting an urge for authenticity, malls mimic a real city without the attendant inconveniences.

Even in an age of life on the computer screen, the city center has enduring importance, Greenwood says, as a place of "commercial exchange, intellectual exchange, cultural exchange. There's something about a downtown that really speaks to people—the storefronts, the bustling activity, the look and feel of it." A retail complex that is "very safe, controlled, and clean but is isolated from everything else by seas of parking lots" can "somehow fall short of a genuine cultural encounter," he says. There are successful development models that build on the authentic downtown; they have worked successfully in places like San Diego—places with traditions of being friendly to pedestrians, with existing commercial areas that provide a foundation for expanded development, and with a network of mass transportation for getting people there and back easily.

Greenwood wonders about the durability of the city-mimicking, beyond-the-city shopping mall. Retail concepts do have finite life cycles, and places like Southpoint and DestiNY USA in time may lose their attractiveness. What remains could be awfully big and expensive holes in the ground. Shopping as a social activity has an enduring appeal. But shopping concepts—even those fixed in brick—come and go. ■

Building Beyond Books

By KIM KOSTER

Perkins Library occupies prime real estate at the physical heart of campus and prime real estate at its intellectual soul. But this home of ideas needs renovating, and the plan to rearrange the space will also rearrange some ways of thinking.

It's 2012, and members of the Class of 2002 are back on campus for their tenth reunion. As they meander through the stone gates of Chapel Drive, down past the gardens and up past the Allen Building, they take in views of looming stone and graceful plantings, at once familiar and evocative. But then they reach the Main Quad, and the sense of the known is touched with a sense of difference—a reorientation of the Duke they remember, a change at whose heart sits Perkins Library.

As they enter the library, that change is more apparent. Gone are the cramped spaces, the scattered service desks, the unreachable outdoor space in the center. In their place have arisen galleries, seminar rooms, special-collections centers, consolidated service points, and a gleaming, glass-roofed atrium. A new tower of reading rooms and study spaces hovers over a walkway and lets readers glance up from their studies to see Duke Chapel. And all around are comfortable seats, technology terminals, and the ever-present shelves of books.

Reorientation underpins all of the changes. Reorientation of physical space within the building, as services are gathered into convenient central areas and study spaces meet social spaces. Reorientation of thinking, as the needs of high technology co-exist with but never overwhelm the reliability of the printed word. Even reorientation of the geography of West Campus itself, as the plans call for the library to anchor a new vista sweeping up from the Sarah P. Duke Gardens through the new tower gateway to the new science and engineering campus, an axis crossing the long traditional line from the Davison Building to Crowell Quad. And this reorientation is the accomplishment of today's Perkins Library master plan, which started in August 2000 with focus groups and committee discussions, continued with the construction of off-site book shelving at the Library Service Center completed last year, and now, following the recent approval of the design by the board of trustees, is ready for three phases of construction that will take the cramped, rambling structure from its current incarnation into the future.

The library has undergone major changes before. When it was built in 1928, Julian Abele had held to J.B. Duke's idea of the library joining the Chapel and divinity school as a major part of the young campus. An initial expansion took place in 1948, followed by a doubling of space in 1968. And while that 1968 renovation gained room for books and cataloguing, it is cited by most involved in today's planning as "crummy" and "a disaster," partly because of the way library services are evolving from staff-oriented to reader-oriented, and partly because of technology.

"This building is a nightmare to use—it's a pretty tired facility. It's not of the caliber that one would expect of Duke University," says University Librarian David Ferriero, who came to Duke from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1996 knowing that a major renovation lay in the near future. "The three pieces of the building—1928, 1948, and 1968—were never integrated very well, so in terms of arranging collections and facilitating the flow of people, it doesn't work. We have at least seven different service points on four different floors. We should give an

South vista near "crystal pavilion," tower, and gateway, bookended by Perkins on left and Old Chem on right

award to the student or researcher who is successful in this building—it's just very difficult to find your way around."

Not only did the complexities make it difficult to navigate the floor plans, but they also hindered the best use of the library for study and research. "When you look at the situation at Duke, you see the changing nature of library collections and operations, and that has certain implications," says Bob Byrd '72, director of the Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections library, who co-chaired the library's strategic planning committee and chaired the renovation committee. "If you have a building forty years old and it hasn't had a major renovation, you know it isn't really designed for and doesn't have the infrastructure for the kind of information transfer that is essential today—wiring, wireless networks, even electrical outlets. You also know that its major mechanical systems are at the end of their life. So all of that has to be redone because you have a thirty-plus-year-old building.

"You also have the fact that Duke as an institution has grown and changed. In 1969, we added our two millionth volume—we have pased five million. The student body at Duke was 7,250 in 1968-69, with 4,700 undergraduates—it's now 6,200 undergraduates, and 11,200 overall."

The need for overhaul has been recognized for years, and groundwork was laid in the 1990s with architectural studies and use surveys. When the current process began in earnest more than two years ago, Provost Peter Lange charged the committee to "think creatively about the nature of library services and facilities needed at Duke over the next fifteen to twenty years," while focusing on "the evolving nature of library services in relationship to changes in Duke's curriculum, information technology, scholarly communication, and campus facilities."

That charge served the architects for the

Perkins Library Renovations

First-floor view

The "Information Commons"

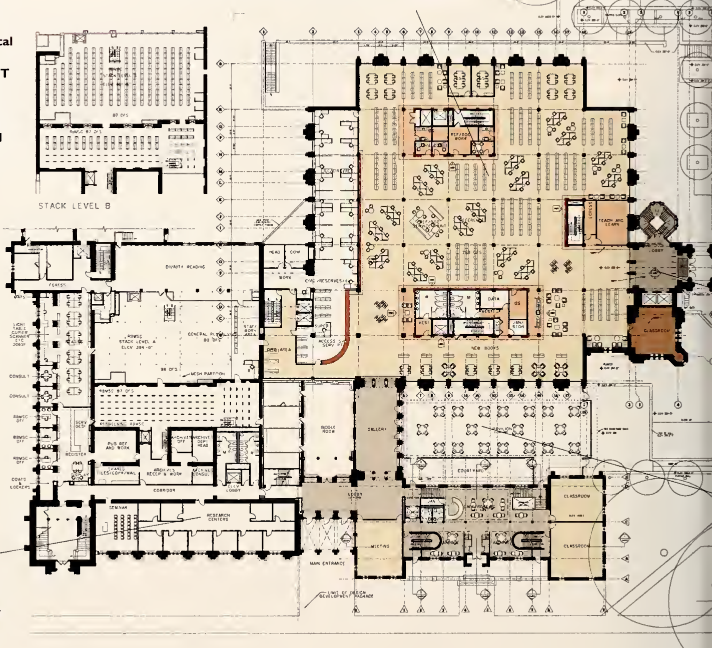
"The exciting thing about this first-floor transformation is it allows us, for the first time, to consolidate at least seven different service points that are currently located on four floors. This allows us to bring everything together to one central service point—one-stop shopping so people start here with their research."

—David Ferriero

The "Digital Commons"

(Main building, lower floor, not shown)

Consolidation of technological services: the Center for Instructional Services, an OIT presence for technological support for library staff and users, the staff of the digital library, space for servers and other technological needs, a possibility of multimedia laboratories.



Special collections

New office space for research centers, workspace for users of the collections, and seminar reading rooms, all to work in conjunction with the continued online presence of the collections.

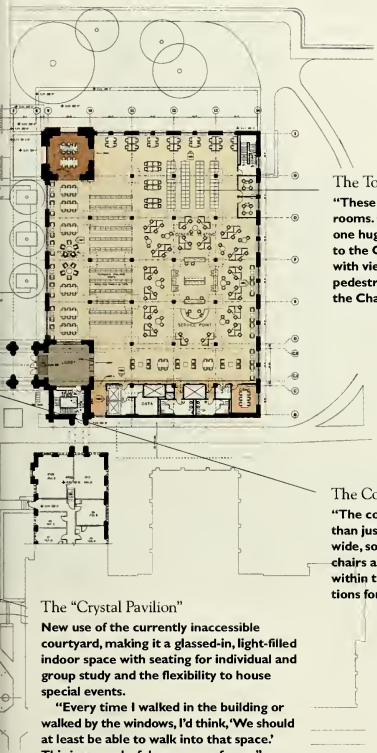
project, the Boston firm Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott, whose history goes back to H.H. Richardson and whose work includes research libraries at Dartmouth and Columbia. Geoff Freeman, Shepley Bulfinch's choice for the Duke project, brought an awareness of new directions in library design and an enthusiasm for Duke's specific needs.

"In the last few years, we have been experiencing an intense period of re-evaluation of the role of the library in the academic life of a great university," Freeman says. "Like most all other major institutions, Duke faces the challenge of needing to revitalize its library as a center of intellectual life.

"The glaring issue facing Duke has to do with the disparity between the present, physical environment of the Perkins Library and the quality of research and scholarship expected of its students and faculty. Having worked on more than seventy-five academic libraries across the country, I have never seen a larger disconnect between the library as a physical place and the quality of intellectual life of the campus. It's almost as if Duke has somehow just rolled along despite the inability of the Perkins building to respond to dramatic changes in learning and research styles and advances in information technology. Perkins offers extraordinary services and an excellent collection, but what's missing is a physical environment that can respond to and substantially enhance the academic experience at Duke—a library that can move forward with the aspirations of the institution."

"Libraries play both a social role and a curriculum-support role, and those are new kinds of functions that they didn't have before."

DAVID FERRIERO
University Librarian



The Tower

"These are all new reading rooms. On the top two floors is one huge reading room, similar to the Gothic Reading Room, but with views down to the new pedestrian walkway and up to the Chapel."

—David Ferriero

The Connector

"The connector itself is more than just a bridge. It's actually wide, so it's not just passage, it's chairs and tables. The floors within the bridge are destinations for people to go and study."

—David Ferriero

The "Crystal Pavilion"

New use of the currently inaccessible courtyard, making it a glassed-in, light-filled indoor space with seating for individual and group study and the flexibility to house special events.

"Every time I walked in the building or walked by the windows, I'd think, 'We should at least be able to walk into that space.' This is a wonderful new space for us."

—David Ferriero

"I want very much for the library to become a center of learning on campus," Lange says. "Our library has been very good at holding resources, but it hasn't been a place where people flock just to be there and do their learning there. That's something we want to enhance with this renovation."

And so the new Perkins, whose first phase will begin with groundbreaking in April and end two years later, to be followed by the completion of the second phase in 2007 and the third in 2009, brings together resources and readers, people and the place. The challenge, says Lange, is "finding the right balance. The library really should be the node that's bringing all these learning resources and research resources together, and that's a huge challenge because it represents a transformation both of libraries and librarians."

The librarians—Ferriero, Byrd, and the rest of the staff—speak of the challenge with a certain anticipation. "What we want to produce is a building that really assists learning and scholarship as they are occurring now, that at the same time inspires an appreciation for learning and attracts people to be involved in that process," Byrd says. "We want to create a facility that promotes a partnership among faculty, students, and librarians in the learning process."

New modes of teaching and learning, such as those emphasized by Curriculum 2000, were a serious consideration during the planning process. "It feeds in because the library will play an important role in preparing students to do research in a much more complicated environment than the old one, where you went to the library, got a book or read a journal, and left," says Lange. "Now we have electronic resources of all kinds, so the library is a very important part of teaching our undergraduates how to use this very wide range of learning resources and research resources. And obviously, to the extent that Curriculum 2000 represented a real step up in Duke's commitment to a rigorous, full-blown liberal-arts education, enhancing the library is very consistent with that purpose."

"Libraries play both a social role and a curriculum-support role," says Ferriero. "The message that we heard constantly during the renovation committee process, from both undergraduates and graduates, is that they need spaces where groups of students can get together to do work, because of the emphasis on group work in the curriculum."

That idea of bringing students together caused some lively discussions at the renovation committee, Ferriero says, because it began to bring the library into the role of provider of social space. "In some arenas, that has been kind of controversial—should the library be playing that role?" he recounts. "There was a kind of tension between some of the faculty and graduate students, who thought that social space was frivolous and had no place in a library, and some of the undergraduates, and there were some wonderful discussions back and forth. Finally, one faculty member stood up and said, 'Wait! Research is social!' It broke the logjam."

"Our whole definition of what we mean by social—and we're not talking about party space—is space that facilitates people working together. We have deliberately created new kinds of spaces that will draw people," he says, pointing on the floor plans to classrooms, meeting rooms, and large areas for chairs and tables. "This is an academic center, so we would encourage faculty members to hold classes in the library. There are all kinds of small group and individual study areas where we would expect all kinds of programming to take place. We're not creating a community center here, but we would expect and encourage lots of different segments of the community to use the space."

The other area of intense discussion revolved around technology and how far to

take the library in a high-tech direction. A recent article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, "Do Libraries Really Need Books?", examined a trend among some libraries that emphasize new technologies over more traditional book-oriented uses of the library. A $53-million renovation at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities library, for instance, banished all books either to the basement or to other libraries and placed such new high-tech toys as digital media centers and a supercomputer institute in the old library space.

Duke is cited in the article as one of several institutions that "have renovation and construction plans that emphasize the new technological roles of the library." But not at the expense of the book, Ferriero insists, noting that during planning discussions, even while undergraduates were focused on "an exciting space," faculty and graduate students were equally conscious of "reliance on the book."

"It's a complicated picture," says Byrd. "At the same time that you have access to information becoming less dependent upon place, you still have the need for a place to engage in this continuum of activities relating to information, from identification of sources to gathering information to evaluating information to then producing materials out of what you've gathered. What we have here, in a sense, is a structure that is no longer conducive to that activity as it occurs."

"For a while there," says architect Freeman, "we saw everybody saying that we're going to wire the campuses, a port for every pillow—students will get information electronically, faculty will have it delivered, but we're not going to see libraries as being the center of life anymore. But subsequent to that, as we began renewing libraries and bringing the technology and integrating new information formats, we found that libraries were used more intensely."

"Our responsibility as one of the 124 research libraries in North America is to ensure that this world of recorded knowledge is available in perpetuity," says Ferriero. "Given the rapid changes in technology, our concern is the ability to read that information in a few years. Or a hundred years. We understand paper much more than we understand digital information. We'll be faced with this dilemma for a while, having to present both paper and digital information."

This is where flexibility has been built into the plans, he says, to allow librarians to keep up with the relentless evolution of technology even as they maintain the traditional book stacks and paper archives. The first

"We want to create a facility that promotes a partnership among faculty, students, and librarians in the learning process."

BOB BYRD
Special Collections Librarian and Renovation Committee chair

step was the opening of the Library Service Center last April, the off-site shelving facility (located on Durham's Anson Street) that has room for up to 3 million bar-coded volumes in its current configuration and that could be expanded to as many as 15 million volumes. Books stored at the facility can be requested online or at a Perkins help desk, and can be picked up within twenty-four hours—a process similar to interlibrary loans but faster. "The fact that we were able to get that up and operating in such a short period of time has been phenomenal," says Ferriero. "It's great space. We're in good shape now to be able to think about moving some material out there to give us the swing space we need to do the renovation."

More flexibility can be seen in the mechanical section of the new plans—wiring is being centralized, both wireless and Ethernet connectivity are planned, and mechanical systems are being designed for easy access. Servers and support for online resources will be consolidated on one floor, ready to drive the library's main website and all of the smaller ones that feed into it. "We have enabled our users to do a fair amount from their dorms and their homes and wherever they're doing their work," says Ferriero, "so they come here better prepared to start at a different point in their work." Still, he says, that point is often still a low-tech one. "It will be many years before anyone is able to do all of their work with electronic resources. There is still the need for paper—all of the material they need has not yet been digitized. Convincing especially undergraduates that that is the case is a challenge."

And the more digital the library becomes, Ferriero says, the busier the actual physical library becomes. "Our experience has been that the digital library actually drives the demand for the physical library. The more we deliver electronically, the busier we are in-house." In fact, while some university libraries elsewhere report declining circulation figures, Duke's library system circulated more than half a million volumes in 2000-2001. "Our circulation figures continue to rise," says Ferriero, "and we have more people than we ever had before."

Ultimately, if all goes according to these thorough, careful plans, the new library will marry its role as the intellectual soul of the university with a new identity as its nerve center, and do so with an energy and visibility that has been lacking in the past. It will be a destination—a *place*.

At a discussion last year with the Arts and Sciences council, Bob Byrd says, he had been summarizing architectural recommendations, committee meetings, and practical, physical details. During a question-and-answer session at the end, someone brought up "the aesthetics and appeal of the environment." And so, he adds, "it is in the vision statement, the sense of our trying to create spaces that become destination spaces, that are memorable, that really attract people to want to engage in intellectual activity."

"How many other campuses have you been on where you can't find the library?" Ferriero asks, describing the way Perkins blends unobtrusively with Old Chem, Allen Building, and the rest of the Academic Quad buildings. "We want to change that—we want to make it a more visible symbol of learning."

At the same time, he says, the committee and architects have worked hard to create a place that will not so shock Class of 2002 returnees in 2012 that they'll wonder which campus they've wandered onto by mistake. "In the years I've been here, I've talked to lots of alums," he says. "The minute I tell them I'm the university librarian, their eyes light up and they start telling stories. A lot of couples met here in the library. So whatever we do here, we can't destroy the quality of those kinds of memories. We're really conscious that we don't change the space to such an extent that people are not able to make the same kinds of connections in their memories when they come back here."

"It's been incredibly exciting to think about what the future might look like in terms of physical space here," Ferriero says. "Thinking about what the world is going to look like over the next twenty-five years, and what that means in terms of designing a space. There's just so much going on, and so much potential to be a major player in terms of what's going on with teaching and research. This is without question the most exciting time for libraries, and for Duke's library." ■

Philip Tinari '01 provided research assistance.

Critical Choices: Perkins Library System Plan 2000-2005
http://staff.lib.duke.edu/plan2kx/

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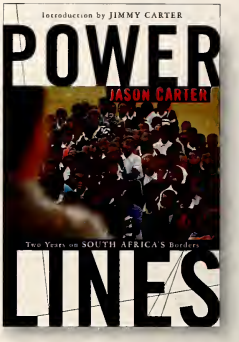
The grandson of a U.S. president and the great-grandson of one of the Peace Corps' most famous volunteers spent two years with the Corps working in South Africa. In his new book on the subject, Carter has found his own voice.



The Power of Privilege

JASON CARTER

By BRIDGET BOOHER

Teatime: Carter and Selina "Gogo" Ndzukulu, matriarch of his host family in Lochiel

When Jason James Carter submitted his application to Duke to enter in the Class of 1997, the title of his admissions essay was "My Other Grandfather." After all, what could he tell the review committee about former President James Earl Carter Jr., that it didn't already know? Instead, Jason wrote about his maternal grandfather, J. Beverly Langford, a former Georgia state senator and legislator.

As the grandson of the country's thirty-ninth president, Carter has lived his entire life in the glow of his family's legacy. Born in 1975 in Decatur, Georgia, to Judy Langford and John W. Carter, he has early memories of spending Christmas at the White House. Like all presidential grandchildren since Lyndon Johnson's administration, he left a cast of his handprints in the private garden off the Oval Office. But with the publication of his new book, which chronicles his stint in South Africa as a Peace Corps volunteer, Jason Carter is claiming his own voice.

Power Lines: Two Years on South Africa's Border, published this summer by National Geographic Books, describes Carter's work in Lochiel, a rural village near the South Africa-Swaziland border. Working with local teachers, he helped implement a new post-

Lunchtime: Carter buys roasted maize for lunch from a vendor at the local "taxi ranks"

LOUISE GUBB © NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

apartheid curriculum and methodology. But the book is more than a journalistic account of lesson plans and teaching strategies. Instead, Carter writes from a personal vantage point about the lingering, seemingly intractable aftereffects of apartheid. He also balances these stark observations by celebrating the spirit of community and togetherness that he encountered along the way.

"Political scientists and policymakers can analyze apartheid, but those analyses often don't include the personal stories you hear when you actually live in a community," says Carter. "And I don't think you can really be engaged with a community until you feel some sort of connection. So I wanted to demonstrate how recognizable these people are. They wake up in the morning and they try to put food on the table and make a better life for their children. They laugh and they love and they play."

The 1998-2000 Peace Corps trip wasn't Carter's first time on the continent. As a thirteen-year-old, with his grandfather and other staff members of the Carter Center for International Peace, he traveled to East Africa, including Uganda, staying in a hotel that once housed Idi Amin's secret police. After graduating from Duke, he volunteered for a Carter Center-sponsored trip to Liberia to monitor elections. Given first-hand exposure to the dangerous historical currents these countries had endured, Carter says he was initially disappointed to learn that his placement was in the country he thought of as "Africa Lite," a Westernized nation with a comparatively stable political and economic infrastructure.

"My great-grandmother, Miss Lillian Carter, had braved the hardships of rural India as a Peace Corps volunteer when she was seventy years old," Carter writes in *Power Lines*. "She had been miles from any contact with the First World, had gotten ill on several occasions, and had lost thirty-five pounds. My Peace Corps experience would not test my physical well-being like hers did. And for letting my great-grandmother take the tougher job, I was slightly embarrassed."

As it turned out, rural South Africa proved to be an intensely demanding—and richly rewarding—experience. In contrast to the major metropolitan cities like Cape Town and Johannesburg, Lochiel lacks basic services such as electricity. (The title of the book refers, literally, to the electrical lines that run through, but not to, Lochiel on their way to "First World Africa," writes Carter. Figuratively, the title's historical symbolism is obvious.) Houses are made of wood, mud, and metal, and people carry their water from the river. Because Peace Corps regulations require volunteers to be housed in a location with a lockable door and concrete floors, Carter stayed in an old hotel owned by Swazi National Council member and Methodist minister Elias Langa Ndzukulu and his family. Despite the green slime in the abandoned swimming pool and the aging buildings and grounds, he enjoyed amenities unavailable to other Lochiel residents, such as a toilet and bath with water drawn from a deep well.

Even with such such "luxuries," Carter was eager to shed other people's expectations of what a white American should do. He immersed himself in the traditions and daily rhythms of his new community. During one of his first meals with his host family, he noticed everyone tentatively fumbling with the silverware. Familiar with the local customs, Carter picked up his meat with his bare hands, causing everyone to laugh with relief that they wouldn't have to eat "like white people" so he would feel at home.

More significantly, he had learned to speak Siswati and Zulu, which established his credibility as a truly invested outsider. It also

"What makes me privileged is that I was born in the United States instead of Rwanda or Liberia. And that I was born white instead of black. And that both my parents had advanced degrees—and a whole host of other things."

let him eavesdrop on South Africans who were unaware that he could understand their dialect. "I cannot overestimate how important it was that I did this," he says. "Once people realized that I cared enough to learn how to talk their language—and that I wasn't going anywhere—they really welcomed me in." Early in his Peace Corps stay, Carter was included in a meeting with his grandfather, Nelson Mandela, and U.S. Ambassador to South Africa James A. Joseph, now a professor of the practice in Duke's Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy. When Mandela learned that Carter speaks Zulu, the two engaged in a brief exchange, underscoring Carter's commitment to fitting in his adopted homeland.

Wherever he went in South Africa, particularly in more rural areas, Carter found himself becoming a somewhat reluctant spokesperson for America. Questions ranged from trivial to poignant: Do you have cows? Why don't people in America vote? Do you know Michael Jordan? Is there apartheid in America?

"The more people asked me about America," he says, "the more I realized the power of the idea of America." Inevitably, these exercises in cultural comparisons forced him to examine his status as a white, Western male born to privilege—and that of people who do not share a similar degree of opportunity and status.

Even two years after his Peace Corps stint, it's still a theme that stirs Carter's passion. "We have the luxury of saying that we weren't personally affected by apartheid—and it is a luxury," he says, while on a summer book tour through North Carolina. "But you're talking about a country that produced four Nobel Peace Prize winners, and 90 percent of the people never got an opportunity to express themselves to the world. Who knows how many great things could have come out of South Africa had it not been for apartheid?"

The impetus for the book came at the prompting of his grandfather, who urged him to keep a journal of his time in South Africa. Upon his return, Carter was invited to speak about his experiences at the National Geographic annual general meeting, where his grandfather was the keynote speaker. Impressed by his illuminating recollections, lively wit, and ability to weave political and historical threads through his speech, National Geographic executive vice president Terry Adamson invited Carter to craft the journal into a book. He spent the better part of the next year in the New York Public Library, writing out pages in longhand, then typing in the text at night in his apartment.

Despite the often sober subject matter, Carter's curiosity and self-effacing humor shine through in the work. Like his grandfather, his easy-going Southern charm and natural ease in connecting with strangers proved particularly apt in South Africa. "There is a concept in Africa called *ubuntu*, which means that everyone is fundamentally connected rather than fundamentally individual," he says. "It's that idea of community, the human element, that I hope people will take away from this book."

Carter confesses that he wasn't as "direc-

Senegalese Semester

By LILY-HAYES KAUFMAN

I decided to spend the first semester of my junior year in Senegal, a Francophone and predominantly Muslim country in West Africa. Study abroad was an open ticket to anywhere in the world, so why not go somewhere exotic, somewhere away from the cosmopolitan lifestyle of my New York City home, or the campus life that often made me feel as if everyone was just like me?

Excited to see America and "Western society" from an African point of view, I never anticipated any culture shock. About a week before I was to leave, I packed a random assortment of summer clothes, began taking the weekly hallucination-inducing anti-malaria pills, and figured I was ready to take on Africa. About two seconds after I stepped out of the plane and into the 100-plus-degree climate, I realized that inflammable clothes would have been more appropriate, and that going to Africa wasn't as simple as taking medicine to ward off tropical diseases. My semester in Senegal presented me with unforeseen challenges, new perspectives, and valuable lessons that should last my lifetime.

While conducting a field-study on the transformation of the role of women in Senegalese society and its system of education, I lived with both rural and urban families. From the free and natural settings of the self-sufficient villages in the interior to the Westernized and modern cities of Dakar and St. Louis, Senegal was a perfect mélange of new African culture and familiar Western lifestyle. I grew to love all of the eccentricities of Senegalese life, from shaking hands with every person present upon entering a room, to eating around the bowl with my right hand rather than a fork.

I arrived in Dakar on September 2. My memories of those first few days are a blurry slur, melted by the intense heat. I moved in with my French- and Wolof-speaking Senegalese host family, who lived *aux Almadies*, a quiet residential area of Dakar on the cliffs overlooking the Atlantic. My host parents were quick to welcome me into their home, referring to me as *ma fille*—my daughter—and inviting me to call Bouna, their eleven-year-old son, *mon frère*—my brother.

I soon learned that the heat affected not only me, the newcomer. According to the Senegalese, *le chaleur* was the reason, excuse, and cause for everything, from being late for a rendezvous to the power suddenly going out. Nearly every home in Dakar had running water and electricity (though the many daily *coupertures*, temporary losses of electricity, often resulted in loss of running water). And it was not uncommon to have goats and chickens, instead of dogs and cats, in the house.

To travel around Dakar, there are three options: taxi, bus, and the beloved *car rapide*. The *car rapide* is something you don't tell your mother about until you leave Dakar, and should not be used by small children, people who cannot run and jump onto the back of a moving van, claustrophobes, or those who do not enjoy driving at high speeds in the center of a two-way, two-lane road.

For those who don't mind, however, 100 *Communaute Financiere Africaine* francs (the mere price of a Tootsie roll) buys your spot in a huge van whose five rows of seats are absolutely crammed full of people. These seats are welded to the floor in a slightly unconvincing manner, and it is often possible to see the road, speeding by beneath, through holes in the floor. There are no set stops—

ted" as he should have been as an undergraduate, but he nonetheless credits his years at Duke with laying the essential groundwork for his Peace Corps assignment. A political science major, he took such demanding courses as James B. Duke Professor of English Reynolds Price's seminar on Milton; political science professor Robert Keohane's transnational relations class; and philosophy professor Alasdair MacIntyre's nineteenth-century philosophy and twentieth-century continental philosophy courses.

James Hamilton, associate professor of public policy, says he first became aware of Carter when he asked students in his "Introduction to Policy Analysis" course to write, anonymously, about any political experiences and/or general interest in the subject. "Usually students write things like, I was the president of my senior class in high school," recalls Hamilton. "Then I got to a card that said, 'Grandfather was president of the United States.' So I did some asking around."

Carter revealed his family connections judiciously. "For a long time, I didn't know he was Jimmy Carter's grandson," says Thomas Bates '97, who roomed with Carter sophomore through senior year. "That was not something he advertised. He's an engaging, personable guy in his own right and doesn't need that entrée to impress people."

Classmate and Kappa Sigma fraternity brother Keith Cossrow recalls one afternoon when he, Carter, and several other first-year students were hanging out discussing a range of issues. The conversation turned to race. "We knew who he was, but it wasn't something anyone mentioned," he says. "Still, I kept baiting him—'What do *you* think, Jason?'—and he wouldn't participate. Finally, he just busted out and talked for nearly an hour straight about his views. His face was red. And we all quickly realized we were out of our league."

Cossrow also credits Carter with inventing the name and concept of the Kappa Sigs' legendary "Go To Hell" party. "Due to housing policy changes, our fraternity was moved from the prime real estate of the main quad on West Campus to Edens quad, and we were really upset," says Cossrow. "But once we got there we realized it was a cool place to have parties—there's a nice courtyard and big front yard. So Jason came up with the 'Go To Hell' idea to say, in other words, West is dead; Go to Hell!"

Carter's other extracurricular activities included many afternoons playing shuffleboard at the Green Room, an off-campus pool hall, and intense sessions on the Sony Playstation game "Tomb Raider." Perhaps not surprisingly, his personal sense of fastidiousness was still, uh, developing.

"Our approach to cleaning was to let everything just go all the way," recalls roommate Bates. "We performed no interim maintenance. With laundry, we'd just throw all our clothes in a big pile. I remember one time we didn't have any clean clothes left so we piled all our dirty clothes together and took it to the Washtub," the campus self-serve and drop-off laundromat. "We had 100 pounds of clothes."

Frat-boy appearances notwithstanding, Carter was clearly serious about things that mattered. During his junior year, he took a semester off to work for the political campaign of North Carolina senatorial candidate Harvey Gantt. "I had been around political campaigns all my life," he says, "but I had never worked so intensely before. I decided that the most important thing I could do was help get Gantt elected, and we won every statewide election except the last one."

He also earned a reputation for nurturing important personal relationships, both fraternal and otherwise. One day, he spotted Kate Lewis '99, then a fetching first-year student finding her way around the campus. "I was super smooth," Carter says, laughing. "I volunteered to show her the Gardens." The two started dating, and were married in

During study abroad in Senegal, a Duke student dealt with Westernized cities, remote tribal villages, and September 11—and learned to love the Senegalese life.

Golden moment: Kaufman, with a member of her Ida Mouride "family"

Duke Chapel in 2001. Kate is an investigative journalist with the *Athens Banner Herald* in Athens, Georgia, where Carter is now a second-year law student at the University of Georgia.

During his senior year, Carter lived off East Campus at 708 N. Buchanan Street, then known as the Halfway House. One morning when everyone was still sleeping, the phone rang. It was Duke president Nannerl O. Keohane, calling Jason to see if his grandfather would speak at commencement. When the elder statesman accepted, a curious thing happened. "We had been trying to get the landlord to fix up the house, which was in pretty bad shape," says Cossrow. "I don't know who called them—maybe the Secret Service or Rosalynn—but when we came back from Myrtle Beach [after exams], the house was completely cleaned up."

Jimmy Carter's speech that year still resonates deeply with Jason. Addressing the Wallace Wade Stadium crowd, Carter informed everyone in attendance that they were rich. "I'm not talking about bank accounts," he said. "A rich person is one who has a decent home, a modicum of usable education, and access to reasonable health care. Rich people like us feel that the police and the judicial system are on our side and think that if we make a decision, it'll make a difference, at least in our own lives."

"I think it's very easy for us to lose sight of that point," says Carter. "It's not just that I'm Jimmy Carter's grandson that makes me privileged; obviously that does. But what makes me privileged is that I was born in the United States instead of Rwanda or Liberia. And that I was born white instead of black. And that both my parents had advanced degrees—and a whole host of other things."

Despite his lineage, Carter says he doubts he'll pursue a political career. "I like being involved on a grass-roots level. Being involved in your community and attending school-board meetings is really important. But there's too much you have to do to run for office, like sitting on the phone for hours trying to raise money. And you don't make that decision just for yourself; you make it for your whole family. Now, if Kate wanted to run for Congress, I'd support her 100 percent—and maybe she will."

Even though he's appeared on NBC's *Today* show and NPR's *All Things Considered* to promote *Power Lines,* Carter maintains a low profile. He is settling in to married life and devoting himself to his law studies while maintaining close contacts with his Duke buddies. For his bachelor party, he and his fraternity brothers took a trip to Taos, New Mexico. (The trip also served as a going-away party for Doug McClary '97, who was departing for his own Peace Corps work in Uganda.)

Besides, say Carter's close-knit friends, the affable, energetic world traveler and published author isn't that much different from the guy they spent time with in cluttered dorm rooms and at rowdy keg parties. "Jason was always the smartest guy in the room," says Cossrow, "but he wasn't out to prove it every minute of the day. Because of his family, he'd already been exposed to so much of the world that he understood how lucky we were to be living in a forest surrounded by beautiful young geniuses.

"He immersed himself in everything he did, whether it was a Tomb Raider marathon, an essay for Alasdair MacIntyre, or a Senate campaign for Harvey Gantt. On the surface, he was as carefree as the rest of us, but he knew where he was going the whole time. A neat trick if you can pull it off, and he did." ■

Booher '82, A.M. '92, a freelance writer, is assistant director of the Hart Leadership Program at the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy.

you hail the speeding vehicle and it swerves toward you at raging speed, slowing down enough for you to run and jump on the back while it's still in motion. When you wish to descend, you tap on the window with a coin, and the driver pulls over, though not to a full stop.

I was surprised by the broad spectrum of lifestyles I observed in Senegal. There were few material things I could not find in Dakar. In the villages electricity certainly did not exist, and we pulled our water up from an underground well and carried it on our heads in buckets back to the huts to be used for cooking and showering.

A typical day in the village began at five, when I woke to the sound of millet being pounded outside my thatched-roof hut. I would be a bit disoriented until I gained my bearings and remembered that I was lying on a peanut-leaf mattress in a millet hut in the village of Ida Mouride. I'd pry back the mosquito net, and wrap up in a piece of cloth that functions as sarong, sheet, towel, and dress. The early-to-bed, early-to-rise schedule, dictated by sunlight and moonlight, was new to me after late nights at school.

When I stepped out into the open space of our compound each morning, the *jiggen-bi*—the wives—stood in the center, babies strapped to their backs, pounding the millet to be used to make our breakfast. Senegal allows polygamy, and a man may legally have as many as four wives. In our compound, two of the four women shared a husband, and the other two were married to two of his brothers. Children swarmed the compound at all times, calling me Lala or Lalie. My Senegalese name, given by my Dakar host family, was Lala Ndjaie, and my Ida Mouride family got a kick out of the fact that coincidentally, I shared the same last name as two of the wives.

At eight, everyone but two wives went to the fields to cultivate peanuts, millet, and assorted vegetables. The family worked in the field until about one in the afternoon, and then it took another thirty minutes to get back from the fields via horse and carriage or on the back of a donkey. Kids piled on top of me, fascinated by the prospect of seeing me in the fields with them. My host brothers and sisters loved it when I was grinding millet or dancing to Senegalese music.

I fascinated more than my family. At an afternoon football match between our village and another, there was a huge crowd of people. When I stepped back to take a photo, they all turned around to watch me instead of the match. Another afternoon, the head of our compound sat me down with our family and some other members of the village for a session. I was asked all sorts of questions about America. How many children do I have? Why can men not have more than one wife? How do our water systems work? What is university like? I was pleased by this feeling of a true cultural exchange, that I was living with this family to observe village life and also to be observed.

I was frustrated by how Western magazines and fund-raising groups displayed Africa with images of poverty-stricken people. But I wondered if I was just naïve to think that every village is as successfully self-sufficient as Ida Mouride.

One afternoon back in Dakar, we had just settled down "around the bowl" for a traditional lunch of *ceebu djen*, the national Senegalese plate. I smiled to myself—it was great. When did I get to eat with my hands at home? Everyone sat at an enormous communal bowl full of rice, spicy fish, and vegetables, sticking our right

Schooltime: working with the teacher at the Lochiel Primary School

"Once people realized that I cared enough to learn how to talk their language—and that I wasn't going anywhere—they really welcomed me in."

LAURA LEE © NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

hands into the bowl, smushing a handful of rice into a ball and squeezing out the oil, or digging into a piece of fish.

My Senegalese brother Bouna turned on the television. Through fuzzy, struggling reception, I saw footage that seemed to come from a sci-fi film of the World Trade Center crumbling to the ground. With my family all in New York City, my fear and culture shock deepened. On September 10, I had had mild, homesickness-induced complaints. On September 11, warned of the potential for Americans to be targets, I traded in my "I♥NY" button for a French flag pin. In about the same amount of time it took for Osama bin Laden T-shirts and playing cards to appear in the markets, I trained myself to say *je suis une française* in my best Parisian accent.

Overnight, I developed a heightened suspicion toward anyone who asked if I was an American. On Senegalese television, coverage of the terror and subsequent bombings in Afghanistan was presented from a different perspective than the American news. Newspapers featured the missed targets and injured civilians of the U.S. bombings, and proclaimed the events as the beginning of a war against Islam. I was torn between a fear of being identified as American and a fierce desire to defend my country.

On a few occasions, I ran into people shouting "bin Laden! bin Laden!" But for the most part, the Senegalese were kind and understanding. From professors to taxi drivers to people in the street, I was offered condolences and support. And yet I could only try to hide my continuing distress. One day I was walking down the street and looked up to see a group of teenagers chanting and yelling in Wolof as they came toward me. I immediately jumped to the conclusion that they were chanting something anti-American. A few minutes later, however, I passed a football stadium and realized that the group had been returning from a match and most likely had been chanting for their team. I was furious for allowing myself to be so closed-minded and judgmental. I wondered when and if the world would return to normal, or whether I would be able to look at the world the way I had before.

My semester ended on Christmas morning, when I leaned my head against the glass of the airport window and watched the sun rise over the Mamelles and the Atlantic. I remembered standing on the tarmac in Brussels four months before, feeling tiny as I stared up at the gigantic plane that would take me to the distant continent of Africa. I'd felt a swirling mix of anticipation, nerves, excitement, curiosity, and questions, wondering how I would fit in, whether I could adapt to the culture and atmosphere.

A semester after my return to New York and North Carolina, I refused to allow my re-acquaintance with American culture to be a painful experience. Instead of wishing myself back in Dakar, I tried to transform the mundane details of American life into something different and fresh, clad in my new perspective.

This past summer, while I worked in New York, I revisited Senegal every day in my writing, in literature and music, in the clothes and photographs that I brought home with me. And whenever I had the chance, I walked in the heat up to "little Senegal," on 116th Street, for a few words of Wolof and a dinner of *ceebu djen*. ■

Kaufman is a senior English major from New York City.

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Dates and prices are subject to change.

Whole-Person Health Care

INTEGRATING BODY AND SPIRIT

By JENI LYTTLE

Long known for scientific and technological advances in treating patients, the Duke Health System is expanding its approach to healing through CAM, complementary and alternative medicine.

PHOTOS BY CHRIS HILDRETH

Healing from within and from without: yoga, opposite, and the power of touch

Alternative. Complementary. Holistic.

When talking about whole-person health care, the terminology itself can be confusing, misleading, and laden with New-Age stigmas. But use a different word—integrative. Integrative medicine combines the best in traditional health care. It seeks to treat illness with medication and/or medical procedures, with non-traditional research- and outcome-based therapies that fall into a category commonly called complementary/alternative medicine, or CAM.

The idea behind integrative medicine is not for people to forego the appropriate traditional treatments in favor of CAM therapies, says Tracy Gaudet, director of the Duke Center for Integrative Medicine (DCIM), but to complement these treatments with techniques that address the multiple components of whole-person care—including body, mind, nutrition, movement, and spirit.

This philosophy clearly rings familiar with many Americans: Nearly half have pursued CAM therapies at one time or another. And for this, Gaudet cites two primary reasons: first, because there are therapies and approaches that have been proven beneficial in helping people prevent and fight illness, but have fallen outside mainstream medicine; and second, because "a large cultural shift is afoot in which people want to be seen as more than just diseased body parts—they want to be understood and treated as the whole entities they are."

Duke has long been known for its scientific and technological advances in health care—as Duke Health System CEO Ralph Snyderman, says, "The practice of medicine has benefited tremendously from its marriage to science and technology over the last fifty years." However, he adds, "the concern is that although that marriage is vital—and will continue to drive Duke—it is insufficient, because there are limitations, as well as benefits, to science and technology. Unfortunately, much of today's delivery of health care fails to acknowledge the components of health care that go beyond science alone."

For example, although much of science-and-technology-driven medicine is straightforward, a woman whose cancer results in the removal of a breast "has needs beyond thinking of her own chances for a cure," Snyderman says. "In a way, she and all patients facing serious illness become different people, with new questions, needs, concerns, and priorities." In other words, cognitive and spiritual issues.

The problem lies in the modern Western tradition of medical education. While many health-care providers are trained to treat the body, few are trained to address matters of the mind and soul—components that are arguably as critical as the physical when it comes to staying and getting well. And the fact that so many consumers are now looking beyond body-only health care makes it even more important for the medical community to be in the know about integrative medicine.

"It's as though there are now two distinct health-care systems in our country—conventional and 'alternative'—and because they're not integrated, patients are stuck in the middle, getting mainstream advice from their doctors and CAM advice from others," says Gaudet. "Because many people aren't telling their doctors about their interest in CAM therapies for fear the doctors won't be knowledgeable and supportive, cancer patients are seeking medical advice from health-food store clerks."

As a leading institution in the field of integrative medicine, Gaudet says, Duke has a responsibility to educate both patients and health-care professionals. "First and foremost, we at Duke are advocates of the best medicine, and our knowledge of and receptivity to CAM enables us to help patients separate what's safe and legitimate from what's not—and then look at CAM therapies that might benefit them."

TAKEN TO HEART

Some five million Americans have heart failure, making it one of the nation's highest-morbidity, highest-mortality diseases. And although modern medicine continues advancing the prevention and treatment of heart failure, there is much to be learned about how to best treat the person behind the disease.

"Because heart failure is chronic, there's a deep and prolonged impact on people's lives in all aspects," says Laura Wood '85, a clinical research coordinator at the Duke Center for Integrative Medicine. "Heart-failure patients often experience depression, anxiety, unresolved issues, and reduced quality of life, which is why we're looking at a mind-body-spirit [MBS] treatment approach."

Wood oversees a Medtronic Foundation grant being used in part to fund the SEARCH study (Support, Education and Research in Chronic Heart Failure). SEARCH, now halfway through its three-year duration, delivers an eight-week, patient-centered MBS intervention to chronic heart-failure outpatients.

"SEARCH is about evaluating an education program that addresses the coping needs of heart-failure patients—with the ultimate goal of improving patient care by developing a better understanding of the relationship between stress, emotions, spirituality, and heart failure," says Wood. "We're studying the suggestion that MBS therapies can improve the quality of life for these patients."

SEARCH participants meet weekly for several hours and, after a period of mindfulness meditation practice, a topic is presented by the session leader and discussed among participants, within an expressive support-group model. "The goal is to learn about, discuss, and practice mindful-awareness skills for stress reduction, as well as issues like spirituality and health, assertive communication, learned optimism, grief, and death," says Wood. "The work people do is highly

BARRY HOLKMAN

individual, and they learn to change their focus from 'I can't' to 'I can.' "

Most of the study's current eighty or so participants come from Duke's Heart Failure Clinic, although some are area referrals. Roger Gutierrez is one of those participants. After suffering a heart attack at age forty-one, the school counselor and father of two learned that he suffers from heart failure. Besides performing a successful angioplasty and making recommendations about diet and activity modification, Gutierrez's Duke cardiologist and principal SEARCH investigator Marty Sullivan referred him to the study.

"Although mine was a diverse group, we shared many of the same thoughts and experiences," Gutierrez says. "The last several weeks included discussions about death and what it meant to us—pre-diagnosis and now—and that was very powerful. When you have a near-death experience or serious illness, you really tend to look inward."

"Participating in the SEARCH study was a gateway to my putting things in perspective and being mindful of my life on many different levels," he says. "Although the program has spiritual components, it's not religious in the way people might think; it's very focused on the individual, so people can apply their own backgrounds and beliefs."

Gutierrez says he believes "there's a huge missing component, especially within cardiology; often it's an evaluation, a medication adjustment, and you're gone. That Duke is taking time to educate people is a big step toward prevention and teaching people to manage their symptoms by making better choices. The greatest benefit to learning MBS techniques is that it's empowering and encourages self-responsibility."

The fact that spouses and partners are also welcome "has been key to helping me keep with the program," he says. "My wife benefited not only from the MBS techniques, but she also learned about cardiac terminology, medications, nutrition, symptoms, and what to expect. And she received lots of support and encouragement."

The second cohort of SEARCH participants recently completed the twelve-month follow-up and, although data are not yet available, "the observation of our research team is that a number of patients have had a noticeable improvement in quality of life after participating," Wood says. "If we're able to capture what we see happening in hard data, we can then take steps to integrate a MBS approach into standard heart-failure therapy."

SEARCH data will be specific to heart failure, but, Wood says, other studies indicate that similar programs can help people with other illnesses. "The theory and intervention techniques could be transferred to asthma, diabetes, and cancer," she says. "It's important to raise awareness that this type of program can be beneficial to the general population."

Think of integrative medicine, which evolved centuries ago and began appearing in health-care settings in the 1970s, as three overlapping circles, says Jeff Brantley, director of Duke's mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) program. MBSR incorporates hatha yoga, breathing techniques, and meditation to help reduce stress or stress-related symptoms. "The left one represents traditional Western medicine, the one in the middle symbolizes CAM therapies, and the circle on the right are mind-body-spirit techniques—things like mindfulness, that people can do themselves to promote health and well-being."

While most of the techniques represented by the left and middle circles require an expert to do something with or to us, Brantley says, those represented by the right circle "are the internal experiences that are vital to health and healing. There's growing evidence that clarifies the link between how we experience stress and how that stress affects our bodies' reactions to things. Our immune systems in particular are greatly impacted by stress, which can have serious health implications.

"Mindfulness is a quality we've already got. It's about paying attention to what's here, inside and out, right now, and being open-heartedly aware of what's going on in the present without thinking or judging. Out of that undistracted awareness comes a heightened appreciation for life and a strong recognition of habits, choices, and options. It starts with being fully present—for good things and bad."

But Brantley echoes the warnings of other Duke medical professionals when it comes to CAM: "People must never stop taking their prescribed medications or foregoing necessary procedures in favor of CAM therapies like MBSR," he says. "If you have concerns about your care, become a better partner with your physician and try to gain skills that will make you more aware of what's going on inside. That combination is very empowering—and is what really does help us to be our own best healers."

Whether as part of MBSR or on its own, yoga is one component of stress control and integrative medicine. A practice that evolved some 5,000 years ago, whose name means to join or yoke together, yoga "focuses on breathing techniques, physical postures, and meditation to teach us to bring our bodies back into a state of balance and quiet so that we're better able to deal with daily stressors from a place of clarity," says Linda Smith, yoga expert and DCIM director of programs. "A system of awareness and rebalancing that's

easy to learn and can be practiced at many different levels, yoga is successfully used in the prevention and treatment of many chronic conditions."

Because the goal of yoga is to tone, strengthen, and develop flexibility and balance within one's body, Smith says it isn't only for people in excellent physical condition. "Most everyone, regardless of their state of health, can breathe, meditate, and move their bodies. The key is to develop awareness and sensitivity to what's going on in your body and learn to listen to its limitations."

The reality, she says, is that stress in our lives is inevitable; the goal is to learn to manage it. "When you have the tools to bring yourself back into balance regardless of what's happening in your life, it's very empowering."

Touch therapies provide another stress- and pain-management tool. Practitioners use healing touch and massage to manipulate the tissue of patients for therapeutic benefit, often while incorporating relaxation techniques. Certified healing-touch practitioner Jon Seskevich treats a variety of people at Duke, from transplant recipients to cancer patients to women experiencing difficult pregnancies. "We work with people who are living through some very heavy stresses, and by teaching them touch and guided relaxation strategies, we're teaching them to help themselves," he says. "Science has shown not only a mind-body connection, but also that touch and relaxation therapies are beneficial. So we can do these things knowing we're on solid scientific ground."

For example, Seskevich says, a large body of research suggests great therapeutic benefit from massage. Results of a study published in 1998 reveal that children with asthma who received only massage therapy showed a 15 percent improvement—nearly equal to those who received medication alone. And a University of Miami study to examine the effects of human touch on cocaine-exposed premature infants revealed that the infants who received touch therapies gained significantly more weight than those who didn't.

As with many CAM techniques, touch therapies aren't just for people suffering from disease or injury. "Because many people think of stress as being brought on by problems, worry, or pressure, patients will deny that they're experiencing stress—or feel that when they are, they simply aren't coping well," says Seskevich. But stress is actually caused by the adapting that comes with any type of change—even when the change is good—and it creates powerful chemicals that wear on our bodies and can cause tension, increased pain, and sleep problems.

THE POINT OF TREATMENT

When a fall last year tore one of the rotator cuff tendons in her right shoulder, Twila Williams was not only in a lot of pain. She was worried. Williams, a sixty-two-year-old wallpaper hanger from Danville, Virginia, wanted to avoid surgery at all costs—and she continued to work for six months before seeking treatment.

Several ineffective sessions with a local chiropractor led Williams to Duke, where she was seen by Alison Toth M.D. '94, an orthopedics and sports-medicine specialist. After X-rays and an MRI confirmed Williams' injuries, she began physical therapy. Although that gave Williams some relief, she continued to experience such intense pain at night that she was unable to sleep. Yet she still wanted to avoid pain medication and held out hope for a non-surgical solution so she could continue working.

Williams voiced her concerns to Toth, who in January 2002 referred her to the Duke Center for Integrative Medicine's Larry Burk, also a medical acupuncture practitioner. "When you have pain, your whole system is out of balance and the painful spot is just a weak link," Burk says. "Acupuncture is part of a whole-person approach that addresses more than just the symptom of pain."

Used at Duke primarily to treat patients with pain and nausea related to surgery and pregnancy, acupuncture evolved in China some 4,000 years ago. It was approved by the Food and Drug Administration as a non-experimental therapy in 1997. "There's accumulating scientific evidence that acupuncture works," Burk says, "which is why it's moving into more mainstream health-care settings."

The practice is founded on the belief that there are fourteen channels (meridians) that carry our natural energy (*qi*) throughout our bodies. Acupuncturists place tiny, blunt-tipped needles in specific points along these meridians—but often nowhere near the body parts affected by pain—to manipulate and stimulate the flow of *qi* and create the balance the body needs to heal itself. The needles are relatively painless, Williams says, and they rarely cause bleeding.

Since Burk began treating her in January 2002, Williams has had a dramatically positive response, including some unexpected health benefits. Beside relieving her shoulder pain, acupuncture seems to have resolved many of her varicose veins and improved a longtime sinus condition.

"I'd heard of acupuncture before and knew it can be used for pain control, so I decided to give it a try," she says. "Dr. Burk explained the procedure to me and made it very clear that acupuncture wouldn't heal the hole in my tendon—that the goal of treatment was for me to listen to my body and be aware of my pain level so that my body could heal itself around the injury."

Williams is back working ten-hour days, during which she totes ladders, boards, and seventy-five-pound buckets. "I feel like I did at thirty, and when I wake up in the morning, I'm ready to go. There's no creaking or groaning," she says. "My mind is clear, I'm pain-free, and I have my full range of movement back.

"I can't say enough about what acupuncture has done for me. There can be so many side effects to medication and surgery. But with this, I haven't seen anything but benefits."

—*Jeni Lyttle*

Alleviating pain: acupuncture addresses more than just the symptom

NICK DAD

"It's hard to know where the mind stops and the body begins," says Seskevich. "Everybody says, 'Relax. Don't worry.' But nobody teaches patients how to do that. That's what we try to teach people with tools like guided relaxation and touch therapies."

Another tool people can use is hypnosis, a process used to help people access and control the trance state, says Duke consultant Holly Forester-Miller. The trance state, an altered but naturally occurring state of consciousness in which one can more readily manipulate psychological and physiological abilities, is successfully used in conjunction with traditional therapies to address issues ranging from migraines and depression to weight loss and chemotherapy side effects. "Accessing the trance state enables people to suggest that parts of the body respond in certain ways, so it can facilitate and assist with almost every health issue," she says. "Hypnosis enables us to best use trance to accomplish a goal, whether that's pain management, relaxation, psychological growth, or physical healing."

The effects have been documented by medical research. Forester-Miller cites a 1995 University of Connecticut study that "examined cognitive behavioral therapies and compared them with the same therapies coupled with hypnosis. The patients with hypnosis showed greater improvement than at least 70 percent of those receiving the same treatment without hypnosis."

Although some people are initially skeptical or fearful that hypnosis will cause them to relinquish control, Forester-Miller says most soon discover the opposite is true: "Because they learn to keep their conscious and unconscious minds 'running' at the same time, patients actually find they have more control than ever. Rather than losing touch, they gain touch with the deepest parts of themselves."

Nutrition is also a critical component of overall health, says nutrition educator Greg Hottinger. Nutrition therapy incorporates diet and dietary supplements—"anything you put in your mouth that's not food: vitamins, minerals, herbs, amino acids, enzymes, organ tissues, extracts, or concentrates sold as leaves, powders, capsules, oils, teas, or ointments."

While few would deny the preventive benefits of good nutrition, many may be surprised to know that it can also be a powerful weapon in fighting disease. The Ketonic diet, for example, dramatically decreases the occurrence of several types of pediatric seizures. And participants in the landmark DASH (Dietary Approaches to Stopping Hypertension) study—in which Duke played a large role—saw reductions in blood pressure comparable to patients taking medication only.

Hottinger, whose consultations include cancer, heart, arthritis, and Alzheimer's patients, says inflammation in particular can be positively affected with dietary modifications. "There's been a great deal of research about this," he says, "and the primary approach is to reduce foods and substances—fats, for instance—that promote the inflammatory response, while increasing antioxidants and substances that promote an anti-inflammatory response—things like flaxseed oil, ginger, black tea, and apples."

As with other integrative therapies, Hottinger says, the common thread that runs through whole-person health care—regardless of someone's health status—is increased awareness. "We emphasize eating mindfully, by developing a relationship with your body, by being aware of what and how much we eat, by recognizing the emotional and cognitive states in which we eat, and by acknowledging our beliefs about food and diet. We help people learn to listen to the signals about what works or doesn't work for them."

Finally, there are intangible elements to integrative medicine, such as those that are a part of noetic therapies. Noetic therapies, what the National Institutes of Health call "frontier medicine," are widely practiced medical therapeutics for which there are no plausible explanations, including spiritual- or prayer-based practices, says cardiologist Mitch Krucoff. "Every physician has had a patient who physiologically should have died, but didn't. These patients frequently appear to have a vital link that wouldn't 'let' them die—and you usually don't have to look far to find a friend or family member, religious verse, or photo of a new grandchild."

The opposite is true, as well, he notes: Patients without those vital links often don't seem to do as well physically or emotionally. "This phenomenon has led us to look at the human spirit as it relates to cardiology," he says. "In addition to applying Duke's world-class, high-tech cardiology theater, we're now examining the role of internal resources patients may have to help themselves when they have cardiac problems, undergo procedures, heal, and recover."

"Because the human spirit is a potentially critical contributor to their outcomes, we're very interested in the spiritual aspects of intervention so that we can best care for our patients," Krucoff says.

That's the rationale behind Duke's MANTRA (Monitoring and Actualization of Noetic Training) studies. Launched with a 1995 pilot program at the Durham Veterans Administration Hospital by Krucoff and nurse practitioner Suzanne Crater, MANTRA includes patients who have or had blocked coronary arteries and who, like many cardiac patients, are facing their own mortality. The results of the 150-patient pilot study, which integrated noetic (spirit-related) therapies like guided imagery, breath control, touch therapy, and off-site prayer with traditional ones, were promising. Patients receiving noetic therapies including off-site prayer in addition to their standard treatment had 30 percent fewer complications overall; those who were treated with the double-blinded, off-site prayers from eight prayer groups around the world had 50 percent fewer minor complications and 100 percent fewer major complications.

Krucoff stresses, however, that while data consistently suggested that noetic therapies are beneficial, the pilot study was too small to be statistically definitive, and may not be generalizable to other health-care settings. That's the reason for Phase 2 of the study, launched in 1999 to examine the roles of music, imagery, and touch therapy in cardiac care. Krucoff says Phase 2 already has more than 500 participants and can include up to 1,000 more.

DUKE CENTER FOR INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE

Although services related to integrative medicine are offered through many Duke entities—the Chronic Pain Clinic, Center for Living, Diet and Fitness Center, or Center for Care at the End of Life, as examples—there is one place dedicated exclusively to integrative medicine, the Duke Center for Integrative Medicine (DCIM).

"DCIM is the resource at Duke for information and interest in the field," says Linda Smith, director of programs. "Our purpose is to help people develop comprehensive wellness plans that incorporate CAM [complementary and alternative medicine] with conventional therapies in order to affect mind-body-spirit wellness significantly and prevent the evolution and progression of disease."

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www.whccamp.hhs.gov

"We can see the world of the tangible and the procedural, but when it comes to the intangible—things whose mechanisms we may not fully understand—the only thing we can do is measure clinical outcomes," he says. "An incomplete understanding of how or why the human spirit works isn't a place to stop thinking or conducting research about it."

This philosophy is widely shared throughout the medical center, he adds. "At the highest levels, Duke's vision as an institution is to re-define the optimal healing space for human beings by combining the best in cutting-edge technology with awareness, cultivation, and activation of the rest of the human being. We consider this the most fertile ground for the next real advance in health care."

As with anything outside the borders of traditional medicine, research, education, and mainstream support are crucial to the continued growth of integrative medicine. A $1-million Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services grant awarded to Duke last year will launch a two-year pilot study to better define whole-person health care and examine ways people can strategically implement integrative health

free•dom

n. a state unrestricted by anything except one's own limitations or nature.

See also: The Forest at Duke.

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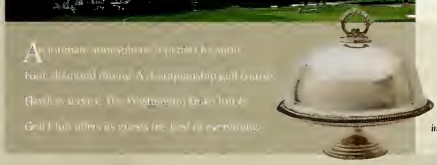

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Hand-to-hand harmony: stretching is essential in yoga

planning into their lives for improved health.

Duke also offers students integrative-medicine curriculum options. The School of Nursing offers a health and nursing ministries master's degree designed to prepare nurses to serve as medical professionals as well as promoters of whole-person care in specific faith-based communities. And the medical school's integrative medicine program includes monthly body-mind case correlation dinners, CAM lectures, and courses that teach students to take an integrative approach not only in caring for their patients, but in caring for themselves.

"Education is critical if we're going to train the next generation of health-care providers to think in this integrative model," says DCIM education consultant Pali Delevitt. "It's not about replacing one set of modalities for another; it's about exposing Duke medical students to integrative-medicine practitioners who are successful and teaching them to think holistically, to view illness and healing from other paradigms.

"Traditional belief systems are not the final word. The history of medicine shows that how we answer the question 'What is science?' continuously evolves due to new knowledge. Integrative thinking is a philosophy that's about looking inward and outward, and practicing healing, not just practicing medicine—and this is what students are clamoring for. They see integrative medicine as an opportunity to grow, create community and personal wellness, and stay balanced as they study and practice medicine."

Besides Duke's support of integrative medicine, interest from the larger arena is growing. One example is the November 2001 launch of a joint frontier medicine program by the National Institutes of Health and the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine. "Public interest in integrative medicine is so intense, and health-care issues so important, that the federal government, in the absence of industry support, is now supporting integrative medicine," says Krucoff. "That's a huge step forward."

But there are still many challenges to bringing integrative medicine to the fore. Standardization in the practice and licensing of CAM has yet to happen. And although some major insurers are beginning to subsidize CAM services, most Americans must pay out of pocket for them.

What can the average person—the average patient—do? "People must vote with their feet about their health-care choices, by speaking to their employers about the plans that are offered and by making sure they relate to their physicians as partners in their health care," says Snyderman. "Involvement of the patient in their care is absolutely key, and this is the type of health-care delivery we are trying to make available at Duke.

"Seventy-five percent of health-care costs are spent treating chronic diseases, often at a late stage. We have the ability to make a big impact in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases—and therefore to improve the overall quality and cost of health care—because so many of these diseases are impacted when people modify their behaviors. We need to jump-start the solution to the problem of effectively treating chronic disease. And that's why Duke is involved in creating a national platform to find out what really works in this field."

Will alternative therapies become a standard, accepted piece of America's medical landscape? "My hope is that through Duke's widespread support of and involvement in integrative medicine, we can foster a mindset of wellness and involve patients in their own health care," says Snyderman. "We must give patients the full range of what they need to improve their health. We must do so by recognizing each one as an individual in his or her own life setting and by engaging them in their own health care. If we don't do this, we're providing only a small segment of what patients expect and deserve from a system that is supposed to be working with them to improve their health." ■

Lyttle is a Triangle-based freelance writer.

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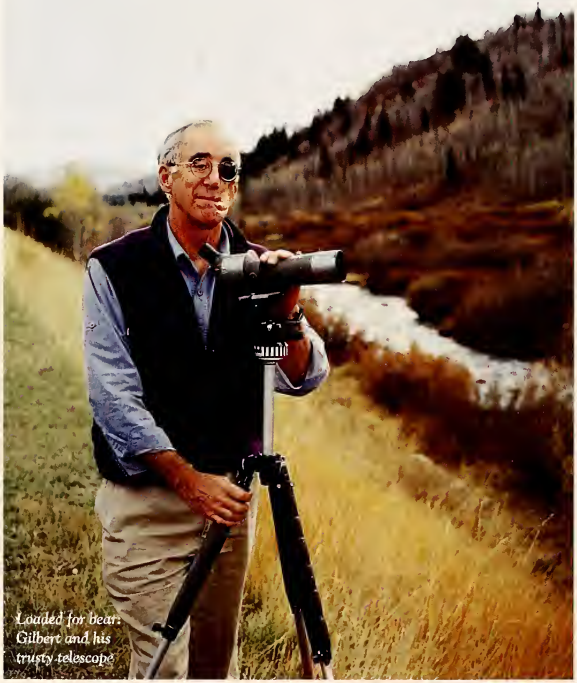

Loaded for bear: Gilbert and his trusty telescope

BRIAN ATKINSON

By SALLY JACKSON

As a bear-attack survivor, Barrie Gilbert may seem an unlikely ally of the Western predator, but his understanding of the interactions between bears and humans is all the more valuable as the popularity of bear-viewing tourism continues to grow.

A male grizzly bear, weighing around 1,100 pounds, ambles into the Brooks River in Katmai National Park, Alaska, and catches twenty-three salmon in just an hour and a half. These are tired, spawned-out salmon drifting downstream in late autumn; nevertheless, they weigh a good five or six pounds each. Such feasting is comparable to a 180-pound man eating twenty pounds of food and then serving himself more.

The bear keeps eating for another hour, and another, for perhaps six hours, or maybe twelve, and so on the next day and the next, until it retreats well-fattened for its winter hibernation. It will sleep for six months without losing any muscle tissue.

Renowned grizzly expert Barrie K. Gilbert Ph.D. '69 has studied many such bears from observation towers built along rivers in Alaska and British Columbia. A behavioral ecologist at Utah State University for the past twenty-seven years, Gilbert tends to speak of his work in scientific terms, but much of his motivation clearly comes from the hope that his subjects—grizzlies, and bears in general—remain a strong and vital presence on the planet. What intrigues him, and has drawn him back to the nation's wilderness with grant money and graduate students, is that the bears share the river not only with each other but also with fishermen and bear-watchers. Everyone seems to be getting along pretty well.

"It amazes me how differently bears respond to us depending on our treatment of them," Gilbert observes. "I think our eyes are being opened to how benign the relationship can be, how accommodating bears can be when we give them half a chance."

As a survivor of a bear attack himself, Gilbert might seem an unlikely ally. But his

BARRIE GILBERT

Ursa major: lumbering among the grasses

understanding of the interactions between bears and people is all the more valuable now that the popularity of bear-viewing tourism is growing. Over the last twenty years, the number of people gathering to watch grizzly bears in Alaska's Katmai National Park has tripled: More than 51,000 people came in 1999 alone. In British Columbia, where coastal grizzlies also gather during salmon runs, the steady supply of eco-tourists now supports around forty companies that offer such "bear-watching services" as small-plane flights over the fishing grounds. Some lodges and camps are booked months ahead of time. One especially popular reserve in Alaska, the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, has had to limit its visitors by issuing permits through a lottery.

Is this good for the bears? Perhaps, says Gilbert. It may motivate more people to support bear conservation, which involves touchy issues like hunting quotas, logging, road building, and development. It may also bring tourist dollars to local economies. However, he warns, unchecked tourism could also disturb bears, scaring them away from the rich salmon streams during the seasons when they most need the calories. With this in mind, tour guides and lodge owners have adopted voluntary guidelines much like those used by whale-watching boats.

Grizzlies are complex creatures. Gilbert and his students have found a great deal of variation among individual bears in terms of their response to people. Younger grizzlies, or "subadults," often move into areas where older bears have been displaced by people. Male grizzlies are usually more wary of people than females with cubs; some mothers may even try to be close to people.

Duke zoologist Peter Klopfer, who was Gilbert's major professor and remains a close friend, recalls with pleasure a bear-watching trip he and Gilbert made two years ago after they'd kayaked around Alaska's remote Aleutian Peninsula. "We finished a couple of days early, so Barrie arranged for a pilot to take us over to Brooks Falls in Katmai to see grizzlies. When we flew in, all the rangers welcomed him—they knew him—and then they explained that they needed him to solve what had become a huge problem. A female grizzly was parking her cubs on the main trail every day and then going off some distance to fish. Thus, the people trying to walk to the viewing platforms couldn't pass along the trail. It was causing all sorts of trouble. Barrie watched and studied this for about half an hour, and then he started laughing. 'That mother bear is smart,' he told them. 'She's figured out that her cubs are safe from male bears if they're near people, so she's using the crowd as her babysitter.' And he was absolutely right."

If coastal grizzlies of Alaska and British Columbia can thrive even as people join them during the salmon runs, what does this say about getting along better with grizzlies in places like Yellowstone and Glacier National Park? Every year aggressive "problem bears" in the Rockies have to be killed or moved because of conflicts with people. Some of them have acquired a taste for food found around campsites, especially during hunting season, and some are protecting cubs. Others are reacting defensively, like the Yellowstone grizzly that badly mauled Gilbert on a windy day in 1977. He was hiking in the park's backcountry with a graduate student when they surprised the bear; the student eventually managed to frighten it away.

Gilbert believes that the coastal bears of Alaska and British Columbia are more tolerant of people because there is "more food,

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fewer hungry bears, and thus less payoff to be aggressive." It doesn't seem to have much to do with bear numbers; the density of bears in Katmai is a hundred times higher than that of Yellowstone or Glacier. These latter remnant populations are surrounded by human settlement and human activity, and they are believed to be in trouble. Their gene pools are weakened by a lack of movement of bears in and out of the ecosystem. Their naturally low reproductive rate makes many biologists wonder if there is enough breeding in Yellowstone to keep the species from disappearing there. And the bears cannot seem to stay out of trouble. In years of low food, especially when the whitebark pine nut crop falls short, the bear's nose leads it to wander out of the wilderness and into conflict with people. And a problem bear is as good as dead. Humans, whether authorized or not, are by far the leading cause of death for bears.

Grizzlies are not particularly territorial. They do have home ranges, but the larger home ranges of males usually overlap with the ranges of as many as five females. Where food is plentiful, there are more bears per unit area and their home ranges are smaller. To Gilbert, this implies that bears "do not have inherent behavioral limitations to their densities," and that the key to restoring bears in places like Yellowstone is to enhance the food supply in the remote backcountry.

The grizzly lives on berries, nuts, meat and fish both fresh and dead, insects, bulbs, eggs, and whatever else its incredible nose leads it to. "Increasing the food base would maintain large numbers of bears on relatively small pieces of land," says Gilbert. "We wouldn't have to wage political battles over attempted land acquisitions by the government, which people would resist."

He recommends that agencies like the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service start by establishing whitebark pine plantations, which would not only provide bears with pine nuts of a nutritional quality on par with salmon but could also help control avalanches and erosion. Gilbert says he believes bears would benefit from the restoration of serviceberry, chokecherry, and other shrubs. In much of the Rockies, intense browsing by sheep, cows, elk, and other animals has virtually eliminated these plants. "It would take a long time," he says, "but the Forest Service and other land managers—including private landowners—could do the bears a great favor."

Humans in the Rockies have competed for bear food, too, says Gilbert. "For a number of years, anglers in the parks were taking a thousand pounds of trout or more a year,"

If coastal grizzlies of Alaska and British Columbia can thrive even as people join them during the salmon runs, what does this say about getting along better with grizzlies in places like Yellowstone and Glacier National Park?

Fishing expedition: salmon jump for dinner

MARIE GILBERT

he says, applauding the recent shift to catch-and-release fishing and new rules on the size of trout that can be kept, both of which have led to a recovery in the trout population. "I've argued that we ought to cut back on the angling because the bigger the trout, the farther upstream they go, and the more vulnerable they are to bears. The beauty of the trout is that bears feed on them in relatively remote areas, so it draws them away from conflict zones around towns."

He has also suggested weirs (low dams) and artificial falls on Yellowstone Lake's tributaries to make the unwanted sucker fish available to bears, but he got a flat "no." "The Park Service tolerates many artificial things like fishing, but when you propose something else artificial that would balance it, like a simulated dam, they're against it. It's hard to see how the bears are getting a fair shake when the government can't stop the negatives but won't introduce positives as a balance."

Having said that, Gilbert does point out a positive. "I do think that in recent years the Park Service has been doing a much better job of managing bears and educating people," he says. "They teach visitors to stay in their cars, and they're more tolerant of bears near roads—which are often built through some of the best wildlife habitat."

Anyone who has attended lectures or seminars with Gilbert knows that he will listen to every word and then he will ask questions—hard questions. He is opinionated, and he'll pounce firmly if he believes such confrontation would improve knowledge. He is a good person to talk to about the role of advocacy in science.

"My general sense is that scientists withdraw far too much; they almost use objectivity as a shelter to get away from controversial issues. There are incentives to withdraw. You might be told you're a popularizer, you're an advocate and not a scientist. It's almost as if there's a social hierarchy based on how pure you are compared to the purity of other scientists. The American public is generally poorly educated in science, but the public has paid considerable amounts of money to educate many of us. I think we have an obligation to be involved in these issues and to get the information out. If it's political, well, so be it."

Politics or no, Gilbert believes grizzly bears are important, and he continues to broaden his research. Lately, he's been interested in the role of bears in keeping forests healthy. It sounds backwards somehow: How could trees benefit from bears?

Recall the prodigious appetites of those bears that gather for the salmon runs, and consider that trees near salmon-filled rivers in Alaska grow faster than trees near rivers with few fish. The reason appears to be that bears that gorge on salmon spend their resting hours in the woods, where they leave nitrogen in the form of scat and urine and half-eaten fish. Gilbert speculates that this transport of fertilizer "may constitute the largest such transfer to mountain forests and streams ever known." He is determined that such a good deed will not go unnoticed.

"It's a very exciting chance to study how bears provide crucial services in the nutrient cycle of forests," he says. "The best forest research suggests that the temperate rainforests are utterly dependent on inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to maintain their growth." His main goal is to provide "better science" to help environmental organizations protest hunting quotas and halt the destruction of old-growth forests, especially the rainforests of coastal British Columbia.

Along the Koeye River in British Columbia, Gilbert and graduate student Arthur Morris have collected hundreds of samples of soil and plants and bear scat from areas where bears were taking salmon. Working with John Stark of Utah State's biology department, they've compared these to other samples taken near streams where bears weren't active. "We were there when the bears were there," Morris says, "and we had to worry constantly about staying out of their way."

Morris and Gilbert wanted especially to know how much nitrogen in the forest could be linked to the fish. This involves a laboratory procedure that any detective would love. Nitrogen molecules, it happens, have a couple of different stable forms in nature. The more common one is abbreviated as N_{14}, meaning it has an atomic mass of fourteen. The other form, N_{15}, has a slightly different structure. Both are found throughout the planet, but the proportions vary depending on where you look. In the oceans, and thus in the bodies of salmon, the level of N_{15} is usually higher than in fresh water and on land.

Morris checked his samples for N_{15} using a specialized mass spectrometer in Stark's lab at Utah State University. He found that, indeed, the so-called "signature" of N_{15} was strongest near bear trails and around bears' bedding areas in the forest near streams where bears were fishing. The results were not precise enough to say exactly what percentage of the forest's nitrogen comes from fish, but in some places it could be more than 25 percent. "We've added a piece to the puzzle," says Morris. "We've definitely helped establish the link between the ocean, the river, the bears, and the forest."

Another graduate student, Owen Nevin, is using computer modeling to find out if bear population densities can be predicted by measuring food supply. With such a model, says Gilbert, "We can look at the access to and abundance of fish along the coast and predict what the density of bears will be." Such information would not only help wildlife managers handle bears less (less trapping, marking, and radio-collaring), but would also help them decide the sizes of proposed bear reserves.

Large reserves with plenty of food are the only means, it seems, to protect this big and toothy fellow predator from extinction, at least in the lower forty-eight states. This animal, which in adulthood can drag 1,200-pound moose carcasses uphill, eat twenty-three salmon in ninety minutes, or feast on 200,000 berries in a day, cannot seem to withstand

One line on the directory board upstairs in the Phytotron Building reads "Jonathan Karr DEVIL." But instead of being fiery hot, the room it sends you to is remarkably cold. There a group of large, sleek machines hum and buzz as they process samples of soil, plants, water, and other material collected in scientific experiments around the world. These machines are the stars of Duke's new mass spectrometry lab, officially named "DEVIL" for Duke EnVironmental stable Isotope Laboratory. The chemical information they churn out is so precise that measurements differing by even a ten-thousandth of a percent are notable.

Mass spectrometry is used widely in science to determine the chemical makeup of anything from molecules to mammoths to meteors. The equipment in the Phytotron, however, is designed for the specific needs of ecologists and environmental scientists. "This facility," says Jonathan Karr, DEVIL's technical director, "specializes in measuring the ratios of different forms of just four elements—carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen—that are involved in biological and geological processes."

If you examine the chemistry of, say, nitrogen, you'll find that almost all the nitrogen on Earth is in a form known as N_{14}. However, a small but predictable portion of it—around 0.37 percent—is a different, slightly heavier form called N_{15}. The atoms of N_{15} are like those of N_{14}, except they have an extra uncharged particle, an extra neutron. Called "stable isotopes," the two forms behave similarly but not identically in nature.

The differences between isotopes make possible two important types of research. One is the study of natural abundances of the four elements, such as bear expert Barrie Gilbert's research on fish-based N_{15} in the British Columbian rainforest. N_{15} is generally more common in the ocean (and thus in salmon) than it is on land; by finding it in soil and plants near where bears are taking salmon, Gilbert and his student can better understand the role of bears and fish in forest fertilization. A second type of study uses isotopes as tracers. You can introduce a known quantity of isotope into a process like plant growth or soil decay, and follow it through to learn where it goes and how long it stays.

—*Sally Jackson*

For more on the Phytotron: www.dukemagazine.duke.edu

Being with bears: wise, right, and unwise ways of observing

human encroachments any more than a 200-year-old oak tree can withstand a chainsaw. Even on the Brooks River in Alaska, where the bears are healthy and food is plentiful, certain bears will not come to water if people are nearby.

Tamara Olson, a former graduate student of Gilbert's who is now a wildlife biologist, found that these "nonhabituated" bears are the most likely to charge people if they feel threatened. After such an encounter, the bear often leaves the area. While this may not affect the survival of an Alaskan bear with room to roam, it would almost certainly shorten the life of a bear in the Rockies. Bears tolerant of people, the habituated ones, are also at risk: If they learn to associate food with people, they are much more likely to approach camps, cabins, and other places where they could be killed.

Given a choice, bears will usually avoid people, and cubs will learn this avoidance from their mothers. In fact, bears are very sophisticated in terms of what behaviorists call "social learning"—the ways they share knowledge. Cubs spend up to three-and-a-half years with their mothers, learning what to eat, where to find it, how to hunt, and what to fear. After they leave their mother, siblings will sometimes stay together for a while, sharing more of what they learn about the world.

"It strikes me that in some ways bears resemble chimpanzees, behaviorally," says Gilbert. "They learn highly individualistic behavioral traits for catching fish or other food, and we see these techniques being passed down through generations, almost like traditions. The classic example is from McNeil River, where a particular mother bear always fished in the same place, with her right paw cocked above the water. In later years, her grown cub came back to that exact spot, and stood on the same rocks with her right paw cocked, too."

Bears also seem to have excellent memory. Olson found that one adult female grizzly returned to the Brooks River salmon run on the same date three years in a row. Other bears in Alaska are known to swim ten miles out to sea every year at the same time to gorge on eggs at an island seabird colony.

Gilbert often surprises people by expressing his hope that the bear that attacked him continued its life undisturbed by man. The observation towers where he has spent so much time have elevated him physically above grizzlies, but they have not diminished his admiration for them, or his fear, or his concern that bears are properly managed. "Would the West be the West without grizzly bears? I doubt it." With Gilbert and his students working on their behalf, the species may stand a better chance of surviving. ■

Jackson is a freelance writer in Durham.

Hats off to the outstanding alumni, parents, and friends who have joined together to help make Duke the exceptional university it is today. Without volunteer commitments and unrestricted financial support, Duke would not be able to provide the quality education for which it is so well known. You are the ones who have been and continue to be the building blocks of the University. We extend a special thanks to all who participated in the Annual Fund with your gifts and your time.

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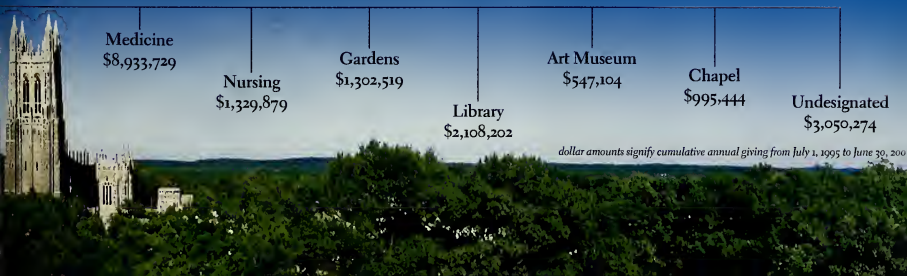

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Patty Speight Wilson T'76 P'04
William T. Wilson III T'76 P'04
Alan D. Wingfield L'87
Emily O. Wingfield L'87
Thomas William Winland L'74 P'98 P'01 P'03
Tyla Winland P'98 P'01 P'03
Mark Campbell Winmill B'87
Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph Witte P'02
Virginia Brewer Wohlford WC'57
Wayne S. Woodman T'78
Judy C. Woodruff WC'68 GH'98 TE
John M. Yarborough T'77
Gwynne A. Young WC'71 TR
Mrs. William K. Young P'05
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ziegler P'04
Laura Volk Zimmerman WC'67
David S. Zorub H'71 H'76 P'97
David K. Zwiener T'76 P'05
Nancy Burr Zwiener T'76 P'05

Key to symbols and abbreviations: FM = Faculty DUMC FR = Friend of Duke FU = Faculty University GP = Grandparent HS = House Staff P = Parent SM = Staff DUMC SU = Staff University TE = Trustee Emeriti TR = Trustee * = Deceased

Thanks to the hard work of our enthusiastic and dedicated alumni and parents listed below, the Annual Fund has once again surpassed all previous records for unrestricted giving to Duke. In one of the most difficult years ever for our nation — both emotionally and financially — these volunteers have worked more diligently than ever to help meet the budgetary needs of the University. An amazing $18.1 million was given to the Duke Annual Fund in 2001-2002, and it could not have been done without our terrific volunteers. We at Duke would like to thank everyone who participated and helped us achieve this record-breaking success, and especially the die-hard Blue Devils listed below. We look forward to celebrating your success again next year!

Thanks to all

ANNUAL FUND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chair of the Executive Committee
Chris Burns T'79

Co-Chairs of the Parents' Committee
Howard and Carol Anderson P'02

National Chair of the Annual Fund
John J. Mack T'68 P'99 P'02

Chair of the Washington Duke Club
Suzanne Wasiolek T'76 G'78 L'93

Chair of the Young Alumni Washington Duke Club
Meredith Sasser T'94

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Kate Bostock T'94 B'02
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Jay B. Bryan T'85 L'88
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Ralph M. Della Ratta, Jr. T'75 P'04
David E. Fife T'93
Sally Johnson Fogarty T'75 P'04 P'05
Kathleen Vaill Gallagher N'75
Ted A. Gardner T'79
Jason W. Goode T'97 L'00
Richard G. Heintzelman F'69
T. Rudolph Howell M'58 P'86
Glenn E. Ketner, Jr. T'60 L'63 P'96 P'00
Kate Shapira Latts T'93 B'96
Janet Tonka Leonard T'74
John J. Mackowski T'48 P'76
Sara Ecke May B'87
Dolly Madison McKenna WC'71
Lori M. McNeely T'84
Kazie Metzger T'68
Duff and Bunny Meyercord P'95 P'98
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Sydney N. Nathans
Alisa D. Nave T'01
Heather R. Oh T'03
Anita Small Oldham T'80 D'83
Michael A. Piper-Smyer G'77 P'00
Stacy L. Sempier T'81
Susan Matamoros Stalnecker T'73
William A. Teasley T'56 P'92
Jeffrey W. Ubben T'83
John A. Vernon T'73 P'05
Cary Willis Weems T'77
Patricia Speight Wilson '76 P'04

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Mr. and Mrs. Brendan V. Sullivan T'99 T'02

Class of 2003 Co-Chairs
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emory Diemar, Jr. T'03

Class of 2004 Co-Chairs
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Newton Clark T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wayne Matschullat T'04

Class of 2005 Co-Chairs
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Bunn III T'05
Dr. and Mrs. Armond G. Schwartz T'05

Parent of Former Students Chairs
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Crawford T'01 T'03 T'05

Committee
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Dr. and Mrs. Clement M. Barone T'00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Beach T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Bell T'01 T'04 L'04
Dr. and Mrs. William Osgood Bell E'04
Mrs. Deborah Bennett T'96 T'99
Mr. and Mrs. D.T. Berghorst E'04
Dr. and Mrs. Archer W. Bishop, Jr. T'90 T'02
Mr. and Mrs. William Squire Bishop T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Black T'05
Mr. and Mrs. David Bradley, Jr. T'02 T'04
Dr. and Mrs. Alan D. Bramowitz T'00 T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Brod T'04
Ms. Susanne Brody T'02
Mr. and Mrs. David S. Brody T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Bunn III T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Byczek T'00 T'01 T'04
Dr. Raymond A. Capone and
Dr. Martha Clarke E'05
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Oliver Carr T'02
Mr. Michael M. Clair and
Ms. Audrey MacLean T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lee Claster T'02
Dr. Howard A. Cohen and
Dr. Marilyn Rosenwein T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Terence W. Collins T'97 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Cook E'05
Mrs. Sally Courtney T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Cuneo T'02 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Davis T'03 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Harris Andrew Decker T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. DeMatteis T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kevin Dugan T'00 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. G. Harry Durity T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Dyson T'05
Mr. Charles Ellis and Ms. Linda Lorimer T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Craig Carlton Evans T'03
Ms. Melanie Taylor Farland T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Nachman Feig T'99
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Finan, Jr. T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Mark N. Fox T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Michael France T'03
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Franks III T'02 T'04
Mrs. Brian Michael Freeman T'96 T'97 T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Henry John Gailliot T'02
Mr. and Mrs. David H. Gersh T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gojkovich II T'05
Mr. and Mrs. John Bryant Goodwin, Jr. T'02
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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Grausman T'96 T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E Grieb T'99 T'03
Dr. and Mrs. Sanford D. Guttler T'02 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Haljun T'95 T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross Hamilton
T'91 T'01 T'03 T'04
Ms. Jan Harris T'02
Mr. and Mrs.Peter David Hart T'99 T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Haunss T'95 T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Scott D. Hawkins T'04
Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor Hayden T'04
Mr. and Mrs. James F. Heinz T'03 E'05
Mr. and Mrs. Jay Logan Henderson T'04
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Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Herder E'05
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Higgins T'04
Mr. and Mrs. J. Tomlison Hill T'04
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Mr. and Mrs. Dennis D. Hunt T'97 T'99 T'03
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Mr. and Mrs. Donald Massey James E'04
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Mr. and Mrs. David G. Jones E' 04 T'05 T'05
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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Kearns T'97 T'97 T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Joseph Klein T'98 T'02
Drs. Steven and Dana Krumholz T'04
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Mr. Scott Nelson Ledbetter T'01
Mr. Douglas Leone and
Ms. Patricia Perkins-Leone T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. London T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Loomis T'02
Mr. and Mrs. Mihai Marcu T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Marshall T'96 T'02
Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Arthur McCray T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. McDonald T'04 T'05
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Scott. McLanahan T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Messa T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Goar Mestre T'03
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Meyer T'04
Mr. Scott D. Miller T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Youssef Assaad Nasr T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Neff T'05
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Newman T'00 T'02 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Paul V. Noonan T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Palmer T'92
T'94 T'01 T'04
Mr. and Dr. Raymond Pfeister T'03
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Powell T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Steven J. Prince T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Rory F. Quirk T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Alan H. Raynor T'05
Mrs. Eileen K. Redman T'01 T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Reese T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Reiner T'01
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bachman Richards T'03
Mr. Joseph D. Robinson and
The Hon. Anne Conway T'04
Dr. Nina Rosoff T'05
Dr. Richard Alan Rudick and
Dr. Marilyn Goske T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Saperstein T'94 T'02
Dr. and Mrs. Armond G. Schwartz T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Macleod Searby T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Segal T'04
Dr. and Mrs. Chandra M. Sharma T'96 T'00 T'03
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Siegelbaum T'98 T'02

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DUKE
ANNUAL
FUND

Thanks to all

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Silverman T'03 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Skelton T'03
Drs. David and Lois Slovik T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Gary Spoon T'03 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Jared B. Stamell T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald B. Stansell T'03 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Stanton T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Ronaldo Steinberg T'01 T'03
Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Alva Stewart T'99
Dr. and Mrs. Frank Iyle Stroud T'02
Mr. and Mrs. John Gerard Swanhaus T'04
Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Thomas T'03
Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Treanor T'99 T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis B. Uhre T'05
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Ms. Gail Widham and Mr. Bill Himmelsbach T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Winland T'98 T'01 T'03
Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph Witte T'02
Mrs. William K. Young T'05
Mr. and Mrs. Sbelton Zuckerman T'05

REUNION CLASS VOLUNTEERS

Class of 1952

Annual Fund Gift: $399,240
Annual Fund Participation: 46%

Class Co-Chairs
Chuck Beck, Jr.
Joe Self

True Blue Chair
Ted Kennedy
Engineering Chair
Ed Ballard

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Molly Bixby Bartlett
Brooke Cottman
Juanita Dixon Demrick
Joan Greene Dickerson
Robert Gibbs
Barbara Davidson Henkel
Nick Hennessee III
Merritt Jones, Jr.
Susan Pickens Jones
Pamela Cherry Lee
Neal McNamara
Thelma Stevens Mrazek
Ed Nixon
Sam O'Mansky
Arthur Osteen
Robert Price, Jr.
Camilla Spikes Ruffin
Herb Savitt
Ralph Seeley
Nancy Watkins Sommer
David Tuthill
Robert Windom

Class of 1957

Annual Fund Gift: $542,125
Annual Fund Participation: 37%

Class Chair
Paul Risher

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Ed Bowen
Charlie Chewning, Jr.
William Crockett
Jo Ann Baughan Dalton
Langston Holland
Richard Jacoves
Ann Poindexter Taws
Andrew Wallace

Nursing Chair
Phyllis Bedell Crockett

Engineering Chair
Dave Peyton

True Blue Chair
Fred Caswell

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Erwin Baumer
Chuck Dillie, Jr.
Stanley Faye
Bill Fore
Ledyard Gardner, Jr.
Linda Conant Gardner
John Goodall, Jr.
Rusti Craddock Greenlaw
Skip Hausamann
Jerry Hubbard
Jerome Keyes, Jr.
Milt Kirby
Dot Felson Levy
Liz Home Lutz
Gail Lassiter Malin
Mary Potter Martin
Jess Peter
Joan Brown Rhodes
Robert Richards
Vin Sgrosso
Dave Spanagel
Mary Cofer Stark
Joyce Peck Tewksbury
Stu Thorn
Hall Ware
Sue Dewein Winston

Engineering Committee Members
John Henry Bell, Jr.
Larry Decker
Ben Frizzell
Joe Godwin
Joe Little
Warren (Reef) Ruefer
Jim Vaughan, Jr.

Class of 1962

Annual Fund Gift: $1,263,338
Annual Fund Participation: 41%

Class Co-Chairs
Bill McCutchen
Renie McCutchen

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Bill Carstarphen
Gary Salenger
Tom Senf
Ginger Wilson

True Blue Chair
Morris Williams

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Victor Braren
Robert Morrison Clayton
Walter Currie
Julie Welch Davis
Lois Copeland Funderburk
Thomas Graves
Marvin Greene
Lawrence Harrison
Hobey Hyde
Davis Kirkpatrick, Jr.
Stephen Knee
Jo Ann Dougall Levering
Joyce Leverton Mauney
Edwin Messikomer
Allan Monfried
Linda Lunsford Moore
Melinda Rose O'Neill
Edwin Payne
James Robertson
Sandra Crotts Shugart
Roberta McNeill Smith
Anne Strickland Squadron
Barbara Dimmick Yowell

Class of 1967

Annual Fund Gift: $791,072
Annual Fund Participation: 38%

Class Co-Chairs
Paula Phillips Burger
Wilhelmina Reuben-Cooke

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
George Crowell
Si Rich
Jerry Wilkinson

True Blue Chair
Jack Bovender

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Ross Arnold
Kenneth Behnken
Pete Brockett
Jim Caldwell
Gail Stanley Cross
Bob deGroof
Jim Frenzel
Marshall Gallop
Jim Kettering
Sandy Althouse Lamb
Roberta Harlan McKaig
Stuart McKaig
Barry McWilliams
Raleigh Sboemaker
Allen Van Dyke
Bruce Wiesley
Herbert Zimmer

Class of 1972

Annual Fund Gift: $860,409
Annual Fund Participation: 40%

Class Co-Chairs
Dudley Lacy
Marian Stone Lacy

True Blue Chairs
Allison Haltom
Alan D. Schwartz

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Ann Stone Costello
Chris Hanback
Juli Wagner Hanback
Michael Kennedy
Paul Stouffer
Alex Kaldis Tyson
Alice Martin Whelihan

Engineering Chair
Tom Mickle

Nursing Team
Meredith Burke Scrivner
Jane Rippe Shinn

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Melinda Agsten
Bob Ansley
Deborah Arnold
Fred Aten
Howard Baskin
Sarah Hardesty Bray
John Cheesborough
Beth Muzzy Holmquist
John Holmquist
John Howell
Ann Gurtler Kimes
Kelly Morris
Tim Parks
Paul Porter
Betty Briggs Robinson
Jackie Tyor Schauer
Bob Shaw
Jon Ward Shaw
Joe Vander Hamm
Don Wallis
Jennifer Warlick
Claude Wild
Stuart Yarbrough

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Class of 1977
Annual Fund Gift: $1,080,658
Annual Fund Participation: 40%

Class Chair
Cary Willis Weems

True Blue Chairs
Stacey Willits McConnell
Steve Pagliuca

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Phil Grigg
Steve Hoffman
Pete Kremers
Leslie Smith Metge
Maureen Demarest Murray
Anna Gunnarsson Pfeiffer

Engineering Chair
Janis Jordan Rehlaender

Engineering Team Member
Dave Spearman

Nursing Chair
Marty Cohn Romney

Nursing Team Members
Meg Roberts Ansel
Susan Beck-Davis
Barb Counts Bressler
Julie Remter Fortin
Beth Daniel Osborne
Mary Zellinger

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Craig Ansel
Mark Bishopric
Edward Bott
Paul Brooks
Brad Byrne
Dorothy Campbell
Kyle Citrynell
Pam Cook
Clay Cookerly
Michelle Darcey
David Deckelbaum
Donna Williams Eacho
Rob Gettinger
Vicki Mauel Holt
Carol Crossman Honigberg
Paul M. Honigberg
Ed Isbey
Vernon Jeter
Charles Macfarlane
Mark Mahoney
Kevin McCafferty
Sean McManus
Guy Mercer
Katy Sords Mercer
Peter M. Miller
Rebecca Patton
Robbie Perkins
Woods Garland Potts
John Ragland
Rob Rix
Rebecca Romney
Patricia Walsh Smith
Steven Stern
Lisa Katzenstein Warshaw
Tom Williams

Affinity Volunteers
Ginny Reeve Guilfoile
Linda Bjornstad McCafferty
George Murphy

Class of 1982
Annual Fund Gift: $865,415
Annual Fund Participation: 43%

Class Chair
Kip Meadows

True Blue Chair
Ned Gilhuly

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Tom Callaway
Lisa Bard Knowles
Nancy Reed Petrash
David Pommerening
Steed Rollins
Shawn McQueen Smith
John Strong
Wayne Wilbanks

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Julie Metzger Baker
William Ballard
Croom Beatty
T. R. Bowers
Jennifer Cocke Carpenter
Elspeth Geier England
Steve Ensor
Allison Aldridge Forrester
Kathryn McSpadden Frost
Jane Gezon
Jeffrey Goettman
Bobbi Bernhard Hansoo
Pamela Brecker Hendrickson
Scott Inman
Monica Donath Kohnen
Scott Kozin
Mark Lerner
Bob Lucas
Cheryl Jeffries Lynch
Alicia Brown Powers
Susan Swan Smith

Class of 1987
Annual Fund Gift: $716,242
Annual Fund Participation: 33%

Class Chair
Sandy Thompson

True Blue Chair
Mark Augusti

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Caroline Leutze Brecker
Susan Lehman Carmichael
Caroline Goddard Curtin
Janice A. Gault
Lillian J. Habelch
Brad Korman
John Musolino
Lill Freiman Root
Kurt Simon

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Cynthia Baker
Pamela Hughes Ball
Adrienne Lawler Baroff
Nancy Donovan Benchoff
Chip Bevier
Laura Fuller Bevier
Julie Pease Buranosky
Ginge Koones Cabrera
Lise Starner Cacho-Negrete
Laura Carkener Dail
Kristine Gonzalez DeMatteo
Lisa Schneider Field
Mike Fitzgerald
George Hani
Teri Morris Hartman
Tara Kupersmith
Elissa Abrams Langley
Jill Asch Levenson
Crickett Williams Lindgren
Mike O'Callaghan
Randy Rainer
Anne Wetzel Thompson
Stuart Thompson
Terrie Eckstein Van De Graaf
Laura Van Peenan
Andrew Wallach
Colleen White
Louisa Daley Winthrop
Jon Zeitler
Alison Malin Zoellner

Class of 1992
Annual Fund Gift: $546,518
Annual Fund Participation: 31%

Class Chair
Dan Dees
Jon Rosen

True Blue Chair
Scott Kaplan

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs
Gwin Carter Barr
Geoff Benson
Jon Blum
Anne Dowling
Derrick Heggans
Jody Goldberg Seibert
Tom Sheehan

Engineering Chair
Seth Watkins

Reunion Gifts Committee Members
Stan Baird
Valeria Balfour
Lauren Johns Batten
Simon Berry
David Buchalter
Gary Budoff
Judy Chambers
Alexis Coll
Jon Downey
Loren Faye
Lynn Morris Fishburne
Tom Gristina
Kitty Hall
Trent Harkrader
Stephen Hawthornthwaite
Kate Ferguson Jones
Laura Keeton
Scott Kollins
Jennifer Keating Litton
Kathi Lublin
Jennifer Moore
Deborah Morningstar
Paige Stribling Morrison
Peter Nicholas
Chris Paetsch
Anne Wilson Payne
Steve Pretzer
Henry Pye
Yvette Gonzalez Quinson
Tonya Robinson
John Ross
Jeff Rudnick
Frates Seeligson
Ingrid Zimmerman Watson
Mark Williams

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DUKE
ANNUAL
FUND

Thanks to all

Class of 1997

Annual Fund Gift: $221,383

Annual Fund Participation: 23%

Class Co-Chairs

Bill Bermont

Jason Goode

Reunion Gifts Co-Chairs

Edrienne Mason Brandon

Jennifer Jacooetti

Bharet Malhotra

Chuck McMullan

Ari Redbord

Shannon Roche

Danielle Turnipseed

Reunion Gifts Committee Members

Lessie Arnold

R. T. Arnold

Chris Bass

Eve Harmon Bould

Wes Brandon

Katie Cahill

Seth Coren

Husein Cumber

Ben Derito

Scott Eichel

Randy Fink

Anne Drury Ford

Chris Frazier

Cheryl Fricchione

Dan Godrick

Tami Goven

Nancy Graham

Dina Greenberg

Chris Kelly

Mara Kingsley

Dan Lehmann

Kristin Lundquist

Takcus Nesbit

Todd Overman

Kelley Pagliai

Mary Pappas

Clark Passino

Blair Berger Richert

Bill Rue

Sheri Sauter

Dave Schlendorf

Justin Simons

Peter Tolsma

Laura Weaver

Neal Wheeler

Brian Wilsey

Class of 2002

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Senior Week Co-Chairs

Julia Bennett

Aaron Hart

Kristen Kneier

Josie Witte

Senior Gift and Week Committee

Nadeen Agour

Jake Anderson

Lauren Bowman

Melissa Bramowitz

C.J. Broderick

Rebecca Carr

Jimmy Carter

Meg Corbett

Daryn Dodson

Nick Durham

Elizabeth Fulk

Scott Goodwin

Deborah Grausman

Daniel Hauber

Chip Johnson

Anne Marie Kearns

Talya Klein

Josh Kommer

Koshie Lamptey

Howard Lerman

Heather Loomis

Radha Mehta

Kyle Moore

Farhan Mustafa

Anupam Pradhan

Therese Rohrbeck

Lauren Sardina

Eddie Serrill

Ruby Sbandilya

Elizabeth Shaw

Claire Sullivan

Amy Tierney

Sam Tweedy

C.J. Walsh

Jared Weinstein

Bianca Williams

Nikki Wilson

YOUNG ALUMNI DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

Boston Young Alumni Development Council

Brandon Busteed T'99

Rich Copans T'98

Amanda Freeman T'98

Peter Meyer T'93

Masoo Myers T'93

Katie Nicholas T'94

Ganesh Rao T'98

Matt Sidman T'94

New York Development Council

Alex Akers T'00

Mike Bingle E'94

Winston Black T'98

Earl Brian T'95

Alex Cohan T'96

Keat Crown T'00

Joe Delgado T'93

Ben Derito T'97

Sarah Dodds T'95

Jeff Eaton T'98

Scott Eichel T'97

Andrea Evers T'98

Rob Fisher T'00

Cece Gassner E'94

Robert Giacomelli T'98

Blake Goodner T'96

Jeff Grieb T'99

Todd Hirsch T'96

Vinay Jayaram E'96

John Ketner T'00

Alex Kohn T'99

Gerrity Lansing T'95

Danielle Levine T'95

Stacey Mon T'00

Marcie Nehmen T'99

Jeremiah Nortoo T'00

Perry Offutt T'94 G'95 B'97

Jordan Pantzer T'96

Sam Pfohl T'95 B'02

Ted Post T'98

Field Price T'99

Adan Rendon T'96

Kim Reynolds T'99

Anne Rinella T'98

David Ross T'01

Heather Johnson Sargeot T'96

Jason Schwalbe T'99

Elizabeth Scully T'00

Marianne Shaw T'95 B'99

Nick Silvers T'98

Tanya Rolle Smith T'94 L'96

Sherri Trager T'96

Rahul Vinnakota T'00

Tom Wilson T'97

San Francisco Development Council

Katherine Armstrong T'95

Townseod Bancroft T'00

Chris Bass T'97

Neil Desai T'97

Alex Duff T'95

John Eberhardt III T'96

Kevin Marchetti T'00

Tiku Patel T'98

Robin Pringle T'00

J.D. Simpsoo T'01

Chris Young E'97

YEAR-END BLITZ VOLUNTEERS

These volunteers served in various capacities throughout the University and the Annual Fund in 2001-2002. In an effort to help reach the 2001-2002 goal, each devoted additional time to make calls on behalf of the Duke Annual Fund. They went above and beyond the call of duty.

Elaine Gansz Bobo T'80

Caroline Leutze Brecker T'87 B'89

Tom Burger E'88

Chris Burns T'79

Bob deGroof E'67 G'74 P'02

Sally Johnson Fogarty T'75 P'04 P'05

Allison Aldridge Forrester T'82

Kathy Viall Gallagher N'75

Lillian Joycelyn Habeich T'87

Bobbi Bernhard Hanson T'82

Teri Morris Hartman T'87

Skip Hausaman T'57

Rudy Howell M'58 P'86

Richard Jacoves T'57

Suma Ramaiah Jones T'87 G'95

Kate Shapira Latts T'93 B'96

Dolly Madison McKenna WC'71

Alisa Nave T'00

Mick Piper-Smyer G'77 P'00

John Ross T'92

Joe Self T'52

Tom Senf T'62 P'89 P'92

Susan Matamoros Stalnecker T'73

Bill Teasley T'56 P'92

John Tolsma T'95

Tim Warmath T'84

Jerry Wilkinson E'67 P'98 P'00 P'03

Chuck Wilson T'51

Patty Speight Wilson T'76 P'04

Gwynn Young WC'71 TR

DUKE ANNUAL FUND

Key to symbols and abbreviations: FM = Faculty DUMC FR = Friend of Duke FU = Faculty University GP = Grandparent HS = House Staff P = Parent SM = Staff DUMC SU = Staff University TE = Trustee Emeriti TR = Trustee * = Deceased

Headed the Right Way

Duke has been at the center of a personal journey for Wilton Alston B.S.E. '81. From the first-party-of-freshman-year moment that he met Sharon President '81, who married him six years later, to his first visit to campus this summer as the new president of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors, he's been "stepping up" to be a contributing member of the Duke community.

"It's all part of my odyssey along this whole road," he says of coming to Duke and then staying involved. "You've got to show up. You can't be saying, 'I'm not getting served.' Stepping up is part of it, and stepping up comes after you show up."

Alston first showed up soon after graduation as a volunteer for the Duke University Black Alumni Connection and his regional Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. His dedication brought him to the attention of DAA board members, and seven years ago, he was asked to join that body. The following year, he became a committee chair and then was selected for the board's executive committee. This year, in a culmination of this career of service, he assumes the presidency of the group, and makes history in the process.

"It's not lost on me that I'm the first black person to have this job," Alston says. "And it can't just be more of the same. There is going to be *some* result, and there are a couple of ways to look at that. If there's nothing different, that's both good and bad: It's good because it means maybe we were headed the right way before, but it's bad because, if we weren't headed the right way, then there was a chance to do something different and I blew it. That's the pressure I feel."

Alston says he believes the DAA is headed the right way as it continues to follow its strategic plan—a plan he helped draft with an eye toward bringing new constituencies to the organization and providing more services to more alumni. "We took great pains to add into it all the facets that would make it vibrant and productive," he says, "and that included everything from how to make the DAA bigger and better, how to involve more constituencies, how to plug in minorities, how to make sure that everything we do enhances the experience for everyone. Now we've just got to keep on course."

LEE TURNER

Alston's challenge: "how you make everybody feel like they're part of the campus"

Participating in the strategic planning process was one way to help the DAA address concerns about inclusiveness and the Duke community, he says. "You see on campus that one of the main issues is student life, and student life is really about how you make everybody feel like they're a part of the campus, at its very core. That's an issue we had at Duke more than twenty years ago. Now you want everyone to come to Main West and feel like it's their campus."

One of the problems Alston sees is that some minority students aren't comfortable staking a claim on West, and so continue to feel marginalized. "At some point, you've got to say, 'it's mine, too.' There are equal parts to that. There's the solution of 'Let's make everybody feel welcome,' but you've got to make yourself feel welcome, too. You're spending $30,000 a year to be there, so step up!

"Those issues remain and, therefore, it's important to see how we can bridge them. Part of that is unreachable as alumni: 'I'm never going to live on campus again, I'm never going to be part of that dynamic, and, quite frankly, because I'm older, I'm not sure I'm always going to understand that.' But we want to have an eye on that, try to understand that, and do what we can."

Reaching out to students on campus and to young alumni is a major goal of the strate-

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gic plan, and Alston says continuing to find ways to connect with as many on-campus constituencies as possible will be key for DAA success. "I've already had some conversations with the new DSG president, Joshua Jean-Baptiste, who not only is a minority but is a fraternity brother of mine. Because of those ties we have, we can have an even tighter connection," he says.

He says he recognizes that some of the connections between alumni and students are "going to be predicated on old folks and young folks and how they mix. Hopefully, we can break down those barriers."

Alston says his term as president is an opportunity to help shape Duke's future, particularly as a new member of the university's board of trustees. "The trustees are all about direction," he says. "Wherever this school goes is a direct result of what the trustees do. That's not lost on me either. I'm looking forward to it."

Alston and his wife, Sharon, have three children—Zahava, Jordan, and Evan—and live in Rochester, New York, where he is a principal research scientist at the Battelle Memorial Institute.

We'll Take Manhattan

Over the years, alumni have requested that Duke have a physical presence in New York City, a "club," like the Harvard Club or the Yale Club, where members can get together. But the cost was prohibitive. For a while in the early Nineties, the university had an agreement with the Princeton Club for access to its services and amenities, but that relationship no longer exists.

Now, thanks to the work of the Duke Alumni Association and the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association (DUMAA), an agreement has been reached with The Cornell Club in New York, making all Duke alumni eligible to become members. Last June, DUMAA held a trial event at the Cornell Club, with guest speaker Steve "Wojo" Wojciechowski '98, assistant coach for men's basketball.

Alumni who purchase memberships will have access to guest rooms at a discount, and will be able to use dining facilities, the health and fitness center, private conference and banquet rooms, and the library, and will have privileges in reciprocal clubs around the world. "This establishes a much-requested physical base for Duke in New York City," says George Dorfman '85, A.M. '01, director of the Duke Clubs program, who helped establish this new Duke-Cornell relationship. "In addition to benefiting alumni and DUMAA, this agreement will allow Duke staff to secure hotel rooms and meeting space while traveling on Duke business."

Alumni don't have to live in New York in order to purchase a membership. For information, contact Katie Callahan at the Cornell Club, (212) 986-0300, or k.Callahan@cornellclubnyc.com.

www.cornellclubnyc.com
www.DukeAlumni.com/cc/clubsites

New Trustees Tapped

Four alumni—a divinity school dean, a research scientist, an aspiring teacher, and a recent graduate—have been elected to Duke's board of trustees. Clarence "C.G." Newsome '72, M.Div. '75, Ph.D. '82; Wilton D. Alston B.S.E. '81; Tomalei J. Vess Ph.D. '02; and Sara R. Elrod '02 began their first terms on the thirty-seven-member board.

During Newsome's tenure as dean of the divinity school at Howard University, the school has increased its enrollment by 50 percent and developed one of the most advanced distance-education programs in higher education. Newsome has served on several major committees of the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada, and is a member and past president of the Society of Black Religion, a think tank of scholars engaged in studying the religious experience of African Americans.

Newsome was a member of the Duke Divinity School faculty for eight years. He now serves on the divinity school's board of visitors and has been a member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors. While an undergraduate, he lettered in football and was twice named to the ACC All-Academic Team. He delivered the student commencement address in 1972. During his doctoral studies, he received a number of awards, including the prestigious James B. Duke Dissertation Year Fellowship. He lives in Columbia, Maryland.

Alston, incoming president of the Duke Alumni Association, earned his degree in biomedical engineering. As DAA president, Alston will be a nonvoting member during his first year on the board, and a voting member thereafter. He is a principal research scientist for the Battelle Memorial Institute, where he works in the transportation safety

division. He is the holder of two patents, one for an apparatus that precisely dispenses solid materials, and the other for a method to meter biological fluids.

He is a past president of the Duke University Black Alumni Connection, and has served on the board of the DAA since 1995. A resident of Rochester, New York, he has a record in community service including participating in school-based science, math, and engineering programs and working with Habitat for Humanity.

Vess, who lives in Durham, plans to begin teaching science at a local high school or college in the fall. Her doctorate is in biology. During her time at Duke, she was president of the Graduate and Professional Student Council. Active in science-education projects in the Durham schools and community, she earned the William J. Griffith University Service Award. Her graduate work, which focused on lady beetles, was presented at several national scientific meetings.

Elrod lives in Edgewood, Kentucky, where she is a first-year law student at the University of Kentucky. Selected as "young trustee," she serves a three-year term: as a nonvoting member the first year and a voting member the following two. While at Duke, she was a legislator to Duke Student Government, a representative to the trustees' Buildings and Grounds Committee, a representative to the Athletic Council, and a student marshal. As a President's Research Fellow during her four years at Duke, Elrod examined issues of parliamentary devolution and the peace process in Northern Ireland, as well as the design and execution of the Scottish Parliament. During the summer of 2001, she was an intern in the U.S. State Department's Bureau of European Affairs.

A Sporting Good Time

Even though it was summer, football was the featured topic at nearby Duke club events when head football coach Carl Franks '83 went on the road in July and August for his annual preseason tour. His first foray was Charlotte at a luncheon for sixty-five people. The president of the Duke Club of Charlotte is Katherine Lambert '95.

Franks shared the season's hopes with nearly seventy-five fans at the Duke Club of the Triad. Club president Nicole Arnold '00 hosted the dinner, held near Greensboro. Hosted by the Duke Club of the Triangle, a dinner on campus featured the entire football team and a tour of the new Yoh Football Center. Approximately seventy-five club members attended. The Triangle club's president is Nancy Bolinger M.S.M.E. '87, Ph.D. '91.

Once the season opened and the Blue Devil team took to the road, club events sprang up at various venues. For the September 14 game against the Northwestern Wildcats, the Duke Club of Chicago pulled together a pregame tailgate barbecue. Matt Sample '96 is the Duke club president for Chicago.

Gridiron fans gathered at the Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium in Annapolis, Maryland, for a pregame barbecue when Duke played Navy on September 28. That event was jointly sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association and the Iron Dukes.

On November 16, the Blue Devils take on the Yellow Jackets at Georgia Tech and fans take on a truly Southern tailgate barbecue before the game. The Duke Club of Atlanta, whose president is Ann Wooster Elliott '88, is host for the event.

The Duke Club of Wilmington, North Carolina, got the jump on the basketball season in August. Seventy-five alumni and friends attended a dinner to hear Chris Collins '96, assistant men's basketball coach, and Iron Dukes director Jack Winters share insights on the coming season. Ted Humphrey '61 is the Wilmington club's president.

"Three Decades of Duke Basketball," a panel discussion sponsored by the Duke Club of Washington, D.C., on September 18, featured sports journalist and author John Feinstein '77 and some former Blue Devil hoops stars. Following a reception at the Fulbright Center at the law firm Hogan & Hartson, Tate Armstrong '77, Mark Alarie '86, and Clay Buckley '92 shared memories and views of Duke basketball today, before opening the program to field questions from the audience of a hundred. Hardy Vieux '93 is the DCW president.

Blue Devil supporters rally around the team whenever, and wherever, they play. Since the Blue Devils are playing two exhibition games against British professional teams on October 13 in London, the Duke Club of London has arranged a block of tickets and a party after the first game for fans abroad. Tim Warmath '84 is the club's president.

For November 30, when Duke plays UCLA in the Wooden Classic in Indiana, the Duke Club of Indianapolis has planned a pregame brunch at the Indiana Roof Ballroom. Sally Wills '78 is the club's president. And for the ACC-Big Ten Challenge on December 3, when Duke plays Ohio State, the Duke Club of the Triad is host to a pregame dinner at the Greensboro Coliseum.

Men's 2002-03 Basketball Schedule

Date	Opponent
Oct. 26	BLUE-WHITE SCRIMMAGE
Nov. 4	MARATHON OIL / NIKE
Nov. 14	EA SPORTS ALL-STARS
Nov. 23	ARMY
Nov. 25	DAVIDSON
Nov. 30	UCLA
Dec. 3	at Ohio State
Dec. 7	MICHIGAN
Dec. 17	at North Carolina A&T
Dec. 29	DAYTON
Jan. 2	FAIRFIELD
Jan. 5	at Clemson
Jan. 8	GEORGETOWN
Jan. 12	WAKE FOREST
Jan. 15	VIRGINIA
Jan. 18	at Maryland
Jan. 22	at N.C. State
Jan. 25	GEORGIA TECH
Jan. 30	BUTLER
Feb. 2	at Florida State
Feb. 5	NORTH CAROLINA
Feb. 9	CLEMSON
Feb. 13	at Wake Forest
Feb. 15	at Virginia
Feb. 19	MARYLAND
Feb. 22	N.C. STATE
Feb. 26	at Georgia Tech
March 2	at St. John's
March 6	FLORIDA STATE
March 9	at North Carolina
March 13-16	ACC Tournament

Women's 2002-03 Basketball Schedule

Date	Opponent
Nov. 5	PREMIER PLAYERS
Nov. 13	TEAM CONCEPT
Nov. 22	EAST CAROLINA
Nov. 24	at Tennessee
Nov. 28	at Hampton
Nov. 29	at Old Dominion
Nov. 30	at Arkansas
Dec. 6	HOWARD
Dec. 8	BUFFALO/ST. JOSEPH'S
Dec. 16	CHARLESTON SOUTHERN
Dec. 18	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL
Dec. 21	at Tulsa
Dec. 27	at Detroit
Dec. 29	at Iowa State
Jan. 6	CLEMSON
Jan. 9	at Virginia
Jan. 13	at Georgia Tech
Jan. 16	WAKE FOREST
Jan. 20	at North Carolina
Jan. 23	MARYLAND
Jan. 26	FLORIDA STATE
Jan. 29	at N.C. State
Feb. 1	CONNECTICUT
Feb. 6	at Clemson
Feb. 10	VIRGINIA
Feb. 13	GEORGIA TECH
Feb. 17	at Wake Forest
Feb. 20	NORTH CAROLINA
Feb. 24	at Maryland
Feb. 27	at Florida State
March 2	N.C. STATE
March 7-10	ACC Tournament

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Class Notes

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FAX: (919) 681-1659 (typed only, please)

E-MAIL: dukemag@duke.edu (Include your full name, address, and class year when you e-mail us.)

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NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.

40s, 50s & 60s

Hugh K. Sealy Jr. M.D. '48, a cardiologist, retired in 2000. He directed the coronary unit of the Medical Center of Central Georgia for 25 years that was named in his honor at his retirement He was also a clinical professor of medicine at Mercer University. A past president of the Bibb County Medical Society, he was a member of the Macon-Bibb County Hospital Authority from 1970 to 1976, and its chairman from 1974 to 1976. He and his wife, Connie, live in Macon, Ga. He has four children.

Edward O. Doughtie '58 retired as professor of English at Rice University after 38 years. He still plays the viola. He lives in Strafford, Vt.

Betsy McBroom Holloway '58 is the author of five books relating to Durham and Orlando history. She lectures frequently on various historical topics. She and her husband, **Rufus M. Holloway Jr.** M.D. '62, live in Orlando.

John Edward Staples '58 retired after 30 years as editor of the *Kernersville News* in Kernersville, N.C., where he lives.

F.M. Ross Armbrecht Jr. '63 is president of the Industrial Research Institute, a research and development association of more than 250 leading industrial companies. He and his wife, **Lois Tart Armbrecht** '65, live in Ridgefield, Conn.

Ann Kettering Covington '63 received the Athena Award from the Women's Network, which recognizes individuals who help open the doors of leadership opportunity to women. She is the first woman appointed to the Missouri Court of Appeals and the Missouri Supreme Court. She and her husband, Charles McClain, and their two children live in St. Louis.

Ronald Frederick Straten '63 was appointed to the N.J. Fire Safety Commission. He was president of the Associated Fire Protection firm in Paterson, N.J. He and his wife, Susan, live in Montclair.

Charles R. Middleton A.M. '67, Ph.D. '69 was appointed president of Roosevelt University. He is the former vice chancellor for academic affairs in the University of Maryland system. He lives in Chicago.

John Leonar Helgerson A.M. '68, Ph.D. '70 was nominated by President Bush to be inspector general for the Central Intelligence Agency. He lives in Reston, Va.

Charles F. "Chip" Daniels '69 teaches writing and literature at the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southernmost College. His third collection of poems, *Hook & Bloodline*, was published in 2000 by Wings Press. He and his wife, Joan, and their son live in Brownsville.

Charles D. Williams '69, who farms, writes, and practices law in Munfordville, Ky., is the author of *A Man of the Courts*. His book comprises stories of the small-town law practice of his late father, **G. Davis Williams** '34, LL.B. '37.

70s

J. Gerald Kennedy '70, Ph.D. '73 received a Guggenheim Fellowship to research and write *Inventing America's Narrative: Literary Nationalism in the Age of Poe*. He is a professor of English at Louisiana State University and lives in Baton Rouge.

Michael R. Kronenfeld '71 is director of the Learning Resource Center for the Arizona School of Health Sciences in Mesa, Ariz.

Arabella Meadows-Rogers '71 is executive presbyter for the Presbytery of the Northern Plains, Fargo, N.D. She and her husband, Robert, have adopted two children.

Byron R. Trauger '71 is partner at the Nashville law firm Trauger, Ney & Tuke, formerly Doramus, Trauger, & Ney. His practice emphasizes corporate and administrative law as well as government relations. He lives in Nashville, Tenn.

Gary J. Minter '72 works in epidemiology for the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services. He

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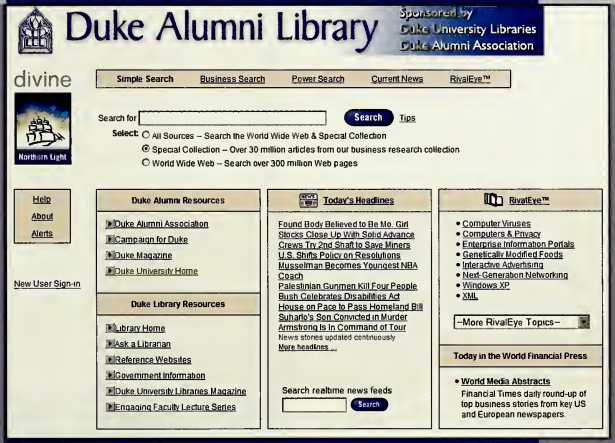

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also reports the news on WPTF radio AM 680 on weekends. He is the founder of the nonprofit TEST (Truth and Ethics in Science and Technology). He lives in Raleigh.

Ted Bogosian '73, producer, director, and writer at Bogosian Productions Inc., received a National Press Club 2002 award in the category of press criticism, TV, and radio, for his documentary *The Press Secretary*, which aired on PBS. He lives in Watertown, Mass.

Peter E. Broadbent '73 is president-elect of the Virginia Geneaological Society. A partner in the law firm Christian & Barton, he specializes in intellectual-property law, including copyright and Internet law. He lives in Richmond.

Peter Kramer '73 received the Pauli Murray Award, an honor for community service from the Human Relations Commission of Orange County, N.C. A child and family social worker, he was cited for his contributions in the fields of mental health, public education, and youth advocacy. He and his wife, **Susan Gladin** M.Div. '82, live on a farm outside Hillsborough.

Arthur Garson Jr. M.D. '74 was named vice president and dean of the University of Virginia's medical school. For the last six years, he was senior vice president and academic dean for operations at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. He and his wife, Suzan, and their two daughters live in Charlottesville.

Robert T. Gamble '75 was named executive director of the Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund and the Goldman Environmental Foundation, a private foundation that focuses on issues in the environment, reproductive rights, youth, and civil society. It awards six $125,000 awards a year to grassroots environmental activists. He lives in San Mateo, Calif.

Tina Marrelli B.S.N. '76 is the author of *Handbook of Home Health Standards & Documentation Guidelines for Reimbursement*, published by Mosby. This is the fourth book from her company, Marrelli and Associates, Inc., health-care consultants and publishers, based in Englewood, Fla.

Jeffrey M. Hurwitt '78 has joined the law firm Burns and Levinson, where he specializes in nonprofit and philanthropic law. He and his wife, Elizabeth Greenspan, and their two children live in Newton, Mass.

Steven J. Shimberg J.D. '78 has been appointed the Environmental Protection Agency's associate assistant administrator for enforcement and compliance assurance. He lives in Washington, D.C.

John C. Yates '78, J.D. '81 was honored with an award named after him, the John Yates Award for Community Leadership. He is senior partner in Morris, Manning, and Martin in Atlanta, and co-chaired the United Way's Atlanta Technology Initiative for 2001. He and his wife, **Ellen Cobb Yates** '79, have a son.

Denise Lorraine Majette '79, a former state court judge for nine years, defeated U.S. Rep. Cynthia McKinney in the Democratic primary election for Congress. She lives in Stone Mountain, Ga.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Thomas L. Lohman** '79 and Tracy Lohman on Feb. 9. Named Lucas Charles.

80s

Glen A. Duncan '80, director of communications and public affairs for Louisiana Health Care Review, Inc., is the author of *Goodbye Green: How Extremists Stole the Environmental Movement from Middle America and Killed It*, published by Merril Press. He and his wife, Karen, and their two children live in Baton Rouge.

Sally A. Baker '81 was named executive assistant to the president and secretary of Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

Catherine L. Futter '81 is curator of the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City, Mo. She specializes in latter-19th- and early 20th-century decorative arts. She lives in Fairway, Kan.

John David Dawson M.Div. '82 was named provost of Haverford College. As a professor and scholar, he focuses on ancient Christianity, literary theory, and modern religious thought. His last book was *Christian Figural Reading and the Fashioning of Identity*. He lives in Haverford, Pa.

Debra Sabatini Hennelly B.S.E. '82 is vice president and general counsel for Integrity Interactive Corp., where she provides Web-based ethics and corporate compliance programs. She and her husband, Robert, and their three daughters live in Mendham, N.J.

Marjoleine Kars '82, Ph.D. '94 is the author of *Breaking Loose Together: The Regulator Rebellion in Pre-Revolutionary North Carolina*, published by the University of North Carolina Press. She is an associate professor of history at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

Adam Schwarz '83 has joined the Indonesian office of management consultants McKinsey & Co. He has written and edited several books on Indonesia. He and his wife, Stacey, and their two sons live in Jakarta.

W. Allen Custard III '84 is senior vice president for corporate finance at First Southwest Co., an investment bank in Dallas. He and his wife, Ruth, live in Dallas.

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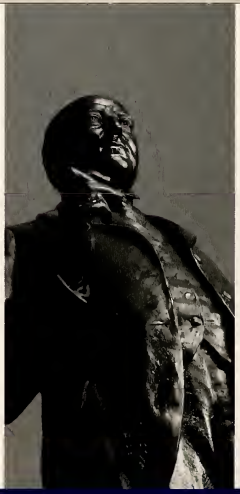

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Gregory Neppl '84, J.D. '87 has joined the Washington, D.C., office of Milwaukee-based Foley & Lardner as a partner in its regulatory department. He was a Justice Department trial attorney and a former special assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Donald T. Saunders '85 is a pilot and first officer for Southwest Airlines. He and his wife, Cynthia, and their two children live in Cary, N.C.

Michael Yamamoto B.S.E. '85 was promoted to vice president for performance analysis and implementation in the Enterprise Services Group in Richmond. He lives in Falls Church, Va.

Kathleen DiGennaro Warner '86 joined the Stamford, Conn., law firm Day, Berry & Howard as an associate. She and her husband, Ken, and their two children live in Wilton, Conn.

Timothy N. Thoelecke '86 was presented with the Harry Schuster Service Award at the winter conference of the Association of Professional Landscape Designers of Austin, Texas. He served as president of the organization in 1999.

Jonathan R. Wall '86 is an attorney with the law firm Clark, Bloss, & Wall. He and his wife, Ashley, and their two children live in Greensboro, N.C.

Steve T. Wray '86 is the director of IssuesPA, an online magazine of the Pennsylvania Economy League that focuses on key issues in the 2002 governor's race. He and his wife, Suzanne, and their two children live in Newton, Pa.

James J. Bock '87 received the Presidential Early Career Award for scientists and engineers. He is an astrophysicist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.

Alex C. Brooks '87 is a portfolio manager at Hourglass Capital Management Inc., in Dallas.

David L. Rabiner A.H.Cert. '87, Ph.D. '87 has been appointed to the scientific advisory board of WavePOINT Systems Inc., a provider of noninvasive treatment for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. He is a senior research scholar at Duke's Center for Child and Family Policy. He lives in Durham.

John Jasper Wilkins Jr. M.Div. '88 was named to the advisory panel of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, which awards grants focusing on North Carolina initiatives. He also serves on the Governor's Commission for the Reduction of Infant Mortality, and several religious and nonprofit organizations in the Triangle. He lives in Wake Forest, N.C.

Jeffrey E. Brauer '89 is a pulmonary and critical-care physician in private practice. He and his wife, Colleen, and their son live in Baltimore.

Eric Laurence Doggett M.B.A. '89, president and CEO with Glenayre Technologies, is a member of the board of directors for the Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association and Signalsoft Corp. He and his wife, Kelly, live in Duluth, Ga.

Scott H. Young '89 is president of Perception Research Services, a research firm that conducts studies of point-of-sale marketing. He lives in New York City.

MARRIAGES: **W. Allen Custard III** '84 to Ruth Mason Smith on June 15. Residence: Dallas...**Eric Laurence Doggett** M.B.A. '89 to Kelly Dawn Baron on June 8. Residence Duluth, Ga.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **John Adam Schwarz** '83 and Stacey Schwarz on Feb. 2. Named: William...Third child and first daughter to **Elizabeth McCullough Johnston** '84 and Paul F. Johnston on April 19. Named Anne Louise Winans... Second child and son to **Debbie G. DaSilva** '85 and Raymond DaSilva on Oct. 26, 2001. Named Kevin Ray...First child and daughter to **Ronald**

BACK TO THE BARD

Mini-Profile

Ralph Alan Cohen A.M. '69, Ph.D. '73

A 1967 Dartmouth graduate with a degree in English literature, Ralph Cohen was consumed by the brilliance of the moderns, until he came to Duke for graduate school. "At Duke, I encountered George Walton Williams in his class on William Shakespeare. He was one of those teachers who seem to embody his subject. It turned my perspective around," he says.

Cohen soon shifted from modern American and English literature to its foundation—Shakespeare. That intellectual pursuit became the guiding light of his career and the spark that led to building a reproduction of Shakespeare's winter theater site in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

"While at Duke, I saw myself as a literary scholar—still do sometimes," he says.

His mentor Williams, now a professor emeritus, became Cohen's Ph.D. adviser, and lifelong friend and supporter. "His extraordinary example and his utter belief in the critical importance of every word [of Shakespeare] are what I first remember when I think of Duke," says Cohen.

After earning his doctorate, he taught at James Madison University. Helping to teach a playwriting course led to his founding JMU's London program. He began taking students to London and Stratford-upon-Avon. "As Williams had done for me, I wanted my students to know what was 'so great about Shakespeare.' Williams taught me more than just how to read Shakespeare. He showed me how to think things through and how to believe in myself. So after seeing Shakespeare produced on stage so often, I began to think I might be able to direct."

He started directing in the Eighties with *Taming of the Shrew*. He says he felt he'd discovered a better way to involve students and audiences in the magic of language, humor, drama, and wisdom about the human soul that is Shakespeare. "I had the confidence—or arrogance—to think that I might know how to do Shakespeare in a way that would be more interesting than was even being done at the time by the Royal Shakespeare Company.

"The plays were written to be staged. The best way to understand them is to produce. And even better than to simply produce is to produce them under conditions similar to those that Shakespeare himself used."

Drawing on his own love of the Bard, Williams' good lessons, and a network of supportive Duke alumni friends, including Tom Berger Ph.D. '69 and Russ McDonald '71, Cohen founded the Shenandoah Shakespeare Express (SSE) in 1988. His mentor-professor continued to provide support as well.

"When Williams took me on as his advisee, he did so—as I've learned in the last thirty-three years—on a permanent basis," he says. "He and his wife, Harriet, are still an active part of our lives and I never write or direct anything without first assuring myself that I can justify my choices to George."

After several years, and after working closely with those who brought Shakespeare's Globe Theatre back to life in London, Cohen began to work on finding a permanent home for SSE. Fund raising began in January 1999, and the theater opened in Staunton, Virginia, on September 21, 2001.

Cohen, who continues to teach at JMU, went one step further: He found a way to pass on his knowledge, his love of the subject matter, and the perspective that there should be no wall between literary and stage interpretation. He established an M.Litt./M.F.A. at Mary Baldwin University in Staunton. And he gets to teach a graduate course each semester as part of the program.

—*Joan Leotta*

Leotta is a storyteller and writer living in Burke, Virginia.

THE ACCIDENTAL HISTORIAN

Mini-Profile

Cynthia DeMiranda '91

When Cynthia DeMiranda moved just up the road from Raleigh to Duke for her freshman year, she didn't know she would return to live in her hometown a decade later. And she would never have guessed she'd be part of the dramatic resurgence of the city's downtown historic districts.

DeMiranda is a preservation technician in the Raleigh City Planning Department. She's one of two support people the city provides to consult with the twelve-member Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, which aims to identify, preserve, protect, and educate the public about its historic resources. DeMiranda's role is to oversee and conduct design reviews for all projects in the city's five historic districts: Boylan Heights, Oakwood, the Blount Street area, Capital Square, and Moore Square. The city makes only local decisions, with the approval of residents of the districts. (The well-known National Register of Historic Places is a separate matter.)

DeMiranda was reared in one of Raleigh's northern suburbs. "There aren't too many historic properties there," she says, wryly. She says she'd always liked architecture, but envisioned a career involving writing. After earning her bachelor's with a major in public policy studies, she went to Washington, D.C., where she worked on the federal government's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, helping oversee federal regulatory procedures.

After two years in D.C., she moved to Minneapolis, where she answered a want ad for an architectural historian, thinking the firm needed a writer/editor. The firm, Hess Roise & Co., asked her to take the historian position and promised they'd train her. For the next five and a half years, DeMiranda studied mostly historical industrial properties—the retail and commercial properties that are often left out of architectural histories. One of the firm's projects was the Historical American Building Survey, performed for the National Park Service, which required mitigation studies before historical structures could be torn down. "It was hard," she says, "because you would get attached to a structure, knowing it would be torn down. It was like writing their obituaries."

But her work at Hess Roise taught her a kind of writing that underpins the work she does today—and what she hopes to do in the future. "I'd always liked architecture, but I'd never had the language for it," she says. "At Hess Roise, I learned how to articulate it."

One skill she developed is what she calls "learning to read the landscape."

"You can look at buildings and study how they evolved, changed, adapted. You can look also at the larger landscape. Where are the solids, the voids? How did it get that way?"

Any given area, she says, tells its own story through what's there, and not there. This way of looking at her surroundings feeds right into DeMiranda's longtime interest in nonfiction writing. She's got a couple of solid book ideas in development, rooted in architectural themes.

Now that she is back home again and reading the landscape of today's downtown Raleigh, she sees nothing but opportunity. "It's been fun to come back and rediscover the city through its built environment," she says. "I see a lot of empty buildings downtown, structures on the verge of getting redeveloped. Those buildings are great for restaurants, apartments, retail, all kinds of applications."

There are a lot of people seeking the downtown lifestyle, she says: people who want to work near their homes, then walk to a corner restaurant in the neighborhood and be known as a regular there.

Besides residents' improvements in newly gentrified downtown neighborhoods like Boylan Heights and Oakwood, there are large-scale, multi-million-dollar projects in the works, underwritten by developers and businesses like Progress Energy.

The changes, DeMiranda says, are fun to watch. "I'm looking forward to this downtown being a better downtown. Having lived just off the mall in D.C. and in downtown Minneapolis—places I could live and work and do all my shopping—I have high hopes that people can do that soon in downtown Raleigh."

Thanks to her work, that day should come soon. And when it does, chances are she'll be writing about it.

—*Lea Davis*

Davis '91 is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

"Rocky" Albert Robins '86 and Mary Robins on March 31. Named Leslie…Second child and daughter to **Steve T. Wray** '86 and Suzanne Wray on March 12. Named Madeline Grace…Second child and fist son to **Jonathan R. Wall** '86 and Ashley Wall on May 18. Named Jonathan Aubrey…First child and son to **Benjamin Connell Heinz** '87 and Teresa Griffin Heinz on Dec. 17. Named William Connell…Third child and second daughter to **Donna Keffer McShea** '87 and Chris McShea on April 26. Named Lauren Elizabeth…Twins to **Robert A. Swoap** '87 and Christine L. Swoap on March 29. Named Sofia LaRocque and Julien LaRocque…First child and son to **James A. Karrh** M.B.A. '87 and Alison Karrh on July 25. Named Miller Hamilton…Second child and son to **Edra S. Abramson** '88 and Larry Weider on April 23. Named Elan Maxwell…Third child and first daughter to **Kerry Mewhort Winiarski** '88 and Brian Winiarski on April 24. Named Grace Caroline…First child and son to **Jeffrey E. Brauer** '89 and Colleen Christmas on March 24. Named Calvin Raymond…First child and daughter to **Gary Robert Denning** '89 and Rosa Denning on March 15. Named Judith Vivian.

90s

Edwin H. Adams M.B.A. '90 was appointed senior vice president of Mirant, an energy company, and will sit on its Management Council. He and his wife, Susan, and their four children live in Marietta, Ga.

John F. Dauterman '90, M.D. '96, who completed his residency in pathology at the University of Utah and Affiliated Hospitals in Salt Lake City, is a pathologist at Mercy Medical Center in Roseburg, Ore. He and his wife, **Bonnie Jinnetter Dauterman** '91, and their son live in Roseburg.

David Knight '90 was named a partner at Lexington Radiology Associates, where he is an interventional radiologist. He and his wife, Jamie, and their two children live in Columbia, S.C.

Anthony L. Miscioscia '90, an attorney, was named a partner at White and Williams. His practice focuses on insurance coverage and bad-faith litigation. He lives in Gloucester Township, N.J.

Donald M. Nielsen J.D. '90 has joined the law firm Bell, Davis & Pitt, where he concentrates in environmental law, land use law, and business litigation. He is a regular columnist for *Triad Business News*, and chairs the Forsyth County Joint Historic Properties Commission. He lives in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Hassan Zavareei '90 formed Tycko, Zavareei, his own litigation law firm in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Natalie, and their three daughters live in Bethesda, Md.

Toni Ann Friess '91, who earned her J.D. at the College of William & Mary, is in-house counsel for Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. She represents the Cartoon Network. She and her husband, **Christopher Bost Millner** '93, live in Atlanta.

Henry Wolfe Rosenblath '91 is chief architect at S1 Corp. He and his wife, attorney **Jennifer Evonne Moore** '92, and their son live in Atlanta.

Stephanie Bohm Aferiat '92, J.D. '95 is corporate counsel in employee relations for The Home Depot. She and her husband, David, live in Atlanta.

Sean Arbuckle '92 had a leading role in the play *Copenhagen*, Michael Frayn's Tony Award-winning drama.

Marie E. Burns M.S. '92, Ph.D. '96 won the Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship, which will allow

her to study how light-sensitive cells generate signals. She lives in Mountain View, Calif.

Bennett S. Cole M.B.A. '92 is managing director and head of fixed-income banking at Raymond James & Associates Inc. He lives St. Petersburg, Fla.

David Morgan Jones '92, who received his Ph.D in mathematics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1998, taught math at Pacific University in Oregon, and was a software engineer for Micro Systems Engineering. He and his wife, Neva, and their daughter now live in Boulder, Colo.

Jennifer Evonne Moore '92 is an associate attorney with Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue. She and her husband, architect **Henry Wolfe Rosenblath** '91, and their son live in Atlanta.

William Paige Silver '92, who completed his residency in orthopedic surgery at Duke, is a fellow in sports medicine at UNC-Chapel Hill. He and his wife, attorney **Kimberley Weber Silver** '93, and their son live in Durham.

Jerry Wilson Surratt II '92 is executive producer of the *WB11 Morning News* in New York City. He contributed to *Covering Catastrophe: Broadcast Journalists Report September 11*. He and his wife, Jodi, and their daughter live in New York City.

Jacquelin A. McKisson '93 works for the U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, as energy attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Kiev, Ukraine. Her tour of duty will last two to four years.

Christopher Bost Millner '93, who earned his J.D. at the College of William & Mary in 1996, is a consultant with Bain & Co. He and his wife, attorney **Toni A. Friess** '91, live in Atlanta.

Ellen K. LeMosy Ph.D. '93 is an assistant professor in the department of cellular biology and anatomy at the Medical College of Georgia. She was a postdoctoral fellow and research scientist at Yale University's medical school. She lives in Augusta, Ga.

Marc J. Siegel '93 is a principal in the law firm Caffarelli & Siegel Ltd. in Chicago, where he lives.

Kimberley Weber Silver '93 is an associate with the law firm Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman in Raleigh. She and her husband, **William Paige Silver** '92, and their son live in Durham.

Matthew Charles Bouchard '94 is an attorney with Holland & Knight. He and his wife, engineer **Mary Aimee Jacques** '95, M.E.M. '97, live in Boston.

Linda Faulkner-Vaughn A.M. '95 was promoted to director of marketing at McKim and Creed, a large multidisciplinary design firm with offices throughout the Southeast. She was director of customer service and community affairs at the Orange Water and Sewer Authority in Carrboro. She lives in Raleigh.

Mary Aimee Jacques '95 is a development engineer with IBM's Engineering Center for Environmentally Conscious Products. She and her husband, attorney **Matthew Charles Bouchard** '94, live in Boston, Mass.

Jonathan Eric Berry A.M. '96, J.D. '96 is an associate in the environmental and regulatory practice group at Husch & Eppenberger. His experience has been in Superfund work. He lives in St. Louis.

Tim Schwarz '96 has left Robertson Stephens to join UBS PaineWebber as a senior vice president. He lives in New York City.

Gerald M. Lankford Jr. M.B.A. '97 is vice president of software at Research in Motion Ltd., of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. He lives in Apex, N.C.

BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE

Mini-Profile

Barry Jordan M.B.A. '95

DAVID MCKAY WILSON

After managing the building of nuclear power plants, high-rise office towers, and an airline terminal, Barry Jordan is now helping to build communities.

In Mount Vernon, New York, on the northern border of New York City, he's overseeing a $100-million school-construction project and a precedent-setting agreement that will train unemployed inner-city residents in the building trades.

In Oxon Hill, Maryland, just south of Washington, D.C., along the Potomac River, his consulting firm is working with the developer of the $500-million National Harbor project, setting up the program to ensure that local and minority contractors get work in the sprawling riverfront enterprise.

"Local residents help to pay for these projects, and they should also have the opportunity to participate in them," says Jordan, vice president of the consulting firm TAC Companies. "The only way to make sure that happens is to have someone working to make it happen."

The son of a building contractor, he grew up swinging a hammer in Henderson, North Carolina. After receiving a degree in civil engineering from M.I.T. in 1983, he worked for several major construction-management firms, learning the intricacies of coordinating massive projects. He helped manage construction at nuclear power plants in Seabrook, New Hampshire; Clinton, Illinois; and Clinch River, Tennessee. He worked on Mellon Bank's Pittsburgh office tower, and with Morse/Diesel, he helped put up the U.S. Airways terminal at LaGuardia Airport in New York.

But as he develops his consulting career, Jordan says he's found that he can do more than oversee. Jordan has served as the go-between to ensure that some of the investment flows to the local economy.

At the National Harbor project, which will transform 300 acres into a multi-use development with retail, office, and recreational uses, his program for local and minority contractors intends to award up to 35 percent of the project's work.

In New York, Jordan was hired by Mount Vernon as its representative in the project, which will rehabilitate fifteen schools and build two new ones. Of special concern was the labor agreement between the school district and more than twenty labor unions, which Jordan helped negotiate. The accord wrested concessions from the unions, which included the provision of at least twenty trade-union apprenticeships and a no-strike guarantee, in exchange for the requirement that even nonunion construction firms hire at least 88 percent of their workers through the union hiring halls.

"With Barry, we have another set of eyes," says Mount Vernon Superintendent of Schools Ronald Ross. "It's taken the micromanagement away from the board of education."

Jordan's tact and communication skills are on display in biweekly board of education meetings that can turn chaotic when members squabble over contracts, personnel, and education policy. The unflappable Jordan, meanwhile, maintains his calm in these stormy sessions, presenting his reports in a low-key fashion that informs, but does not incite.

For Jordan, working in Mount Vernon has special meaning, in the wake of September 11. Until September 4, he had an office on the 87th floor of 1 World Trade Center with the May Davis Group, whose president, Owen May M.B.A. '83, Jordan had met at Duke.

Jordan had decided to move his family in early September because his consulting work was drying up in New York. He had applied in Mount Vernon in the spring, but the district had delayed its decision.

On September 6, the district voted to hire him. On the morning of September 11, Jordan took the early-morning train from Washington, arriving in New York at 8:15.

He was set to go to the World Trade Center to get a rental car, stop at the office, and go back to his apartment in Brooklyn. But someone told him of a rental car place near Penn Station. After getting that car at 8:30, he decided to go to Brooklyn instead of the office. Then the planes hit.

Since he now works in Mount Vernon, he does so with a much different perspective. When disputes break out at the school board, he rises above it all. "I'm here for a reason, I was spared," Jordan says. "I have a great affinity for this city. All the things I do here come from the heart. By them being there the way they were, it saved my life."

—David McKay Wilson

Wilson is a freelance writer in New York.

David Sirolly '97 is an attorney at the law firm Hogan and Hartson in Washington, D.C. His wife, **Kendra Walker** '97, is a pediatrics resident at Penn State/ Hershey Medical Center. They live in Hershey, Pa.

Lindsay Ann Brown '98 is an associate at the law firm Simpson Thacher & Bartlett. She and her husband, David, live in New York City.

Benjamin Connell Heinz '98, who earned his J.D. at the University of Alabama's law school in May 2001, is an attorney at Clark, Scott, & Sullivan in Mobile, Ala.. He and his wife, Teresa, and their son live in Mobile.

Michael H. Richardson M.B.A. '98 is director of Life Cycle Management at Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceuticals. He lives in Lawrenceville, N.J.

James P. Vere '98 was appointed assistant professor of economics at the University of Hong Kong.

MARRIAGES: **Toni Ann Friess** '91 to **Christopher Bost Millner** '93 on April 20. Residence: Atlanta....**Stephanie Bohm Aferiat** '92, J.D. '95 to David M. Aferiat on Nov. 4, 2001. Residence: Atlanta...**Rebecca Nan Barnhill** '94 to Thomas Lorne Drabenstott on May 27, 2001. Residence: Cary, N.C....**Matthew Charles Bouchard** '94 to **Mary Aimee Jacques** '95, M.E.M. '97 on April 28 in Duke Gardens. Residence: Boston...**Marisa Fraraccio** M.D. '95 to Mark Bradley Baker on April 20, 2000. Residence: Tampa...**Julie Caroline Knight** '96 to David Irving Brown on May 18. Residence: Washington, D.C....**Brian F. Taylor** '96 to **Brooke A. May** '98 on June 24, 2001. Residence: Seattle...**Ellen Chen** '97 to Gerald Ng on April 13. Residence: Brighton, Mass....**Kendra Walker** '97 to **David Sirolly** '97 on June 8. Residence: Hershey, Pa....**Lindsay Ann Brown** '98 to David Christopherson on March 16. Residence: New York City...**Christopher A. Daniels** B.S.E. '98 to **Sarah Elizabeth Lambert** '00 on Feb 17. Residence: Los Angeles...**Michael Meade Garrett** '98 to Laura Hardman Ross on May 4. Residence: Bahama, N.C....**Eleanor Antis** M.B.A. '99 to David Moseke on April 6 in Duke Chapel. Residene: Ashburn, Va....**D. Brooke Byrne** '99 to Jason R. Whitner on May 4. Residence: Denver...**Susan Elaine Brown** '99 to Peter Benton Liao on May 18. Residence: Chapel Hill.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **Cheryl Senter Brashears** B.S.E. '90 and Robert Brashears on Oct. 24, 2001. Named Samuel Robert...Second child and son to **Christopher Forinash** B.S.E. '90 and **Elizabeth "Betsy" Karr Forinash** B.S.E. '90 on Feb. 16. Named Calvin Trent...Second child and first son to **Joey Tull Nord** '90 and **Peter Gregory Nord** '91, M.B.A. '95 on May 20. Named Tyler Cameron...First child and daughter to **Carolina Hoyos Purdy** '90 and **Henry Clapp Purdy** '90 on Sept. 15, 2001. Named Clare Emilia...Second child and first son to **Sandra McLennan Arlen** '91 and Roger Arlen on March 26. Named Eric William...Second child and son to **Sonja Andrew Bailes** M.H.A. '91 and Edward Bailes on March 7. Named Nathaniel Connery...First child and daughter to **Sara Cohen** '91 and Norm J. Rich on Jan. 22. Named Amelia Wolke Rich...Second child and first daughter to **Jon Hibschmann** B.S.E. '91 and **Lisa Fatall Hibschman** B.S.E. '92 on Jan. 26, 2001. Named Megan Elizabeth...Second child and first son to **Kristen Tucker Hohman** '91 and **Timothy S. Hohman** '91 on March 2. Named William Tucker...Second child and first son to **Peter Gregory Nord** '91, M.B.A. '95 and **Joey Tull Nord** '90 on May 20. Named Tyler Cameron...First child and son to **Henry Coty Rosenblath III** '91 and **Jennifer Evonne Moore** '92 on May 8. Named Henry Wolfe...First child and daughter to **Lisa Moskowitz Sadikman** '91 and Joshua Sadikman on June 10. Named Ella Miri...Second child and son to **Carol Wooten Exum** '92 and Jay Exum on April 22. Named Benjamin Dillon...Third child and second daughter to **Julio Antionio Guzman** M.E.M. '92 and Paula Guzman on March 20. Named Maria Fernanda...First child and daughter to **David Morgan Jones** '92 and Neva Phair on April 27. Named Risa Phair...Third child and second daughter to **Ashley Warren Jordaan** '92 and Hendrik Jordaan on May 17. Named Marie Wilkes...Second child and first son to **James V. Lawler** '92 and **Meredith Burke Lawler** '93 on April 14. Named Brendan James...First child and son to **William Page Silver** '92 and **Kimberly Weber Silver** '93 on Feb. 23. Named Jacob William...First child and daughter to **Jerry Wilson Surratt II** '92 and Jodi Surratt on April 9. Named Kaitlyn Grace...First child and son to **Lisa Hepburn Rutherford** '94 and Scott Rutherford on Dec. 3. Named Benjamin Scott...First child and daughter to **Karl Kunz** '98 and Marcie Kunz on Jan. 30. Named Abbey Lauren...Second child and first son to **Timothy Sheffield Walls** '98 and **Marjorie Chamberlain Walls** '99 on April 16. Named Chamberlain Bartlett.

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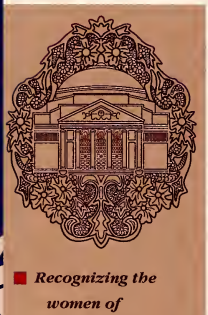

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00s

James Hugh Bingham J.D. '00 is an attorney in the law firm Robinson, Bradshaw & Hinson. He and his wife, Debra, live in Charlotte, N.C..

Michael G. Kamas B.S.E. '00 was designated a Naval Flight Officer after serving with the 562nd

Flying Training Squadron in San Antonio. He lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

Jonathan Carl Myers '00 is pursuing a Ph.D. in political science at Ohio State University. He and his wife, **Faith Anne Drickamer** '02, live in Columbus, Ohio.

Alexis Danielle Rothschild-Sherwin '00 won first place in the Natural Resources Environmental Law Society moot court competition held in Denver, Colo.

Faith Anne Drickamer '02 is pursuing a master's in secondary math education at Ohio State University. She plans to teach math in Columbus high schools. She and her husband, **Jonathan Carl Myers** '00, live in Columbus, Ohio.

MARRIAGES: **James Hugh Bingham** J.D. '00 to Debra Elizabeth Batten on April 27. Residence: Charlotte…**Sara J. Burchell** '00 to Cory K. Kestner on May 18. Residence: Flanders, N.J.…. **Sarah Elizabeth Lambert** '00 to **Christopher A. Daniels** B.S.E. '98 on Feb 17. Residence: Los Angeles… **Jonathan Carl Myers** '00 to **Faith Anner Drickamer** '02 to on June 22. Residence: Columbus, Ohio….**Adam Gates Ravin** M.D. '00 to Blake Elizabeth Campbell on April 6. Residence: Durham…**Jennifer Amy E. Samuel** '01 to **Siddarth Anil Sohonie** '01 on June 16 in Duke Gardens. Residence: Hollywood, Calif.…**Faith Anner Drickamer** '02 to **Jonathan Carl Myers** '00 on June 22. Residence: Columbus, Ohio….**Amy Ann Pickett** M.S.N. '02 to Daniel Paul Williams on June 22. Residence: Bahama, N.C.

Deaths

Wesley Grimes Byerly '24 of Lenoir, N.C., on Dec. 14. She was executive director of the Caldwell County Red Cross during World War II and the Vietnam War. She is survived by two sons, including **Baxter H. Byerly** House Staff '54; seven grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.

Chester Barnes '30 of Decatur, Ga., on Oct. 13, 2001. A veteran of World War II, he worked for the Central Mutual Insurance Co. until retiring in 1974. He is survived by his wife, Mary Jo; two daughters; and four granddaughters.

Vertie Moore Jackson '30 of Roxboro, N.C., on Jan. 10. She is survived by two sons, including **Harry R. Jackson** '57; five grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; and a sister.

Henry D. Shacklette '30 of Durham, on Sept. 17, 2001.

Elsie Carpenter Barden '31 of Windsor Point, N.C., on Dec. 26. She is survived by a daughter, a son, three grandchildren, and four sisters.

Alfred Dixon Callihan A.M. '31 of Davidson, N.C. At Duke, he was a physics instructor before earning his Ph.D at New York University. A nuclear research physicist, he worked for the Manhattan Project from 1941 through 1945. He was editor of *Nuclear Science and Engineering* from 1965 through 1983. In 1983, he won the Exceptional Service Award from the American Nuclear Society.

James A. Wellons Jr. '32 of Smithfield, N.C., on Oct. 28, 2001. While at Duke, he was a Kappa Sigma fraternity member and president of the InterFraternity Council. He was assistant attorney general for North Carolina before serving in World War II and the Korean War. He practiced law for more than 50 years, and was recognized by the N.C. Bar Association. He is survived by three daughters, six grandchildren, and two sisters.

Dorothy Newsom Rankin '33 of Durham, on Jan. 7. At Duke, she was president of her class, sang in the Glee Club, and graduated *summa cum laude*. She was a prominent musician in the Durham community, and an initial member of the Durham Civic Choral Society (now the Choral Society of Durham). She was also a charter member of the Durham Historical Preservation Society. She is survived by a daughter; a son; and three grandchildren, including **Anna Newsom Rankin** '02.

Raymond Hamilton Ralston M.D. '35 of Slippery Rock, Pa., on Oct. 23, 2001. He was a charter member of the Davison Club. He served in the U.S. Medical Reserve Corps during World War II. He was a delegate to state and national medical associations, and a member in the American Medical Association's fifty-year club. He also wrote local and family histories. He is survived by his wife, Ruby; three daughters, including **Suzanne Ralston Butcher** M.D. '65; nine grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

J. Roland "Bud" Goode '36 of Boca Raton, Fla, on Dec. 4. He was recipient of the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service. He was a member of Duke's Founders Society, Washington Duke Club, and Heritage Society, and was a past president of the Half Century Club and DUMAA (Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association). He was an Army veteran, and worked for IBM for 35 years. He is survived by his wife, Margaret.

Annie May Williford McCarrell Ph.D. '36 of Jackson, Ohio, on Nov. 10. She had been curator of manuscripts at Duke's Perkins Library. In 1970, she retired as a professor emerita of history at the University of Rio Grande.

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Arthur T. Clay '37 of Goshen, Ind., on July 6, 2001. He was an engineer with Hetherington & Berner Inc. He is survived by his wife, Helen; a son; four grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren.

John D. Hammer '37 of Tampa, Fla., on Aug. 6, 2001. He was a World War II veteran, and a past president of the American Society of Arms Collectors and the Florida Gun Collectors Association. He is survived by his wife, Betty; a daughter; two grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Allene B. Hassell M. Ed. '37 of Bath, N.C., on Oct. 21, 2001. A teacher, she organized the first county-wide high-school guidance program in North Carolina, and a county-wide student-loan fund. She is survived by a daughter, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

John E. Koonce Jr '37 of Raleigh, on Dec. 14. After serving in the U.S. Navy, he started an accounting firm. He retired in 1978. He chaired the N.C. Board of CPA Examiners for four years. He is survived by three sons, two brothers, and grandson **John E. Koonce IV** '97.

Raymond W. Postlethwait M.D. '37 of Durham, on Sept. 25, 2001. He served as a captain in World War II. Retiring as a surgery professor emeritus at Duke, he was chief of surgical services for 15 years and chief of staff at the Durham VA Medical Center for 15 years. He is survived by two sons, including **Raymond W. Postlethwait Jr.** '66; two daughters; seven grandchildren; and a sister.

Margery Edwards Ross '37 of Asheboro, N.C., on Oct. 11, 2001. At Duke, she was a member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority. She is survived by two daughters, including **Jeanne Ross Patterson** B.S.N. '71; a son; and five grandchildren.

Gordon W. Curtiss Jr. '38 of Atlanta, on Oct. 17, 2001. A pilot and flight instructor during World War II, he was Georgia Wing Commander of the Civil Air Patrol. He was president of Curtiss Printing Co. until retiring in 1986. He is survived by his wife, Frances; a son; a daughter; three granddaughters; a great-grandson; and a sister.

Robert T. Albright '39 of Melbourne, Fla., on April 2. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and the Korean War, later stationed at Guantanamo Bay. He was the first controller of the Drug Enforcement Agency, where he received many awards, including a Presidential Commendation for his service. He is survived by a daughter; two sons, including **R. Taft Albright Jr.** B.S.C.E. '64; and several grandchildren.

William Henry Belk Jr. '39 of Southern Pines, N.C., on Sept. 16, 2001. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. The eldest son of the founder of the Belk Stores, he was president of the large chain for several years. He is survived by a son.

Erma Cooley '39 of Yardley, Pa., on Feb. 14.

Garland H. Dunstan '39 of Elizabeth City, N.C., on Dec. 12. While at Duke, he was drum major for the marching band. A veteran of World War II and the Korean War, he served in North Africa, Italy, and Okinawa. He is survived by his wife, Ann; three sons; and five grandchildren.

Hilliard Arthur Schendorf '39 of Bradenton, Fla., on Nov. 18, 2000. A World War II veteran, he was president of World Wide Films in New York City and the author of several books. He is survived by his wife, Elaine; a daughter; three sons; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Howard Whitaker Jr. '39 of Mountain City, Tenn., on Nov. 6. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. He was president of the shade-tobacco-growing Whitaker Farms and developer and owner of Cedar Knob Golf Course in Somers. He was named Citizen of the Year 2001 by Johnson County, Tenn. He is survived by his wife, Kim; eight children including **Rani Whitaker Covington** '71, **Seth Warner Whitaker** '73, and **Gilbert Bowen Whitaker** '76; 13 grandchildren; and a great-grandson.

Seaborn M. Kiker M.Div. '40 of San Antonio, on Aug. 11, 2001. He is survived by his wife, Mary Frances; and a daughter.

Clarence H. Pratt '40 of Huntington, W. Va., on Sept. 2, 2001. He was a veteran of World War II. He is survived by three daughters, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Walter M. Kelley '41 of Decatur, Ga., on Dec. 10. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen; four sons; and five grandchildren.

Katherine "Kay" Alexander Myers '41 of Chapel Hill, on March 9, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, Eric; and two sons.

Jean H. Vaughan R.N. '43 of Paradise Valley, Ariz., on Sept. 20, 2001. She served in the Naval Nursing Corp during World War II. She is survived by her husband, Clem; two sons; a daughter; and five grandchildren.

Harry Lee Harner '44 of Boynton Beach, Fla, on Oct. 26, 2001.

Maynard Henry Mangum '44 of West Jefferson, N.C., on Dec. 11. He was a U.S. Marine Corps veteran, having served in Guam, China, and the Korean War. He was pastor at a number of churches in North Carolina, and owned and operated The Good Book Store

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in Kannapolis. He is survived by his wife, Wrenn; a son; two daughters; four grandchildren; and a brother.

Mildred M. Maddox '45, M.A.T. '54 of Greensboro, N.C., on Aug. 29, 2001. She is survived by two brothers, **Daniel W. Maddox Jr.** '42 and **Houston N. Maddox** '52.

Robert W. Norris '45 of Emerald Isle, N.C., on Oct. 19, 2001. He was senior energy consultant for DuPont when he retired in 1991, and director and regional chair for ASHRA Engineers. He is survived by his wife, Agnes; two sons; and three grandchildren.

B. Jackson Philips Jr. M.D. '45 of Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 19. He practiced obstetrics and gynecology until retiring in 1981. He is survived by a daughter, three sons, and three grandchildren.

Norman G. Preston M.Div. '45 of Roanoke, Va, on Nov. 26. He was a United Methodist minister at a number of churches in the Virginia Conference until retiring in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Evelyn; four children; and six grandchildren.

Barbara Edwards Winters '45 of Goldsboro, N.C., on May 5, 2001. She is survived by a daughter.

Ralph Cottle M.D. '46 of Wooster, Ohio, on Nov. 26. He was a Navy veteran. In 1978, he was admitted as a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He is survived by a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

Glenn David Sherrill M.D. '46 of Ventura, Calif., on Aug. 26, 2000. He is survived by a son, three daughters, a grandson, a brother, and a sister.

Dorothy Crovatt Epps R.N. '47 of Harvest, Ala., on May 22, 2001. She is survived by her husband, **George F. Epps** B.S.M.E. '47; two daughters; a son; five grandchildren; two sisters; and a brother.

John Albert Boone '48 of Los Angeles, on Oct. 21, 2001. He was a World War II veteran and fought in the Battle of the Bulge. He was an executive at May Co. before purchasing a chain of women's apparel stores. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; four children; 16 grandchildren; a sister; and two brothers.

James Wilson Trent '48 of Durham. During World War II, he was an Army Air Force flight instructor. He was associated with Thomas, Knight, Trent, King and co. from 1947 until retiring in June 2001. He is survived by two sons, including **James W. Trent Jr.** M.Div. '73; two sisters; and two granddaughters.

Ian Keith Edwards '49, M.D. '53 of Louisville, Ill., on Oct. 9, 2001. He was a veteran of the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Glenda; a son; two daughters; 12 grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; and a sister.

Wilfred C. Gatling Jr. '49 of Suffolk, Va., on Jan. 30, 2001. He was a World War II Army Air Corps veteran. He had retired as manager of the Suffolk Gas Corp. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy; a daughter; a son; four grandchildren; and a sister.

Bernard C. Hester '49 of Bladenboro, N.C., on Oct. 25, 2000. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. He is survived by a brother.

Ora J. Peckham A.M. '49, Ph.D. '56 of San Diego, on Sept. 26, 2001. She taught in colleges in Georgia, South Carolina, and New Jersey. She was a clinical psychologist at the Philadelphia Psychiatric Institute for nine years. She is survived by a brother.

Art Wall Jr. '49 of Scranton, Pa., on Oct. 31, 2001. Enshrined in the Duke Sports Hall of Fame, he won 14 times on the Professional Golfers Association (PGA) Tour, including a famous comeback in 1959, in which he came to win from five strokes behind with seven holes to play. He is survived by his wife, Jean Louise; three daughters; two sons, including **Gregory A. Wall** '73; nine grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Gerald B. Corley '50 of Huntington Beach, Calif., on Oct. 16, 2001. He was a retired aerospace engineer. He is survived by four children and six grandchildren.

J. Franklin Hull Jr. '50 of Atlanta, on Oct. 29, 2001. A veteran of the Korean War, he was the former president of Hull Chemical Co. He is survived by his wife, Peggy; a daughter; two sons; and two grandchildren.

Mary Martin Bourland '51 and **William L. Bourland** '51, M.D. '55 of Indialantic, Fla., on Jan. 1. The couple met at Duke, married, and moved in the Sixties to Florida, where he went into pediatric practice. He was president of the Brevard County Medical Association. She was active in politics and community service. She was suffering from incurable cancer; they took their lives together at home, leaving notes that said they still loved each other and didn't want to part. They are survived by two sons; two daughters; and 10 grandchildren.

Jacob B. Golden B.D. '51 of Lake Junaluska, N.C., on Nov. 15. A United Methodist minister, he served four churches, and was superintendent of the Waynesville and Asheville districts. He was the founding pastor of St. Luke's United Methodist Church in Hickory. He is survived by his wife, Jane; two sons, **Jacob B. Golden** Jr. '74 and **Jonathan L. Golden** '77, M.D. '81; and a daughter.

Nancy Runyan Sullivan '52 of Woodstock, Va., on July 14, of thyroid cancer. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Duke, where she was a member of Kappa

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Alpha Theta sorority and the Chapel Choir. She also served in student government and on the Social Standards Committee. In 1973, she moved to the Shenandoah Valley, where she taught at Strasburg Middle School before earning a Realtors license and becoming a broker. In 1982, she founded her own real estate firm, Country Homes. She was a past president of the Massanutten Board of Realtors. A member of the Shenandoah Preservation League, she had restored a number of historic homes and led a campaign to save Glebe Farm. She was a charter member of the county's Citizens Council and a member of Friends of North Fork. She is survived by two daughters, including **N. Elizabeth "Betsy" Sullivan** '78; two sons; and two grandchildren.

Ann Lundberg Van Wagener '52, A.M. '57 of Fort Washington, Md., on Oct. 5, 2001. At Duke, she was a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority and Duke Players. She is survived by her husband, Ben; three children; and four grandchildren.

Jean M. Luck '53 of Huntsville, Ala., on Sept. 26, 2001. He was member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Duke Symphony Orchestra, Duke Marching Band, Chapel Choir, and Navy ROTC. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; a son; and a daughter.

John Cullers McCluskey '53 of Des Peres, Mo., on Dec. 20, 2000. He was a U.S. Marine Corps veteran and longtime employee of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. He is survived by his wife, **Mary McMullan McCluskey** '51; two sons; a grandson; and a brother.

John Rockwood Jr '53 of Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 16, 2001.He was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is survived by two daughters; a grandson; and a sister.

Emerson McLean Thompson Jr. '54, B.D. '58 of Greenville, N.C., on Dec. 19. He served the N.C. Conference as a United Methodist Minister for 40 years. He was ordained deacon in 1956 and elder in 1958. He was a past chair of the board of directors of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Inc. He is survived by his wife, **Catherine Traynham Thompson** '56; daughter **Catherine Thompson Rockermann** '84 and her husband, **Brian F. Rockermann** B.S.E. '84; two sons; a brother, **Dan Stuart Thompson** '58, D.Ed. '65; and brother-in-law **David D. Traynham** '62.

George Summner Blodgett III '55 of Atlanta, on Feb. 1. He was a Navy lieutenant and flight surgeon. He specialized in diseases and surgery of the eye. He is survived by his wife, Constance; three daughters; and a son.

Lewis Lynn Caviness Sr. B.S.E.E. '55 of Marietta, Ga., on Nov. 19. He is survived by his wife, Louise; a daughter; three sons; a granddaughter; and a brother.

Frances B. Corley P.T. Cert. '55 of Memphis, Tenn., on Nov. 17. She is survived by a daughter; a son; two grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Peter R. Schmidt '56 of Mendham, N.J., on Sept. 19, 2001. He is survived by his wife, Anne; a son; two daughters; three grandchildren; and two brothers.

Kathleen Thomas Buckner B.S.N. '57 of Salisbury, N.C., on Aug. 30, 2001, of cancer. After earning her master's degree at the University of California, Los Angeles, she developed nursing and dental programs in California schools. A golfer, she won regional, state, and national titles. She is survived by her husband, Bill; a son; a granddaughter; a sister; and a brother.

Robert Young Jr. '57, M.D. '61 of Lumberton, N.C., on Nov. 24, 2000. He was chief of medicine and pediatrics at Southeastern Regional Medical Center and past president of Robeson County Medical Society. He received awards from the N.C. Pediatric Society for his commitment to community service and innovations in childcare. He is survived by two daughters and a son.

Joan Lang Stafseth '59 of Spring Hill, Fla., on June 15, 2001. She is survived by her husband, David; a son; and a daughter.

Allen Garfield Rundle '60 of Naples, Fla., on June 1, 2001. He is survived by his wife, **Claire Sommers Rundle** '61; three daughters; and a son.

Kent Dean Thackrey '66 of Durham and Falls Church, Va., on Nov. 24. He was director of sport for the World Scholar-Athlete Games at the University of Rhode Island. He helped establish a women's rowing program at Duke and throughout the ACC. He is survived by three sons, including **Douglas Kent Thackrey** B.S.E. '95; a brother, **Keith R. Thackrey** '75; and three sisters.

Morris David Mercatoris III '67 of Meadville, Pa., on July 12, 2001. He was a veteran of the U.S. Army. He was president of Mercatoris Oil Co., past director of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Association and the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, and on the board of incorporators of Meadville Medical Center. He is survived by his parents; a son; and two brothers, including **Michael Mercatoris** '69.

Meredith Thomas Park '68 of Gainesville, Fla., on Sept. 12, 2001. He was a Vietnam War veteran. He was president of PPB Environmental Laboratories, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Susan; his mother; a sister; and a brother.

Barbara Kreowski Mowry M.Ed. '72 of Durham, on Aug. 8, 2001, of cancer. She taught at elementary schools in New Jersey and in Durham County, where she received an Outstanding Young Educator Award in 1973. She was a member of Durham Academy's library staff for 20 years and a member or officer in the local chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma Society International from 1974 to 2001. An avid gardener, she was responsible for developing Duke Gardens' first website. She is survived by her husband, **Fred L. Mowry** Ph.D. '80; a daughter, **Caroline S. Mowry** '98; a sister; and a brother.

Richard Raman '72 of Cartonsville, Md., on Oct. 2, 2001. He was vice president of Pitney Bowes before retiring in 1995.

Leland James White Jr. Ph.D. '74 of Charleston, S.C., on Sept. 27, 2001. He headed the religious studies department at Nazareth College, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Siena College, Loudonville, N.Y., before joining the department of theology and religious studies at St. John's University, N.Y. He is survived by five sisters and three brothers.

Kathleen Hunt Atwater B.S.E. '75, M.S. '77 of Durham, on Dec. 9. She was an executive at Baltimore Air-Colt-Pritchard, Merck, and Nortel. She was a member of the board of the Durham Arts Council. She is survived by husband, **Michael Iver Peterson** '65; two sons; three daughters; her mother; two sisters; and a brother.

Joseph E. Bradshaw Jr. '76 of Greenville, S.C., on March 2. He is survived by a sister.

Samuel T. Dove '78 of Oakland, Calif., on Oct. 26, 2001. He is survived by a sister and two brothers.

Robert Stancell "Stan" Howell Jr. '80 of Durham, on Oct. 28, 2001. He worked in Undergraduate Admissions at Duke until he became dean of admissions at Case Western Reserve University. He is survived by his wife, Annie.

Ralph John Haddad '82 of Hampton Bays, N.Y., on Sept. 15, 2001. He is survived by his father and two brothers, including **John L. Haddad** '83.

Jere Edward Brophy M.B.A. '85 of Raleigh, on Sept. 23, 2001. He did research and development at IBM, and was vice president of manufacturing and engineering for Control Data Corp. He is survived by three daughters, two sons,12 grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, and two sisters.

Diane "Dina" Leslie Carter '86 on July 31, one of five Americans killed by a bomb that exploded in a crowded cafeteria at Jerusalem's Hebrew University. She worked at the Jewish National and University Library on the E.J. Safra campus at Givat Ram as a librarian and archivist in the manuscripts department and archives. An anthropology major at Duke, she later earned a master's in social work from UNC-Chapel Hill before immigrating to Israel in 1990. She is survived by her parents.

Richard Stephen Miller M.Div. '92 of Covington, Va., on Dec. 7. In 1997, he was ordained as an elder in the Virginia Conference of the United Methodist Church. He was a minister at Granbery Memorial United Methodist Church in Covington. He is survived by his wife, Loretta; his mother; and four brothers.

Carrie Shoemaker B.S.E. '00, of Minneapolis, Kan., on Oct. 26, 2001. While at Duke, she was a member of the Naval ROTC and Alpha Delta Pi sorority. She is survived by a twin brother and her parents.

Timothy Russell Allen M.P.P. '01 of Cary, N.C., on May 8, 2001. He received his master's in public policy posthumously. He is survived by his wife, Jessica; his parents; and a sister.

History Professor Cell

The director of graduate studies in the history department, **John W. "Jack" Cell** '57, Ph.D. '65, drowned October 26, 2001, when his sailboat capsized on Kerr Lake, near the North Carolina-Virginia state line. He was 66.

When a sudden gust overturned his eighteen-foot sailboat, Cell retrieved life vests from beneath the boat. His fiancée, Jean Vickery, said she put on her vest and saw him don his, but the pair were soon separated in the choppy waves.

Cell served a two-year stint in the Army before entering graduate school. He joined the history faculty full time as an assistant professor upon completing his doctorate. He taught modern Britain, imperialism, and world history. In 1970, he won a distinguished teaching award from the university. He directed the history department's honors program several times over the decades. From 1995 to 1998, he was faculty-in-residence for a freshman residence hall.

He was the author of four books and numerous papers. His best known work was *The Highest State of White Supremacy: The Origins of Segregation in South Africa and the American South*, and his 1992 book *Hailey: A Study in British Imperialism, 1872-1969* has been called "a model for a political biography."

He is survived by a daughter, two sons, a brother, and sister.

Biblical Studies Professor Murphy

The Reverend Roland E. Murphy, George Washington Ivey professor emeritus of biblical studies at Duke, died of heart failure on July 20. He was 85. He retired in 1987 after a forty-year career in theological education.

Murphy earned his master's and his Ph.D. at Catholic University and did additional study at the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, earning the licentiate in sacred scripture in 1958. He taught at Catholic University, first as a professor of Semitic languages and then as professor of Old Testament, for twenty-one years. In 1971, he joined the Duke Divinity School faculty.

Murphy published widely in the field of biblical studies. His latest works include *The New Jerome Biblical Commentary*, *The Tree of Life*, and *The Song of Songs*. He served on the editorial boards of *Catholic Biblical Quarterly*, *Interpretation*, and other scholarly periodicals. He also was on the board of revisers for *The Revised Standard Version of the Old Testament*. He received honorary degrees from St. Francis College, Belmont Abbey College, and the University of Notre Dame.

Murphy was a priest of the Carmelite order of the Roman Catholic Church. While in Durham, he lived in the rectory of the Immaculate Conception Church. He is survived by a brother, David Murphy, a Carmelite in Chicago.

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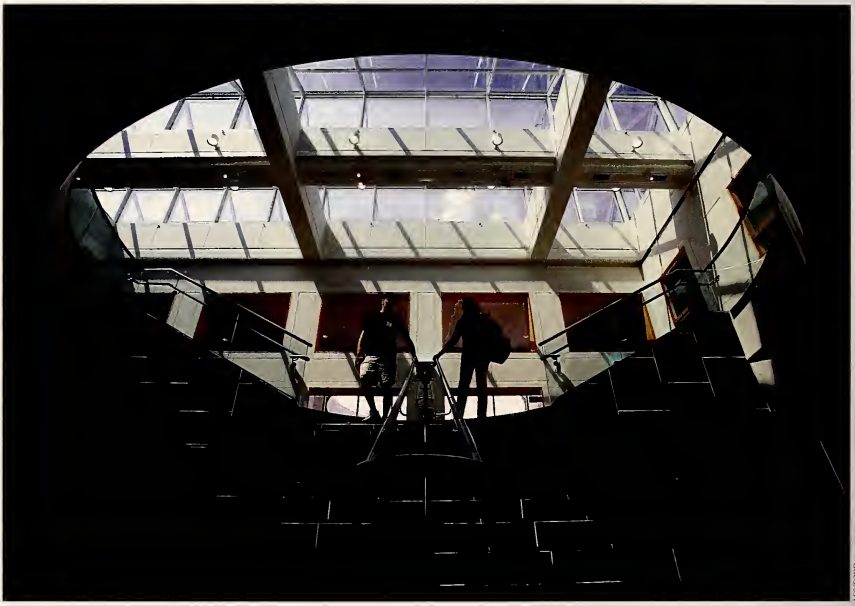

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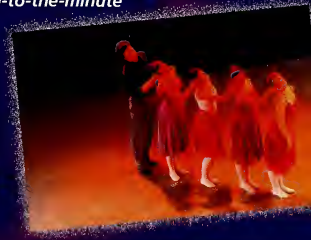
- Class Notes – *Find out what your classmates have been up to over the years!*
- Who's Coming to your Reunion? – *a list of those who've said they'd like to come back to Duke in April (updated weekly)*
- Volunteer Leadership – *a list of classmates who are hard at work planning reunion events for your class. Want to help build your reunion weekend? Send an email to reunions@daa.duke.edu .*
- Online Registration* – *The easiest and fastest way ever to register for reunion events! [*available in February 2003]*

And much more! *Check your class web page frequently for up-to-the-minute reunion news.*



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